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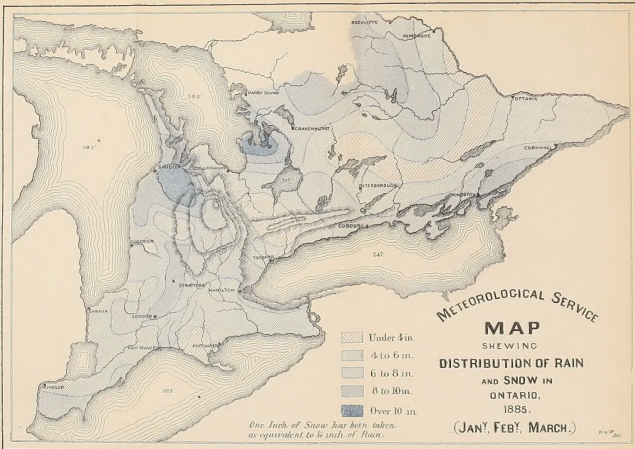
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TO THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the fourth annual report of the Bureau of Industries.

The statistics of the various industries of the Province have been carefully collected and tabulated, and in every subject of enquiry the first object has been to secure accuracy of statement.

Before referring to the statistics of Agriculture, a word of explanation may be offered as to the system under which they are prepared.

The extent of farm land occupied and cleared in each township is reported by municipal clerks to the Bureau, together with the area of wheat land sown in the preceding fall, as shown by the assessor's roll. In the month of June returns are received from farmers, giving for each farm the acreage of land occupied and cleared and the number of acres under the various field crops. These are not complete; that is to say, a very considerable number of farmers do not make reports of any sort; but the returns which are made and the total areas of occupied and cleared land as reported by municipal clerks furnish ample data for making very close estimates.

The agricultural statistics of Great Britain have been prepared in this way since the inception of the work there in 1866, and, although there were fears and prejudices which operated at first against the success of the undertaking, it is found that the number of farmers who refuse to give information is growing steadily less from year to year. Nor does any one question the general accuracy of the British statistics. For practical purposes they are as reliable as the returns of the census, and being published annually the tendency of every agricultural interest is clearly indicated.

So much depends on the state of the markets, the success and failure of crops and other conditions, that in computing the agricultural enumeration of a country census

figures are very uncertain data for the subsequent years of a decade. As an instance, take the production of wheat in Ontario: According to the census of 1871 we had, as the crop of the previous year, 7,891,989 bushels of spring wheat and 6,341,400 bushels of fall wheat; and the prevailing opinion throughout the decade was that spring wheat kept the lead. But the next census showed that the yield of spring wheat in 1880 was only 7,213,024 bushels, while that of fall wheat was 20,193,067. It will be observed, too, that the areas as given for the four years 1882-85 show considerable fluctuations in wheat, barley, rye, pease and other crops, and these changes are perfectly intelligible when studied in relation to market prices, the good or bad yield of a harvest, the demand for meat and dairy products, and other conditions which affect the agricultural industry.

As to the general accuracy of these statistics, there is at least one good test by which they may be tried. The average of fall wheat, as has been stated, is collected each year by township assessors, and returns of it are made to the Bureau by municipal clerks. Farmers also report their acreage of this crop in the June schedules filled up by them for the Bureau, and all the returns are tabulated in the office.* Now, trying twenty counties of the Province in which more than one-half of the fall wheat is grown, and comparing assessors' returns of 1885 with the Bureau's estimate, it is found that the former gives a total area of 524,982 acres, and the latter 541,932 acres. The difference is only about three per cent. How much of this discrepancy is due to errors in the assessors' returns of cleared land, how much to the difficulty of making the same returns twice where the actual acreage of fields is not known, and how much to any fault in the estimates as the result of insufficient returns, it is not material to enquire. The difference is hardly apparent when the aggregate quantities are compared. All other estimates are made on the same basis, and it is reasonable to infer that they are as near to actual figures as those of fall wheat. No other system short of an actual census is so likely to give safe results.

With statistics for four consecutive years now collected and tabulated, a beginning

* The schedule upon which farmers make returns to the Bureau in June, calls for statistics under the following heads: 1. Number of Acres in Farm; 2. Number of Acres cleared; 3. Acres of Fall Wheat sown; 4. Acres of Fall Wheat ploughed up or re-sown; 5. Acres in Spring Wheat; 6. Acres in Barley; 7. Acres in Oats; 8. Acres in Rye; 9. Acres in Peas; 10. Acres in Corn; 11. Acres in Buckwheat; 12. Acres in Field Beans; 13. Acres in Pasture; 14. Acres in Hay and Clover; 15. Acres in Potatoes; 16. Acres in Mangel-wurzels; 17. Acres in Carrots; 18. Acres in Turnips; 19. Horses—(1) Number of Working Horses (not including Breeding Mares); (2) Number of Breeding Mares; (3) Number of Colts and Unbroken Horses; (4) Total number of Horses; 20. Cattle—(1) Number of Working Oxen; (2) Number of Milch Cows; (3) Number of Store Cattle over 2 years; (4) Number of young and other Cattle; (5) Total number of Cattle; 21. Sheep—(1) Number of Coarse-woolled over 1 year; (2) Number of Coarse-woolled under 1 year; (3) Number of Fine-woolled over 1 year; (4) Number of Fine-woolled under 1 year; (5) Total number of Sheep; 22. Pigs—(1) Number over 1 year; (2) Number under 1 year; (3) Total number of Pigs; 23. Poultry—(1) Number of Turkeys; (2) Number of Geese; (3) Number of other Fowls; 24. Wool (1) Number of Fleece Coarse Wool; (2) Weight in Pounds; (3) Number of Fleece Fine Wool; (4) Weight in Pounds; 25. Pounds of Butter made last year; 26. Value of Farm Property—(1) Value of Land (not including buildings); (2) Value of Buildings; (3) Value of Implements (including Vehicles); (4) Value of Live Stock; 27. Rent Value of Farms per acre; 28. Wages of Farm Hands—(1) Per Year, with Board; (2) Per Year without Board; (3) Per Month in working season, with Board; (4) Per Month in working season, without Board; 29. Wages of Servant Girls, per Week.

can be made of the study of comparative results : it is possible to deal with the statistics of each year in the relation which they bear to average quantities. Yet care must be taken to avoid hasty generalization. The common use of the term "average" is exceedingly vague and indefinite. To say of the temperature or rainfall in any season, the acreage or yield of crops, the number of live stock, the rate of wages, the cost of living, or of anything else the measure of which can be ascertained and stated in figures, that it is an average or above or below an average, is to make a statement that is only intelligible when the average is definitely known. Within certain limits the conditions which affect production and consumption undergo frequent if not constant change, and a knowledge of all the points touched between extremes in a series of years is necessary before we can determine a true mean. How long a time is required for this object, no one can pretend to say ; but it must be obvious that the value of an average is increased by every additional year the returns of which supply data for its computation.

The growth and maturity of crops depend largely on the influences of heat, light and moisture. Too much or too little of any one of these at the proper season cannot fail to have bad results, and a bountiful and well ripened crop is not possible without a due and ample proportion of each. The records of meteorology have attained a large measure of completeness during recent years, and probably no other part of America is as well served in this respect as the Province of Ontario. Since the work of this Bureau began the number of stations reporting rainfall has been increased from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-three, and the number reporting sunshine from two to ten. The records of temperature were very complete for some time previously ; but for the past four years it may be fairly claimed that they are complete also for sunshine and precipitation. The following tables present the monthly averages of the Province for each of these years, and for the period of four years :

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.

| MONTHS. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| January..... | 15.54 | 13.82 | 13.95 | 20.31 | 15.90 |
| February..... | 8.58 | 21.59 | 17.57 | 28.51 | 19.06 |
| March..... | 16.60 | 27.85 | 20.91 | 30.19 | 23.89 |
| April..... | 38.55 | 40.85 | 39.21 | 39.97 | 39.64 |
| May..... | 54.14 | 53.36 | 50.09 | 49.97 | 51.89 |
| June..... | 62.37 | 67.48 | 64.15 | 62.88 | 64.22 |
| July..... | 70.08 | 65.86 | 66.60 | 68.09 | 67.66 |
| August..... | 63.37 | 67.27 | 64.76 | 68.33 | 65.93 |
| September..... | 57.81 | 63.72 | 55.79 | 60.94 | 59.56 |
| October..... | 46.24 | 49.52 | 45.65 | 51.71 | 48.28 |
| November..... | 37.69 | 33.20 | 37.45 | 34.64 | 35.74 |
| December..... | 26.33 | 23.07 | 24.48 | 23.78 | 24.41 |
| Annual Mean..... | 41.44 | 43.97 | 41.72 | 44.94 | 43.02 |

PRECIPITATION.

| MONTHS. | RAIN. | | | | | SNOW. | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | '82-5. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | '82-5. |
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| January..... | 1.69 | .33 | .41 | 1.18 | .90 | 21.6 | 37.4 | 23.9 | 14.6 | 24.4 |
| February..... | .36 | 1.34 | 1.47 | 1.12 | 1.07 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 22.3 | 8.0 | 15.2 |
| March..... | .29 | 1.38 | .16 | 1.88 | .94 | 16.1 | 8.6 | 22.5 | 11.8 | 14.7 |
| April..... | 1.53 | .93 | 1.53 | 1.34 | 1.33 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 4.8 |
| May..... | 2.30 | 2.94 | 4.61 | 3.36 | 3.30 | 1.8 | | | | .5 |
| June..... | 3.16 | 1.72 | 4.98 | 3.33 | 3.30 | | | | | |
| July..... | 2.71 | 3.45 | 4.22 | 1.70 | 3.02 | | | | | |
| August..... | 4.03 | 1.85 | 2.02 | 3.41 | 2.83 | | | | | |
| September..... | 3.19 | 2.67 | 2.79 | 2.39 | 2.76 | | | | | |
| October..... | 3.27 | 2.96 | 1.42 | 1.60 | 2.31 | | 1.5 | | | .4 |
| November..... | 2.25 | 1.72 | 2.60 | 1.29 | 1.97 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.5 |
| December..... | 1.11 | 2.01 | .66 | .65 | 1.11 | 21.8 | 16.3 | 14.2 | 26.1 | 19.6 |
| Totals..... | 25.89 | 23.30 | 26.87 | 23.25 | 24.84 | 93.8 | 94.8 | 95.8 | 71.6 | 89.1 |
| Add for snow..... | 9.38 | 9.48 | 9.58 | 7.16 | 8.91 | | | | | |
| Total precipitation.. | 35.27 | 32.78 | 36.45 | 30.41 | 33.75 | | | | | |

HOURS OF SUNSHINE.

| MONTHS. | Sun above horizon. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | hours. | hours. | hours. | hours. | hours. | hours. |
| January..... | 285.7 | 73.6 | 47.9 | 76.7 | 84.5 | 70.7 |
| February..... | 291.4 | 97.6 | 50.0 | 100.1 | 104.5 | 88.0 |
| March..... | 369.9 | 144.1 | 148.4 | 166.4 | 136.0 | 148.7 |
| April..... | 406.4 | 175.7 | 151.3 | 186.4 | 252.5 | 191.5 |
| May..... | 461.1 | 216.1 | 177.8 | 188.0 | 220.5 | 200.6 |
| June..... | 465.7 | 267.3 | 279.8 | 226.7 | 260.0 | 258.4 |
| July..... | 470.9 | 287.5 | 226.4 | 258.9 | 276.0 | 262.2 |
| August..... | 434.5 | 189.0 | 255.2 | 277.1 | 197.5 | 229.7 |
| September..... | 376.3 | 212.1 | 166.6 | 175.0 | 205.0 | 189.7 |
| October..... | 340.2 | 114.3 | 110.1 | 115.6 | 181.1 | 130.3 |
| November..... | 286.9 | 39.6 | 59.3 | 77.1 | 78.0 | 63.5 |
| December..... | 274.3 | 47.0 | 44.5 | 41.5 | 33.1 | 41.5 |
| Totals..... | 4463.3 | 1863.9 | 1717.3 | 1889.5 | 2028.7 | 1874.8 |

Observations collected about fifty years ago by J. B. Boussingault, a well-known French writer on agriculture, led him to conclude that in order to learn what varieties of useful plants may be successfully grown in any part of the temperate regions of the

earth, we must ascertain the mean temperature of the cycle in which vegetation begins and ends. We must enquire what time elapses between the sprouting of a plant and its maturity, and then determine the temperature of that period. In comparing these data with reference to the same species of plant grown in Europe and America, M. Boussingault found that the number of days between the start of growth and the date of ripeness was by so much the greater as the mean temperature was lower. He found the period of life to be longer or shorter as the mean temperature itself was lower or higher. "In other words," he says, "the duration of the vegetation appears to be in the inverse ratio of the mean temperature; so that if we multiply the number of days during which a given plant grows in different climates by the mean temperature of each, we obtain numbers that are very nearly equal." Thus the observations gathered by him went to show that for the growth and maturity of wheat an aggregate temperature of about 8,000° Fahrenheit is required; of barley, 6,000° to 7,000°; of corn, 7,500° to 8,000°; and of potatoes, about 10,500°. A greater amount of heat seemed to be necessary in France than in the States of New York and Ohio, and this was probably owing to different conditions of light and moisture, of which M. Boussingault does not take any account.

Now we possess for Ontario the record of all these conditions for the past four years, but we have no exact observations of the time required to grow and ripen any plant or fruit in relation to the conditions.

The subject is of practical value in so far as a knowledge of the facts would enable us to foresee the possibility of cultivating or acclimating in the several districts of the Province, throughout its large extent, varieties of grain, fruit, etc., successfully produced elsewhere without undertaking the cost, labour and risk of conducting experiments which could only be regarded as conclusive after they had been carried on for a series of years. The numerous attempts to grow sorghum, made in various localities during the past twenty years, will serve for illustration.

Our season of vegetation may be said to comprise the five months of May to September, a period of 153 days, and for this season the weather records of the past four years give the following averages of heat, light and moisture for the Province:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Daily temperature..... | 61.86° Fahrenheit. |
| Aggregate of temperature..... | 9,465.25° " |
| Precipitation..... | 15.26 inches. |
| Sunshine..... | 1,140.60 hours. |

Of course in a country of the extent of Ontario—from Windsor within the circle of the great lakes in latitude 42° 25', to Pembroke without the circle in latitude 46°—a country of varying altitudes and peculiarly situated in its relation to the lakes, varieties of climate are sure to be found. Yet in so far as temperature is an indication of climate the extremes are not wide apart, especially during the five months of May to September. For the purpose of a more detailed study of this subject in its relation to the different sections of the Province, the following tables are presented, showing the records for the five months in each year and the average of the four years:

AGGREGATES OF TEMPERATURE—MAY-SEPTEMBER.

| STATIONS. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. |
|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Windsor | 9,928.3 | 10,311.4 | 9,552.5 | 9,896.9 | 9,922.3 |
| Goderich | 9,294.5 | 9,725.3 | 9,254.2 | 9,464.4 | 9,434.6 |
| Simcoe | 9,499.0 | 9,808.8 | 9,303.6 | 9,568.1 | 9,544.9 |
| Stratford | 9,215.8 | 9,499.0 | 9,127.7 | 9,145.5 | 9,247.0 |
| Hamilton | 9,652.5 | 9,842.4 | 9,429.7 | 9,659.9 | 9,646.1 |
| Toronto | 9,216.6 | 9,433.1 | 9,052.7 | 9,363.1 | 9,266.4 |
| Barrie | 9,207.9 | 9,497.0 | 8,854.0 | 9,416.1 | 9,243.7 |
| Peterborough | 9,484.4 | 9,876.8 | 9,317.9 | 9,668.3 | 9,586.8 |
| Cornwall | 9,279.3 | 9,618.0 | 9,366.0 | 9,323.4 | 9,396.7 |
| Pembroke | 9,428.7 | 9,560.0 | 9,172.1 | 9,295.3 | 9,364.0 |

AGGREGATES OF RAINFALL—MAY-SEPTEMBER.

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| West and South-west | 16.64 | 12.84 | 19.88 | 15.83 | 16.30 |
| North and North-West | 16.46 | 12.40 | 18.77 | 12.25 | 14.97 |
| Centre | 14.92 | 12.69 | 18.17 | 13.61 | 14.87 |
| East and North-east | 14.25 | 12.54 | 17.70 | 15.06 | 14.89 |

AGGREGATES OF SUNSHINE—MAY-SEPTEMBER.

| STATIONS. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1883-5. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Hours. | Hours. | Hours. | Hours. |
| Windsor | 1,165.6 | 1,158.5 | 1,142.6 | 1,155.6 |
| Woodstock | 1,113.1 | 1,160.4 | 1,059.4 | 1,111.0 |
| Stratford | | 1,011.6 | 1,142.0 | 1,076.8 |
| Toronto | 1,296.5 | 1,271.9 | 1,198.8 | 1,255.7 |
| Barrie | 1,113.4 | 1,022.5 | 1,014.1 | 1,050.0 |
| Lindsay | 1,254.6 | 1,222.2 | 1,232.2 | 1,236.3 |
| Kingston | 1,239.6 | 1,123.4 | 1,185.0 | 1,182.7 |
| Cornwall | 1,273.7 | 1,110.4 | 1,164.3 | 1,182.8 |
| Pembroke | 982.0 | 1,019.0 | ..... | 1,000.5 |

As regards temperature, it will be observed that Windsor, in the south-western part of the Province, shows the highest aggregate, being 558.3° in excess of Pembroke in the north-eastern part. Yet the average temperature in Pembroke for the five months of

vegetation is higher than in Toronto, Stratford and Barrie ; and another curious fact is that the average temperature in Peterborough is only exceeded by Windsor and Hamilton. The lowest aggregate, however, is more than sufficient for the maturing of wheat, upon the basis of M. Boussingault's observations. It seems probable, indeed, that subject to other influences, wheat in Ontario matures considerably under the aggregate temperature of $8,000^{\circ}$. It may be added that one of the most noticeable of differences of climate in the Province is the length of the season. For instance, the mean daily temperature of Windsor for the month of April (computed from the records of the four years 1882-5) is 6.2° higher than that of Pembroke, and for the month of October it is 5.5° higher.

Rainfall appears to be pretty equally distributed over the Province ; but it is greatest in the west and south-west district—a region that, in the summer season, is visited with frequent thunder storms. These cross from Lake Huron to Lake Erie, and occasionally do considerable damage to the grain crops at harvest time. For this reason stained barley is the rule rather than the exception in that part of the Province, although in all other respects the district is well adapted for the growth of barley.

The comparative record of sunshine is given for a period of three years, owing to the fact that only two registers were in use until late in 1882. The total time of sun above horizon for the five months of May-September is 2,208.5 hours, and from the table it appears that the average of sunshine is about one-half of the possible. Pembroke falls below the average by 137.5 hours, and Barrie by 88 hours, while Lindsay exceeds it by 98.3 hours, and Toronto by 117.7 hours.

The area of farm land in the Province is ascertained each year from the rolls of township assessors. These rolls give areas under the heads of cleared land, wood land, and swamp, marsh or waste land, and every lot is entered as resident or non-resident. Strictly speaking, however, the returns do not show the exact area of farm land, for they include such portions as are covered by unincorporated villages, of which there are usually three or four in a township. The assessor, too, is liable to make mistakes in adding up long columns of figures, and frequently it is only when comparison is made with the returns of former years that an error is discovered. As a rule, township clerks readily undertake to correct a mistake of this sort when their attention is called to it, although in doing so they may be obliged to go over the additions of several years ; but occasionally they refuse to revise the work of a "bungling" assessor, as he is generally termed, and in every such case years of returns are required before the correct areas can be known. But these errors are being gradually eliminated, and when correct areas are fully known the margin of difference between all estimates computed from them and the exact figures of an enumeration will be reduced to a minimum.

The following table shows the rural areas of the Province for the past four years—the returns for 1884 and 1885 only giving the classification of resident and non-resident

lands, and those of 1883, 1884 and 1885 only giving the extent of swamp, marsh or waste land :

ASSESSED LAND IN TOWNSHIPS.

| CLASSIFICATION. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Total area returned | 21,775,299 | 21,712,316 | 21,458,067 | 20,180,485 |
| Resident land | 20,671,554 | 20,567,632 | | |
| Non-resident land | 1,103,745 | 1,144,684 | | |
| Cleared land..... | 10,856,283 | 10,736,086 | 10,539,557 | 10,172,712 |
| Wood land | 8,883,004 | 8,914,719 | 8,825,337 | 8,668,120 |
| Swamp, marsh or waste land | 2,036,012 | 2,061,511 | 2,093,173 | |

The total area for 1882 is of resident land only, while that for 1883 is of resident and non-resident, but unclassified as such. The area of cleared land for 1882 is apparently too low, but as the returns were obtained for the first time in that year some errors in them doubtless escaped detection. The agricultural statistics of the report are limited to the area over which municipal organization extends ; the facilities of the Bureau for collecting information do not allow of getting returns from the scattered settlements in the unorganized districts.

Previous to 1882 the only records we had of the yield of crops in Ontario were those of the Government censuses. Beginning with 1842, we have had in forty-four years the statistics of only six harvests—those of 1842, 1848, 1851, 1860, 1870 and 1880,—and although very incomplete in regard to the acreage of crops, they have been accepted at home and used abroad as sufficient and conclusive evidence of the agricultural capacity of the country. But it must be obvious that data collected at such long intervals cannot be depended on to give trustworthy averages of anything so uncertain as a harvest. The decennial year may be favourable for the growth of crops or it may be unfavourable ; the census takes no account of the conditions of weather, and whether the harvest be bountiful or meagre the good or bad name given to the country by the published results must stand until the next enumeration. It is only when the statistics of each harvest year have been collected for a series of successive years that we can begin to compute averages with some assurance of their trustworthiness, and no better evidence can be offered of what the agricultural lands of a country are capable of producing than is furnished by such statistics.

The two tables which follow exhibit for the principal field crops the results of four successive harvests in Ontario, as shown by the reports of the Bureau. In the first are given for each year the total acreage of the several crops and the acreage of each in every thousand acres of cleared land, and also the annual average of the four years ; and in the second are given for each year the total production and the production per acre, together with the annual average of the four years :

ACREAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS.

| FIELD CROPS. | TOTAL AREA UNDER CROP. | | | | | AREA PER 1,000 ACRES OF CLEARED LAND. | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5 |
| | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. | acres. |
| Fall wheat | 875,136 | 864,740 | 1,097,210 | 1,188,520 | 1,006,402 | 80.6 | 80.5 | 104.1 | 116.8 | 95.2 |
| Spring wheat ... | 799,463 | 721,647 | 586,410 | 586,817 | 673,584 | 73.7 | 67.2 | 55.6 | 57.7 | 63.7 |
| Total wheat .. | 1,674,599 | 1,586,387 | 1,683,620 | 1,775,337 | 1,679,986 | 154.3 | 147.7 | 159.7 | 174.5 | 158.9 |
| Barley | 597,873 | 700,472 | 757,156 | 848,617 | 726,030 | 55.0 | 65.2 | 71.8 | 83.4 | 68.7 |
| Oats | 1,543,745 | 1,481,828 | 1,418,309 | 1,387,487 | 1,457,842 | 142.2 | 138.0 | 134.6 | 136.4 | 137.8 |
| Rye | 78,293 | 103,416 | 188,111 | 185,276 | 138,774 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 13.1 |
| Pease | 646,081 | 570,928 | 542,771 | 560,770 | 580,137 | 59.5 | 53.2 | 51.5 | 55.1 | 54.9 |
| Corn | 167,831 | 174,560 | 214,237 | 206,755 | 190,846 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 18.0 |
| Buckwheat | 61,776 | 65,836 | 67,802 | 50,035 | 61,362 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| Beans | 24,651 | 24,878 | 25,907 | 19,787 | 23,806 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Potatoes | 159,741 | 168,757 | 166,823 | 160,700 | 164,005 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 |
| Mangels | 16,435 | 18,341 | 17,219 | 15,791 | 16,946 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Carrots | 9,024 | 10,987 | 11,270 | 9,955 | 10,309 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Turnips | 102,303 | 104,199 | 98,429 | 78,823 | 95,939 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 9.1 |
| Hay and clover. | 2,268,091 | 2,193,369 | 2,350,969 | 1,825,890 | 2,159,580 | 209.0 | 204.3 | 223.1 | 179.5 | 204.3 |
| Totals | 7,350,443 | 7,203,958 | 7,542,623 | 7,125,223 | 7,305,562 | 677.0 | 671.0 | 715.6 | 700.4 | 691.0 |

PRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS.

| FIELD CROPS. | TOTAL PRODUCTION. | | | | | AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5 |
| Fall wheat, bush. | 21,478,281 | 20,717,631 | 11,656,957 | 31,255,202 | 21,277,018 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 10.6 | 26.3 | 21.1 |
| Spring wheat " | 9,129,881 | 14,609,661 | 9,726,063 | 9,665,999 | 10,782,901 | 11.4 | 20.2 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.0 |
| Total wheat .. | 30,608,162 | 35,327,292 | 21,383,020 | 40,921,201 | 32,059,919 | 18.3 | 22.3 | 12.7 | 23.1 | 19.1 |
| Barley bush. | 16,533,587 | 19,119,041 | 18,414,337 | 24,284,407 | 19,587,843 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 24.3 | 28.6 | 27.0 |
| Oats | 55,229,742 | 57,696,304 | 54,573,609 | 50,501,701 | 54,500,339 | 35.8 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 36.4 | 37.4 |
| Rye | 1,271,506 | 1,648,259 | 3,012,240 | 3,473,799 | 2,351,451 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 18.7 | 16.9 |
| Pease | 14,006,192 | 13,691,607 | 10,673,723 | 11,006,115 | 12,344,409 | 21.7 | 24.0 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 21.3 |
| Corn (in ear) " | 10,741,391 | 12,935,889 | ..... | 13,420,664 | 12,365,981 | 64.0 | 74.1 | ..... | 64.9 | 67.6 |
| Buckwheat " | 1,530,675 | 1,484,570 | ..... | 1,262,973 | 1,426,073 | 24.8 | 22.5 | ..... | 25.2 | 24.1 |
| Beans | 496,564 | 592,044 | ..... | 409,910 | 499,506 | 20.1 | 23.8 | ..... | 20.7 | 21.6 |
| Potatoes .. | 21,091,144 | 27,546,261 | 16,400,782 | 18,432,145 | 20,867,583 | 132.0 | 163.2 | 98.3 | 114.7 | 127.2 |
| Mangels .. | 7,660,729 | 8,655,184 | 6,252,015 | 7,711,420 | 7,500,887 | 466.1 | 471.9 | 363.1 | 488.3 | 446.7 |
| Carrots " | 3,462,319 | 4,197,200 | 3,984,436 | 4,009,975 | 3,913,483 | 336.7 | 382.0 | 353.4 | 402.8 | 379.6 |
| Turnips ... " | 41,137,735 | 44,406,363 | 29,879,354 | 35,359,331 | 37,695,696 | 402.1 | 426.2 | 303.6 | 448.6 | 392.9 |
| Hay and clover, tons | 3,252,155 | 3,044,912 | 4,115,535 | 2,090,626 | 3,125,807 | 1.43 | 1.39 | 1.75 | 1.14 | 1.45 |

The total area under these crops shows only a moderate rate of increase during the four years. It is less than the rate of increase in the area of cleared land, being 677 for every 1000 acres of cleared land in 1885, against 700.4 for every 1000 acres cleared in 1882; but this is only what we might expect to find in view of the attention given to the dairy industry, and to the grazing of cattle and sheep for our export markets. Yet while the total area is greater by 225,000 acres, there is a noticeable falling off in particular crops. In wheat, for instance, the breadth has been reduced by 100,000 acres, and it will be observed that great changes have taken place in the respective areas of the fall and spring varieties—the former being 313,000 acres less and the latter 213,000 acres more in 1885 than in 1882. This change is easily accounted for by the failure of the fall wheat in 1883, and the excellent crop of spring wheat in that and the following year. The low prices have no doubt been effective in reducing the breadth of this cereal, as it also has in the case of barley and rye. The area of the barley crop has been reduced in four years by 151,000 acres, and that of rye by 107,000 acres; and it appears that while in 1882 the average breadth sown to wheat, barley and rye was 276 acres for every 1,000 acres of cleared land, it was last year only 216 acres, or sixty acres less for each 1,000 acres of cleared land. The corn area has decreased since the almost complete failure of the crop by early frosts in 1883, and last year it was five acres less per 1,000 acres of cleared land than in 1882. On the other hand the area under oats has been gradually enlarging, the increase being 156,000 acres in four years—or from an average of 136.4 for every 1,000 acres of cleared land in 1882 to 142.2 for every 1,000 in 1885. The disappearance of the pea-bug after a quarter of a century's destructive visitation, which was generally noticed in 1884, has been promptly followed by an increase in the breadth of land devoted to this valuable feeding crop, and last year the area sown was 85,000 acres more than in 1882. The root crops have continued without much change throughout the four years, and the total increase of 23,500 acres in area has been almost wholly in turnips. The area in hay and clover was seriously reduced by winter exposure and spring frosts in 1882, but it is apparent that the average breadth under this crop is about one-fifth of the whole area of cleared land. Of the balance of the cleared land, 260 acres in every 1,000 was returned as pasture land in 1884, and 268 acres in every 1,000 in 1885; the rest is in orchard and garden, flax, hops, etc., and bare fallow. For the four years the average area under the principal crops was 7,305,562 acres, or 691 in every 1,000 acres of cleared land; and if to this we add 264 acres per 1,000 for pasture, which was the average for the past two years, there is left forty-five acres in every 1,000 for orchard and garden, bare fallow and the minor crops.

The second table, giving the aggregate and average production of crops and the average yield per acre, is valuable as showing the capacity of the land for cereal, root and grass crops, and for the evidence it affords of the importance of mixed husbandry. A comparison of the yield of each year with the average yield shows that in 1882 the hay and clover failed; in 1883, the fall wheat, corn, buckwheat and beans; and in 1885, the spring wheat. The loss in each of these years was a very considerable item by itself, and unquestionably the effect of it was felt in business circles; but with the rest of the crops yielding good harvests, and the

dairy and other branches of agricultural industry to supplement the farmers' income, and to add their quota to the volume of commerce, the embarrassment of the situation was greatly relieved. But even with the failures mentioned, it will be seen that as regards aggregate yield and yield per acre the average for each crop is remarkably good, and in this respect at least Ontario does not stand second to any Province or State on the continent. In the following table* comparison is made between our Province and eight of the principal grain-growing States of the American Union, for wheat, barley and oats :

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

| | FALL WHEAT. | | | | SPRING WHEAT. | | | | BARLEY. | | | | OATS. | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | '85. | '84. | '83. | '82. | '85. | '84. | '83. | '82. | '85. | '84. | '83. | '82. | '85. | '84. | '83. | '82. |
| Ontario..... | 24.5 | 24.0 | 10.6 | 26.3 | 11.4 | 20.2 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 27.7 | 27.3 | 24.3 | 28.6 | 35.8 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 36.4 |
| Ohio..... | 8.1 | 15.3 | 9.5 | 16.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.5 | 26.0 | 21.0 | 19.9 | 34.5 | 29.0 | 34.0 | 28.0 |
| Michigan..... | 20.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 17.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.0 | 23.0 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 35.5 | 32.0 | 36.7 | 33.3 |
| Indiana..... | 10.8 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 15.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.5 | 23.0 | 20.4 | 24.0 | 31.5 | 30.0 | 30.5 | 27.0 |
| Illinois..... | 9.2 | 12.6 | 10.0 | 16.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.3 | 24.0 | 26.0 | 22.5 | 32.7 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 37.4 |
| New York..... | 15.5 | 16.5 | 11.0 | 18.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22.0 | 23.0 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 32.0 | 34.2 |
| Pennsylvania.... | 10.0 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 15.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.5 | 19.0 | 25.0 | 23.5 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 33.0 | 27.8 |
| Iowa..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11.2 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 11.0 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 21.7 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 36.0 | 31.8 |
| Minnesota..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11.5 | 16.1 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 23.8 | 26.4 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 40.0 |

The comparison is flattering to Ontario, and it deserves to be accepted as conclusive evidence of the suitability of our soil and climate for the production of cereals on an economic scale. It costs no more to grow an acre of wheat, barley or oats in Ontario than in New York, Michigan, or Ohio ; and, other things being equal, it is obvious that the farmer who gets from his land the largest yield per acre is the one whose capital and labour give the most liberal return in profits. The only exception which can be made to this statement is, that more thorough tillage of the soil and a more generous application of manures or fertilizers by one farmer than another will increase the cost of production ; but this may be regarded as in the nature of a permanent investment, and so regarded it is not an element in the calculation of cost. The farmers of Ontario, however, cannot be accused of cultivating their lands too well, or manuring them too highly. There are not a few among them who can boast of growing forty or forty-five bushels of wheat per acre year after year ; and their success is due to the care bestowed upon their fields—to the investments they have made in drainage, in tillage and in nutriment. Much more can be done on these lines than has been done hitherto, and Ontario farmers ought not to remain satisfied with less than the English average of 28 bushels per acre.

There is another aspect in which the statistics of our crops may be presented, viz. : the relation of one year's aggregate yield and yield per acre with the average of a series

* The American averages are taken from the Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and, like those for Ontario, they are computed from careful estimates and actual results.

of years. Taking the latter as 100, the percentages for 1885 of average aggregate product and of average yield per acre for the four years 1882-5 were as follows :

PERCENTAGES FOR 1885 OF THE 1882-5 AVERAGES.

| CROPS. | Per cent. of total yield. | Per cent. of yield per acre. | CROPS. | Per cent. of total yield. | Per cent. of yield per acre. |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Fall Wheat | 101 | 116 | Buckwheat | 107 | 103 |
| Spring Wheat..... | 85 | 71 | Beans | 99 | 93 |
| Barley | 84 | 103 | Hay and Clover... | 104 | 99 |
| Oats | 101 | 96 | Potatoes | 101 | 104 |
| Rye | 54 | 96 | Mangel-wurzels... | 101 | 102 |
| Peas | 113 | 102 | Carrots | 88 | 101 |
| Corn | 87 | 95 | Turnips | 109 | 102 |

The crops of last year whose total yield fell below the average of four years were spring wheat, barley, rye, corn, beans and carrots ; while those whose yield per acre fell below the average of the four years were spring wheat, oats, rye, corn, beans, and hay and clover.

The statistics of live stock in the Province are obtained at the same time and in the same way as the statistics of crops. The reports have been uniformly favourable for the past four years in regard to the health and condition of animals ; for, while fodder of all kinds has been generally plentiful, the country has been singularly free from the occurrence of all contagious diseases excepting those of a mild type. Consequently the circumstances were propitious for the breeding and rearing of animals, and until 1884 the market prices gave an additional encouragement to the increase of herds. Since then, however, the market has been less active, especially for cattle and sheep intended for the English markets, as well as for hogs for the home market, and the effect is visible in the returns.

HORSES.

| SUB-CLASSES. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Working Horses | 311,587 | 303,474 | 349,552 | 336,932 |
| Breeding Mares | 95,963 | 93,910 | 87,380 | 70,596 |
| Unbroken Horses | 151,259 | 138,569 | 123,201 | 96,076 |
| Totals | 558,809 | 535,953 | 560,133 | 503,604 |

I think it is probable that owing to the wording of the schedule in the first and second years many farmers made a double return of breeding mares—as breeding mares and working horses, when they were used for both purposes—and hence the relatively large number of working horses in the statistics for those years. To prevent the possibility

of this mistake being continued, the sub-classes were more clearly specified in the schedule of 1884; and it is fair to assume that the decrease in the number of working horses for that year is only the correction of an error, not an actual falling away in the number. The market for Ontario bred horses in the United States and in Manitoba has been continuously good, and it offers a sufficient explanation of the large and steady increase apparent under the head of young and unbroken horses.

CATTLE.

| SUB-CLASSES. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Working Oxen..... | 15,302 | 16,793 | 17,071 | 14,566 |
| Milch Cows | 750,005 | 710,519 | 690,437 | 665,382 |
| Store Cattle over two years..... | 373,856 | 384,453 | 321,471 | 272,208 |
| Young and other Cattle | 837,317 | 813,905 | 789,075 | 610,527 |
| Totals..... | 1,976,480 | 1,925,670 | 1,818,054 | 1,562,683 |

Here, as might be expected, the greatest increase of the four years took place in the lists of milch cows and young cattle. The dairy industry has made wonderful strides in those years, as will be seen by the statistics of the cheese factories of the Province and the Trade tables of exports. Store cattle over two years show an equally large increase in numbers down to 1884, but with the fall in prices in that year the breeding of this class of animals received a sudden check. It remains to be seen whether the dulness of the cheese trade last year will have a similar effect on the numbers of milch cows and young animals; but the partial revival of both the butter and cheese markets has probably averted this misfortune.

SHEEP.

| SUB-CLASSES. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Coarse-woolled (over one year)..... | 908,762 | 994,608 | 1,043,080 | 933,143 |
| “ (under one year) | 547,952 | 595,996 | 580,095 | 676,362 |
| Fine-woolled (over one year)..... | 176,248 | 176,341 | 150,281 | 178,299 |
| “ (under one year)..... | 122,643 | 123,788 | 95,328 | 127,499 |
| Totals..... | 1,755,605 | 1,890,733 | 1,868,784 | 1,915,303 |

The fine-woolled sheep are barely holding their number, but the coarse-woolled have been decreasing steadily and the returns last year are 152,791 less than for 1882. Similar reports are made for Ohio, Michigan and other American States, and there as well as here the low price of wool is given as the chief moving cause. In Michigan last year the decrease was 94,000, in Ohio it was 147,000, in Pennsylvania it was 300,000, and for the Union it was 2,038,000. It is interesting to notice, however, that in Ontario

the wool-clip maintains a high average, and apparently it is an increasing one. The average weight per fleece of coarse wool for the four years was 5.45 pounds, and of fine wool it was 5.10 pounds; whereas last year it was 5.58 and 5.14 pounds for the two classes respectively. The total clip last year was 6,086,866 pounds, and its value computed from the average of the principal markets in the Province was \$1,059,115.

SWINE.

| SUB-CLASSES. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hogs over one year | 225,512 | 257,711 | 245,996 | 252,415 |
| Hogs under one year | 596,750 | 658,447 | 660,731 | 597,811 |
| Totals | 822,262 | 916,158 | 906,727 | 850,226 |

The low price of pork during the past two years has doubtless influenced farmers to some extent, but the change has not been sufficient to account for a decrease of nearly 100,000 in one year. A more effectual cause was the large mortality among young pigs last spring, owing, it is supposed, to the severity of the weather at the time they were dropped. The reports state that in many cases whole litters were lost.

POULTRY.

| SUB-CLASSES. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Turkeys | 428,233 | 445,532 | 355,635 | 310,058 |
| Geese | 476,942 | 540,130 | 491,093 | 533,357 |
| Other Fowls | 5,431,630 | 5,251,944 | 5,000,616 | 4,508,705 |
| Totals | 6,336,805 | 6,237,606 | 5,847,344 | 5,352,120 |

The breeding of poultry has now become an important feature in the agricultural industry of the Province, and the statistics show that in counties near to the chief towns and cities poultry are kept in large numbers. The egg trade of the Province has been rapidly growing in volume during the past fifteen years, and within a more recent period a trade in dressed fowls has been established which promises to give handsome profits for the capital invested in it. As an instance of what can be done in this line it is only necessary to refer to the annual Fair held at Smith's Falls. A few years ago that section of country was visited with a plague of grasshoppers. Turkeys were introduced and bred in the hope that they would rid the country of its plague, and they succeeded effectually. How to dispose of the stock of turkeys to advantage then became a problem, and this was solved by the institution of an annual Fair at the approach of the Christmas season. This Fair has resulted so satisfactorily to the farmers that they have gone extensively into the breeding and fattening of fowls, and the statistics for the counties of Leeds, Grenville,

Lanark and Carleton show to what large proportions the industry has already attained. At the last Fair about nine car-loads of dressed poultry were purchased by dealers for the New York and Boston markets, and no doubt other and larger markets will be found as the industry develops.

The cheese factory system has been carried on in the Province with great success during recent years, in spite of an unsteady and fluctuating market. In 1882 it appeared from information given to the Bureau that there were 471 factories in operation;* in 1883 this number was increased to 635; in 1884 there were 751; and in 1885 there were 752. For the first of these years returns of production were received from 305 factories; for the second year, from 440; for the third year, from 567; and for the fourth year, from 536. An estimate based on these returns gives the following aggregates of production and value each year for all the factories in the Province, together with the annual average of the four years:

CHEESE STATISTICS OF FOUR YEARS, AND ANNUAL AVERAGE.

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Milk used..... lbs. | 733,437,254 | 685,964,727 | 539,696,197 | 409,144,701 | 592,060,720 |
| Cheese made..... " | 71,209,719 | 66,939,573 | 53,513,032 | 39,846,095 | 57,752,105 |
| Value of cheese..... \$ | 5,781,469 | 6,998,889 | 5,589,339 | 4,259,141 | 5,657,209 |
| Value per lb..... cts. | 8.119 | 10.456 | 10.445 | 10.822 | 9.795 |
| Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese. lbs. | 10.300 | 10.248 | 10.085 | 10.398 | 10.251 |

The industry is not carried on to the same general extent in all parts of the Province. There are considerable areas in which no factory has been established, either because the milk can be more profitably disposed of by feeding it to young cattle or supplying the city markets, or because the farmers make butter and give more attention to field and fruit culture. In six counties bordering on Lake Ontario, from Lincoln to Ontario, there are only one-half as many factories as in the single county of Oxford, and not one-third of the number in Leeds and Grenville; but those six counties are chiefly devoted to field, orchard and garden culture, and they supply large quantities of milk daily to the Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines markets.

The principal dairy districts are in the eastern and western sections of the Province, of which the towns of Brockville and Ingersoll are regarded as the centres. Between these districts a friendly rivalry has existed for a number of years, and leading makers and dealers have vied with each other in efforts to extend the industry and to improve the quality of the product. Valuable service also has been rendered by the Dairymen's Associations, and their annual Reports have given to makers much useful information in

* It is quite likely that the returns of factories in operation this year were not full, for according to the census there were 551 in the Province in 1880, whose value of product was \$4,668,078. In 1870 the number was 323, and the value of product was \$1,454,702.

addition to the interest and enthusiasm awakened at their conventions. But no doubt the best results have flowed from the system of personal instruction adopted in both districts, and from the counsels of dealers who know the requirements of the market and are able to give practical remedies for existing defects or to suggest methods for turning out an article more suited to the varying tastes of consumers—or rather to their improving tastes, for the demand seems to be constantly growing for cheese of the finest quality.

But the rivalry has an interest owing to circumstances of a nature not so susceptible of control. In the western district the season opens a little earlier, so that the average time during which factories have been operated in the past four years is three days longer in the west than in the east, being 162 days in the former and 159 in the latter. The average yield of milk per cow, according to the returns of factories, is also higher in the west than in the east, being 2,952 pounds in the former and 2,749 in the latter. Reduced to the unit of a day's yield, this is equal to 18.26 pounds in the west and 17.34 in the east, or almost one pound per day in favour of the western cow. But the advantages of a longer season and of a higher yield of milk are very nearly offset by the greater curd product of milk in the east. In the western counties the average of four years is one pound of cheese to 10.4265 pounds of milk, while in the eastern counties it is one to every 9.9878 pounds. On this basis the comparison stands, 1.75 pounds of cheese per cow daily in the west to 1.73 in the east, or (eliminating errors) a showing of only 2.60 pounds in favour of the western cow in a season of 159 days. With the advantage of the longer season, however, the showing is 7.85 pounds in her favour. The results are surprisingly close, yet it is apparent that the rivalry between the two districts might very profitably turn in the direction of increasing the averages along all the lines, and especially the average of milk yield in the season.

Why the average price of cheese should be higher in the west than in the east is to some extent a subject of speculation; but in view of the fact that the product of both districts reaches a common market, the most obvious inference is that difference in the selling price to dealers is due to difference in the quality of the cheese. As long as the discrimination continues, and whatever the cause of it may be, it means a loss of about \$170,000 a year in the eastern counties, on the present production.

In several counties of the Province, foremost of which are Wellington and Ontario, numerous herds are maintained for breeding and grazing purposes, and the general infusion of Shorthorn blood especially has greatly encouraged the rearing and fattening of cattle for the home and English markets. This branch of live stock enterprise, as is well known, requires that a large quantity of milk be fed to calves on the farm, and is seldom pursued conjointly with the dairy industry in any of its forms. The opinion widely prevails that for breeding and feeding purposes on a successful scale young animals must be given a generous allowance of full milk; but although it does not seem likely that cattle of good stamina can be reared where the whole of the milk is sent to the cheese factory or to the city market, the experiment is not yet generally regarded as conclusive so far as relates to making butter and feeding calves on the skim-milk. The Model Farm creamery, the patrons of which are breeders and feeders of thoroughbred and high-grade stock, will doubtless afford a good test, especially in connection with systematic experi-

ents on the Farm, and it is hoped that all the results there will be carefully noted. But the factory system, wherever it has been established and fairly tried, appears to have won the confidence of the farmers. They are not disheartened or dismayed by the fluctuations of the market, for the experience of twenty years shows that these are not more frequent than the disturbance more serious than happens with any other agricultural product. The consumption of cheese has increased enormously in that period, and there is no reason to fear that a good article will cease to be in demand or that the price of it will fall below the cost of production.*

The value of farm property in the tables is made up from the returns made by farmers in the June schedule, and is given under the heads of (1) land (not including buildings), (2) buildings, (3) implements (including vehicles), and (4) live stock. The circular calls for the fair market value of each class of property; but in the first year of collecting these statistics it was evident from the remarks made in many instances, and in spite of assurance being given to the contrary, that the enquiry had some scheme for levying taxes in view,—hence the comparatively low valuation in the returns for that year, as appears in the following table :

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Land | 626,422,024 | 625,478,706 | 654,793,025 | 632,342,500 |
| Buildings | 182,477,905 | 173,386,925 | 163,030,675 | 132,711,575 |
| Implements | 48,569,725 | 47,830,710 | 43,522,530 | 37,029,815 |
| Live Stock | 100,690,086 | 103,106,829 | 100,082,365 | 80,540,720 |
| Total | 958,159,740 | 949,803,170 | 961,428,595 | 882,624,610 |

The depreciation of land naturally follows a decrease in the value of its products, for the past two years the low prices of cereals have largely diminished the farmer's revenue. Owing mainly to the fall of prices, but partly also to the failure of one or two crops, the average value of our wheat, barley, oats, rye and pease harvests for the past few years is nearly \$26,000,000 less than the value of those crops in 1882, and \$7,000,000 less than the average value of the four harvests. The reduced valuation of the land is a natural consequence of these circumstances, and the agreement of one with the other is a consequence of the intelligence and care with which the returns made by farmers to the enquiry are prepared. A large and steady increase is apparent in the value of farm buildings, being at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year since 1883; but although this is a large increase in the aggregate, it is not more than an average of \$55 for each farm. A steady

* The imports of cheese into Great Britain and Ireland grew from 853,277 cwt. in 1865, valued at £33,299, to 1,927,139 cwt. in 1884, valued at £5,001,635, being an increase in quantity of nearly 126 per cent. During the same period the population grew from 29,925,177 to 35,961,540, an increase of only 20 per cent. The exports of cheese from Canada grew from 4,503,370 pounds in 1869, valued at \$549,572, to 15,367 pounds in 1885, valued at \$8,265,240.

increase is apparent also in the value of implements, but much lower between 1884 and 1885 than between 1883 and 1884. The diminution in the value of live stock since 1883 accords fairly with the fall in market prices, although it is greater than appears owing to a considerable increase in the number of horses and cattle. The same result is found in the statistics of the States of Michigan and Ohio; and there as well as in Ontario the returns show an increase in the number of horses and cattle and a decrease in the number of sheep and hogs. In Ohio the valuation of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs on 1st January 1885, was \$141,839,205, and on the 1st of January this year it was \$132,396,045—a decrease of \$8,443,160; and in Michigan the valuation made at the same periods respectively was \$76,107,323 and \$70,745,306—a decrease of \$5,362,017. For the whole of the United States the valuation on 1st January, 1885, was \$2,293,931,286, and on 1st January this year it was \$2,201,778,766—a decrease of \$92,152,520, notwithstanding an increase in the number of all classes of animals excepting sheep. The average value per head of horses in the United States in 1885 was \$73.70; of milch cows, \$29.70; of other cattle, \$23.02; of sheep, \$2.14; and of hogs, \$5.02. The returns made by Ontario farmers do not give the values in detail, but using the American averages the values of animals in classes in 1885 would be as follows: Horses, \$41,184,223; milch cows, \$22,275,148; other cattle, \$28,233,455; sheep, \$3,756,995; hogs, \$4,127,755—a total of \$99,577,577. This allows \$1,112,500 for the value of poultry, to make up the total of \$100,690,086 for all classes of live stock according to the returns of farmers; so that compared with the United States statistics the Ontario valuation is fair. Compared with those of Ohio and Michigan it is moderate, for there is no reason to believe that farm animals in either of those States are better than in Ontario; yet compared on the basis of Ohio averages the Ontario valuation would be greater by \$14,000,000, and on the Michigan average it would be greater by \$16,000,000.

The values of the wheat, barley, oats, rye and pease crops of the Province in the past four years, together with the average of the four years and the average per acre, are presented in the following table:

VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

| CROPS. | TOTAL HOME VALUE. | | | | | AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE. | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1882-5. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Fall Wheat .. | 17,504,799 | 16,677,693 | 12,239,805 | 31,567,754 | 19,497,513 | 20.00 | 19.29 | 11.11 | 26.57 | 18.27 |
| Spring Wheat. | 7,358,684 | 11,892,264 | 10,406,887 | 10,245,959 | 9,975,948 | 9.20 | 13.48 | 17.75 | 17.48 | 11.98 |
| Barley | 9,126,540 | 10,247,806 | 10,496,172 | 15,784,865 | 11,413,846 | 15.27 | 14.63 | 13.86 | 18.60 | 14.59 |
| Oats | 17,397,369 | 19,097,476 | 20,737,971 | 21,715,731 | 19,737,137 | 11.27 | 12.89 | 14.62 | 15.65 | 12.86 |
| Rye | 701,871 | 984,010 | 2,018,201 | 2,223,231 | 1,481,828 | 8.96 | 9.52 | 10.73 | 12.00 | 9.80 |
| Pease | 8,123,591 | 8,817,395 | 7,578,343 | 8,144,525 | 8,165,963 | 12.57 | 15.44 | 13.96 | 14.52 | 13.12 |
| Total | 60,212,854 | 67,716,644 | 63,477,379 | 89,682,065 | 70,272,235 | 13.26 | 15.24 | 13.83 | 18.85 | 13.80 |

These values are computed from average prices made up from quotations of the principal markets of the Province for the second half of each year.* They present an interesting study, especially in relation to the averages of total value and of value per acre; for it appears that as to total value they stand in the order of (1) oats, (2) fall wheat, (3) barley, (4) spring wheat, (5) pease and (6) rye, while as to value per acre they stand in the order of (1) fall wheat, (2) barley, (3) spring wheat, (4) pease, (5) oats and (6) rye. The values of other field crops, (viz.: corn, buckwheat, beans, hay potatoes, carrots and turnips), have only been computed for the past year, their aggregate being \$55,530,069. Hay is of all our crops the most important in the aggregate, its value last year at the average of market prices being \$32,033,727, or \$14.12 per acre.

Of course it is not implied that these values represent a season's proceeds of the agricultural industry of the country in gold or currency. A large proportion of the field crops is consumed on the land which grows them, and through conversion into meat and dairy products, into bone and muscle, or into manure for enriching the soil, the resources of yearly revenue are established, means of labour and reproduction are supplied, and the permanent capital of the land is maintained and increased. The average annual value of our cheese product during the past four years was \$5,657,000, and this is only one instance in the general process of converting raw material into manufactured article carried on to a greater or less extent by intelligent husbandmen in the country; for every well-managed farm is the scene of operations in trade and manufactures as real and practical as any that the world affords.

The mining industry of the Province is slowly growing in importance; but although there are stores of the precious and economic metals of great value and unknown extent, their development hitherto has been slow and fitful. In Ontario as well as in the United States speculation has been far more active than business enterprise, and it is easier to place a mine on the market for a million dollars than to sell it for a hundred thousand. Our methods in the working of mines have been on a small scale precisely the same as those pursued in the United States on a large scale, and we have had the same experience. The money required for carrying on work is ventured in the hope of realizing a speedy fortune from the discovery of a bonanza; operations are marked by rashness and extravagance, and commonly they end in disappointment and failure. In volume XIII of the United States census, recently issued, the general record of these enterprises is summed up by Mr. Clarence King. He says:

In some foreign countries the mining industry possesses a stability and steadiness which result largely from government ownership and supervision; and these causes, however inapplicable in this country, have certainly had an economic effect. When such is the case, a far-sighted policy is always shown; plans are

* The prices compiled from daily and weekly quotations of the principal markets of the Province for the last half of each year are as follows:

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fall Wheat, per bushel | \$ 0.81 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 1.05 | \$ 1.01 |
| Spring Wheat " | .81 | .81 | 1.07 | 1.06 |
| Barley | .55 | .54 | .57 | .65 |
| Oats | .32 | .33 | .38 | .43 |
| Rye | .55 | .60 | .62 | .64 |
| Pease | .58 | .64 | .71 | .74 |

laid with a view to the remote future, and the plant and mine opening are substantial to a degree seldom seen here. The American miner, expecting to work out his mine in a few years, would hardly think of using brick work or masonry in his galleries, etc., as is done in some of the foreign mines. Where an investment is made with the expectation of small, steady returns, extending over a long series of years, as has been the case with the greater portion of the enterprises conducted by government or by strong companies abroad, the most substantial work is in the end the most economical: but here, where the effort is too often to get out the largest amount of bullion in the shortest time possible, plans are seldom laid with a view to the remote future. The number of precious-metal mines in this country which have continued to be productive during a period of ten years is very limited, and the life of many of the most famous and successful ones has been far shorter. Indeed, a bonanza which has required two or three years to exhaust is a rarity, and when it is considered that many of the most productive mines have yielded merely a single large ore-body at or near the surface, the short average life is seen to be owing to natural causes as well as to the rapidity of operation. An engineer is hardly to be blamed, then, if he plans for the exigencies of the immediate present; on the one side he is pressed by the stockholder, clamorous for speedy profits, and on the other hand he realizes that the chances of a long period of bonanza are slight. His policy is forced upon him. He aims to secure given results by the most direct means, and when the object has been attained he cares little whether his drifts cave and the structures over his hoisting works and mills fall in, if they have served their purpose.

This is the record of Silver Islet and East Silver Mountain in our own Province, one of which has yielded millions of ore and the other nothing beyond a rich surface show. But signs of an improved method are appearing, and during the past year substantial progress has been made in several quarters. Our mines of iron, copper, silver, gold, apatite, asbestos, salt, etc., present a field for enterprise that has been too long neglected; and with the union of capital and skill we may confidently hope for a development of these resources which, in the near future, will form no unimportant part of the industrial products of the country.

Some difficulty has been experienced in collecting statistics and other facts of mining operations; not that information has been refused in any case, but that owing to the nature of it the owners or managers of mines neglect to make up reports giving the particulars called for. They appreciate the value of yearly reports of the industry, and wherever personal visits have been made they have been found willing and anxious to give any details relating to the progress made, number and wages of employees, quantity and value of output, etc. But while a personal visit to the various mines is desirable—and for gaining a proper knowledge of the industry local observation and enquiry are occasionally essential—it is an expensive mode of gathering facts, and hitherto the pressure of other duties has been in the way of making complete rounds of the mining fields and collecting full details of their yearly operations. The subject is one in which the country at large has an interest, and in regard to this as well as some other industries it may be found necessary to extend the powers of the Bureau so as to make the supply of information a duty.

A subject of widespread interest at the present day is the condition of the working classes. How they are employed, what wages are paid, and how much it costs them to live are data the knowledge of which is indispensable for a proper study of their condition. The information contained in the tables of this Report has been gathered directly from the parties most interested in the supply of it and most competent to give it—the workers themselves and the persons and companies that employ them. There is one exception, however, that of farm laborers. Men of this class are isolated in the

country, without organization of any kind, and the only means of reaching them is personal canvass ; consequently I have in their case taken the returns of employers only.

For the last three years the wages of farm laborers have been compiled from the June schedule of farmers, and they exhibit a steady decrease of wages in these years. The average rate to men with board, employed by the year, was \$173 in 1883, \$167 in 1884, and \$160 in 1885 ; while to men without board the rate in excess was \$91, \$90 and \$93 for each year respectively. To men employed by the month during the season of field work the average rate with board was \$20.37 in 1883, \$19.44 in 1884 and \$17.32 in 1885 ; and to men without board the allowance in excess was \$9.84, \$9.67 and \$9.86 per month for each year respectively. The cause of this decrease will be readily understood when it is stated that three thousand self-binding reapers were sold to the farmers of the Province in 1884 and seven thousand in 1885, and that each of these reapers dispenses with the labor of four men at what in former years was the season of the farmer's greatest need. The result is, that now the supply of farm laborers is abundant and that farmers are given a choice of the best men at wages considerably lower than the rate of three years ago. It is only in the class of domestic servants that a scarcity exists, and with respect to these it seems probable that relief will only come with a reform in the conditions of service—when drudgery will be lightened by the more general introduction of modern conveniences and the use of labor-saving appliances.

The statistics of labor and wages in the towns and cities cover a much larger field. Skilled and unskilled laborers of almost every class and occupation are represented in the tables, and details are given with as much fulness as possible consistent with the respect due to personal sentiment, avoiding what might be regarded as simply inquisitorial.

The tables of weekly wages in April and October are compiled from returns obtained from employers and employees—those of the former by an officer of the Bureau who visited all the towns and cities for that purpose, and those of the latter by local agents. A comparison of the weekly wages in 1884 and 1885 is presented in the following table :

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN 1884 AND 1885.

| | APRIL WEEK. | | OCTOBER WEEK. | | BOTH WEEKS. | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Employers' returns | \$7 80 | \$7 90 | \$7 82 | \$7 81 | \$7 81 | \$7 85 |
| Employees' returns | 8 14 | 8 35 | 8 23 | 8 14 | 8 19 | 8 24 |
| Average of both | 7 89 | 7 96 | 7 92 | 7 85 | 7 90 | 7 90 |

These averages are computed from returns for 17,347 workers in April and 17,856 in October, made by employers of labor ; and for 2,707 workers in April and 2,811 in October made by employees themselves. In the case of the latter, however, 84.5 per cent. of the whole are males over sixteen years, whereas in that of the former they are only 75.8 of the whole. Hence the lower average of wages according to the returns made by employers ; while, of course, the preponderance of numbers inclines the scale to their side in computing general averages from the two classes of returns.

The yearly tables, which give earnings, cost of living, etc., are necessarily compiled from returns made by workers only. They present many interesting features for study; but whatever they may prove or disprove in the course of time, the scientific method demands cautious reserve of their use in the solution of any one of the labor problems which perplex the minds of statesmen and economists, capitalists and workmen. Patient collection of data should precede every generalization, and our facts or particulars must be of sufficient scope to distinguish between what is incidental and what is regular or general before we can safely venture to lay down laws which govern the interdependence of capital and labor. What is true of the relations of those great interests this year was not in every respect true of their relations a year ago, and very probably will not be true of them a year hence. But what they are, and were, and shall be, we may know if we investigate; and, knowing, I believe it is possible so to regulate them as in the highest degree to advance the interests alike of capital and labor. An idea of the condition of the labor market during the past two years may be formed from the following synopsis of workers' returns, which are grouped in the order of earnings to cost of living:

AVERAGES OF TIME, EARNINGS AND COST OF LIVING IN 1884 AND 1885.

| | | No. of workers. | Days employed. | Yearly earnings. | Cost of living. | Surplus or deficit. |
|---|------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Earnings more than cost of living..... | 1884 | 1342 | 278.49 | \$454.75 | \$338.75 | \$116.00 |
| | 1885 | 1621 | 278.79 | 431.87 | 330.50 | 101.37 |
| Earnings equal to cost of living..... | 1884 | 1265 | 260.79 | 331.51 | 331.51 | ..... |
| | 1885 | 710 | 271.72 | 321.50 | 321.50 | ..... |
| Earnings less than cost of living..... | 1884 | 246 | 214.97 | 259.96 | 326.42 | —66.46 |
| | 1885 | 306 | 230.52 | 317.16 | 368.66 | —51.50 |
| Average for all workers. | 1884 | 2853 | 265.17 | 383.31 | 334.47 | 48.84 |
| | 1885 | 2637 | 271.28 | 388.85 | 332.50 | 56.35 |

No other evidence is needed to prove that the condition of workingmen in those years has not been satisfactory than the large proportion whose cost of living was either equal to or more than their earnings. The average time of employment of those whose earnings were more than the cost of living—the most fortunate class of workers—was almost exactly the same in both years, and it was thirty-three days short of full time whereas in the case of those whose cost of living was equal to earnings it was for both years forty-five days less than full time, and in the case of those whose cost of living was more than earnings it was eighty-nine days less. In the tables for 1885 cost of living is given in some detail, showing how much of it was for rent, and how much for fuel, clothing and food. In the nineteen towns and cities from which returns have been obtained the average cost of rent for the year is \$74.41, and of fuel \$40.53. These are items of expenditure for objects of common benefit to the family of a worker, and their cost bears no accurate relation to the number of its members. The cost of clothing to a worker with dependents is \$19.03 per capita, while to one without dependents it is \$55.09—an amount that would seem extravagant but for the well-known disposition of persons having no one else to provide for to spend liberally on dress and adornment. Food is the most important item, and the average cost per capita in the nineteen towns and cities

is \$47.67. The worth of this average may be questioned, as no one can say definitely what the quantity and cost of his food supplies are without keeping accounts. But fortunately we are able to verify the returns of workmen by others which have been prepared with the greatest care possible, the accuracy of which cannot be disputed. The tables of food consumption at thirteen public institutions in the Province, embracing schools and colleges, prisons and asylums, show that the average cost of a ration of food is $12\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or \$44.71 a year per capita; and in view of the more advantageous rates at which supplies may be purchased for those institutions, and the relatively small quantity which goes to waste, the average of \$47.67 a year per capita cannot be regarded as extravagant for the family of a workingman. Now as the average number of persons in a family, including the worker, is shown by the tables to be 4.54, the cost of a year's food is \$216.42, and of a year's clothing \$86.39; or a total for rent, fuel, food and clothing of \$417.75. The difference between this sum and the average yearly earnings of workers with dependents (\$447.60) is a small margin out of which to provide for other expenses of the family; and the picture would be much darker than it appears but for the fact that about fifteen per cent. of the number of this class making returns are owners of the dwellings they occupy.* The prospect under these conditions is not encouraging to the working classes; but it would be premature to say that the conditions are normal. Whether there be a fair distribution of the products of labor or not, can only be determined by pursuing the inquiry along another line. The cost of production and the value of the thing produced must be known before an opinion can be formed or a conclusion reached; and if derangement of the relations between capital and labor can be adjusted in no other way, means ought to be found to uncover all details in the processes of industry.

Various other tables are given relating to the industries and institutions of the country, but they are principally abstracts of sessional papers and other public documents and do not call for special reference or comment here. They are valuable chiefly because of bringing together statistics extending over many years, in which growth and progress may be traced and comparisons made without the trouble of researches extending through scores of volumes, to which a few people only have easy access.

In conclusion, I desire to express grateful thanks to correspondents, farmers, manufacturers, workingmen and others who have given information to the Bureau on a variety of subjects and furnished material which, I trust, will be found of some value in studying the industries of the country; and to the clerks of the office who have tabulated a vast mass of returns, an acknowledgement of the faithfulness and efficiency of their service is as justly due as it is cheerfully accorded. The imperfections and shortcomings of the Report are to no one better known than to the writer.

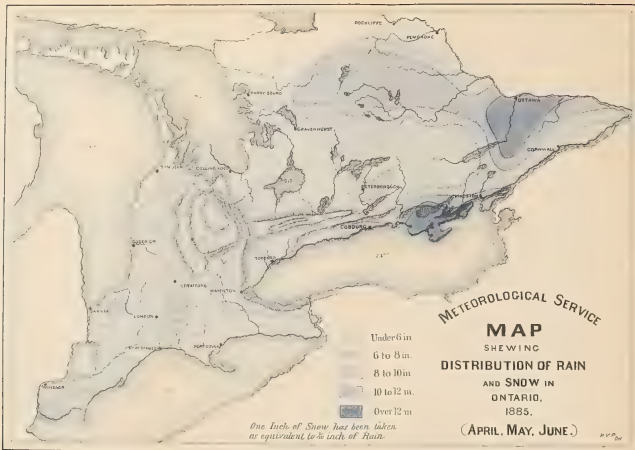
Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, *Secretary.*

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES,
TORONTO, May 1, 1886.

* The inquiry now does not extend to liabilities against dwelling-house property, and it is impossible to say how much of surplus earnings is required to pay off these as they mature. All such payments are in the nature of an investment, and not to be counted as part of the cost of living.





PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

The meteorology of 1885 presents some very marked features, and, when compared with that of the previous year, a few striking contrasts. The tables given below relate to the six growing months of the two years, and a careful examination of them will prove instructive, not only as a meteorological study, but as showing how closely the course of the crops can be traced in the variations of the weather. The first table gives the record of mean temperature at ten of the principal stations, which are fairly representative of every district in the settled portion of the Province :

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT TEN STATIONS IN. 1884 AND 1885.

| STATIONS. | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Windsor | 43.3 | 44.1 | 56.3 | 58.5 | 65.5 | 70.4 | 74.4 | 70.0 | 65.6 | 69.9 | 62.6 | 68.3 |
| Goderich | 38.8 | 39.5 | 53.1 | 52.7 | 61.4 | 67.8 | 68.3 | 65.2 | 62.1 | 67.4 | 58.8 | 64.9 |
| Simcoe | 40.3 | 41.2 | 54.0 | 55.1 | 61.7 | 67.8 | 71.5 | 66.1 | 64.5 | 66.6 | 58.6 | 65.1 |
| Stratford | 37.9 | 40.6 | 54.1 | 52.8 | 61.2 | 68.0 | 67.9 | 64.0 | 60.8 | 64.3 | 57.1 | 61.5 |
| Hamilton | 40.1 | 41.6 | 53.4 | 51.9 | 65.0 | 67.3 | 71.1 | 67.0 | 66.0 | 69.5 | 59.9 | 66.1 |
| Toronto | 37.7 | 40.9 | 51.7 | 51.2 | 60.6 | 65.1 | 68.3 | 64.3 | 63.5 | 65.6 | 57.0 | 62.2 |
| Barrie | 35.8 | 37.9 | 53.1 | 50.8 | 60.3 | 66.6 | 68.7 | 65.0 | 62.1 | 66.2 | 56.6 | 61.9 |
| Peterboro | 38.0 | 41.6 | 56.0 | 54.6 | 62.5 | 68.9 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 63.8 | 68.3 | 56.9 | 64.2 |
| Cornwall | 37.4 | 41.2 | 55.1 | 53.5 | 62.3 | 66.7 | 68.7 | 64.8 | 62.5 | 67.7 | 54.5 | 61.7 |
| Pembroke | 36.2 | 39.9 | 54.6 | 52.5 | 63.2 | 66.2 | 71.3 | 65.3 | 62.8 | 67.2 | 56.1 | 61.3 |
| Averages .. | 38.55 | 40.85 | 54.14 | 53.36 | 62.37 | 67.48 | 70.08 | 65.86 | 63.37 | 67.27 | 57.81 | 63.72 |

These returns indicate much greater irregularities of temperature in 1885 than in 1884. While the past year shows a considerably higher mean for a single month than its predecessor, the monthly average for the growing season was over two degrees lower, and the aggregate temperature of the season 365° lower. The influence of these extremes was decidedly manifest in the history of the various crops—the coldness of April, May, and particularly June, retarding growth; the sudden and excessive heat of July stimulating a too rapid maturity and exposing spring grains to the ravages of rust and insect pests; and the comparative coolness, again, of August and September, arresting the process of ripening, and throwing back the period of harvesting. These conditions were almost the reverse of those of the previous year, which enjoyed a fairly high temperature in June, promoting an active growth, and a moderate temperature in July and August, causing a gradual and perfect maturity.

The following table gives the record of average precipitation for the same six months, in the four districts into which the Province has been divided :

RECORD OF PRECIPITATION.

| MONTHS. | West and S. W. | | North and N. W. | | Centre. | | East and N. E. | |
|----------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| | Inch. | Inch. | Inch. | Inch. | Inch. | Inch. | Inch. | Inch. |
| April | 2.43 | 1.53 | 2.16 | 1.31 | 2.80 | 1.00 | 3.60 | 0.85 |
| May | 2.59 | 3.11 | 2.97 | 3.72 | 1.96 | 2.53 | 2.39 | 2.40 |
| June | 3.15 | 2.19 | 3.12 | 1.40 | 3.32 | 2.12 | 3.08 | 1.16 |
| July | 2.70 | 3.55 | 2.53 | 2.41 | 2.80 | 3.61 | 2.80 | 4.21 |
| August..... | 5.40 | 1.94 | 4.36 | 1.42 | 3.45 | 1.62 | 2.91 | 2.42 |
| September..... | 2.80 | 2.05 | 3.48 | 3.45 | 3.39 | 2.81 | 3.07 | 2.35 |
| Totals | 19.07 | 14.37 | 18.62 | 13.71 | 17.72 | 13.69 | 17.85 | 13.39 |

With the greater general humidity of 1885 than of 1884, these figures show a lighter rainfall in May, a very much heavier one in June, a lighter one again in July, and a very much heavier one in August, especially in the western, northern and central portions of the Province, than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The excessive moisture, accompanied by the low temperature of June, followed by the drought and heat of July, and the rainstorm in the beginning of August, account for the prevalence of rust and midge in spring wheat and oats ; and these vicissitudes, along with the heavy rainfall of the latter month, sufficiently reveal the causes of the potato rot and the discoloration of the barley crop, as well as, on the other hand, the luxuriance of the fall pastures.

The following table shows a comparison of the sunshine record of the last two years :

COMPARISON OF THE SUNSHINE RECORD FOR TWO YEARS.

| STATIONS. | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | | Totals. | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|---------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. | hrs. |
| Windsor | 164.6 | 167.7 | 189.4 | 196.0 | 278.9 | 256.6 | 298.9 | 247.1 | 183.3 | 250.1 | 215.1 | 198.7 | 1330.2 | 1316.2 |
| Woodstock | 176.2 | 157.2 | 201.2 | 170.7 | 271.8 | 265.8 | 280.8 | 248.4 | 163.4 | 264.0 | 195.9 | 211.5 | 1289.3 | 1317.6 |
| Stratford | 147.5 | 161.7 | 153.0 | 140.2 | ..... | 289.8 | ..... | 248.1 | ..... | 183.3 | ..... | 150.2 | ..... | 1173.3 |
| Toronto | 206.7 | 166.0 | 228.3 | 209.3 | 291.0 | 320.4 | 316.8 | 246.9 | 219.8 | 281.1 | 240.6 | 214.2 | 1503.2 | 1437.9 |
| Barrie..... | 162.5 | 146.0 | 210.0 | 182.1 | 267.6 | 270.8 | 288.4 | 226.2 | 151.1 | 223.7 | 196.3 | 119.7 | 1275.9 | 1168.5 |
| Lindsay | 196.7 | 176.0 | 237.6 | 194.2 | 286.3 | 299.4 | 299.3 | 247.1 | 194.3 | 272.6 | 237.1 | 208.9 | 1451.3 | 1398.2 |
| Kingston | 186.9 | 140.6 | 235.1 | 173.8 | 276.0 | 239.5 | 294.0 | 191.1 | 204.4 | 290.2 | 230.1 | 228.8 | 1426.5 | 1264.0 |
| Cornwall | 220.0 | 146.1 | 281.4 | 178.3 | 250.7 | 299.7 | 280.2 | 184.6 | 226.7 | 259.1 | 234.7 | 188.7 | 1493.7 | 1256.5 |
| Pembroke | 120.2 | 137.3 | 208.6 | 185.9 | 216.2 | 272.3 | 241.6 | 166.6 | 168.6 | 248.4 | 147.0 | 145.8 | 1102.2 | 1156.3 |
| Average for the Province | 175.7 | 155.4 | 216.1 | 181.2 | 267.3 | 279.4 | 287.5 | 222.9 | 188.9 | 252.5 | 212.1 | 185.1 | 1347.6 | 1276.5 |
| Sun above horizon... | 406.4 | | 461.1 | | 465.7 | | 470.9 | | 434.5 | | 376.3 | | 2614.9 | |

It is worthy of note that, along with a much heavier rainfall in the months under review in 1885 than in 1884, there was also a greater aggregate of sunshine by 71 hours; yet there was less sunshine in June and August than in the corresponding months of the previous year. Indeed, August, which under ordinary conditions has a maximum of sunshine, had less last year than any of the other months under comparison except April, while it had more rain by over 25 per cent. than any other month. Thus there were some curious irregularities in the season's weather.

FAIL WHEAT.

The drought at seed time in 1884 made it difficult to get wheat land into a good state of tilth, especially in clayey soil, and growth at first was slow and uneven: but with a steady temperature and warm showers throughout part of September and the whole of October the plants pushed forward rapidly, and the reports made by correspondents of the Bureau at the beginning of November showed that the crop had then a very promising appearance in every part of the Province. Snow fell early and the winter was one of the longest, steadiest and coldest on record; yet the May reports of correspondents showed that the wheat was almost in as good condition on the first of April as on the first of November. Fortunately the rainfall during the winter was very slight, so that the snow did not pack on the ground as it often does; and, excepting in hollows and under heavy banks alongside the fences, no smothering effects were to be seen. But on the knolls and high ridges the snow was swept off, and in such situations the wheat was either killed outright or very seriously injured. The greatest apparent damage, however, was caused by the hard frost and northwest winds of April, and the low temperature of the first ten days of May; but the plants remained firmly rooted in all soils, and with favourably growing weather in the latter part of the month a good recovery was made. Excepting in some localities of Waterloo county where the wheat was killed by winter exposure, of Durham and Northumberland where it was drowned out by April floods, and of two or three counties on the St. Lawrence where it was smothered by the snow and hurt by spring frosts, no portion of the area in crop was ploughed up.

The August reports showed that generally within the principal fall wheat area of the Province—which comprises the whole of the central and the southern lake district—the crop was a good one, both in yield per acre and in quality of grain. On wet and poorly cultivated soils the early summer growth was generally retarded by spring frosts and cold weather; and this, with other influences of a more local character, such as storms, excess of rain or the want of it, and in some places the prevalence of hot blighting winds, was of sufficient extent to affect the general result. With these exceptions, fall wheat all through western Ontario came to the harvest a full and well ripened crop. The prospect was poorest in the northwestern part of the Province, particularly in the counties of Grey and Bruce, where the injury from winter killing and rust was considerable, and there the sample was generally shrunken and discoloured. There was an occasional appearance of rust all through western Ontario, especially on late and thin fields; but outside of the two counties mentioned it was not so general as to do serious injury. In the eastern part of the Province the area of fall wheat grown is comparatively small, and there was considerable loss from winter killing. Wherever the crop survived the effects of the winter, however, it grew and ripened well. In this portion of the Province there was an almost total immunity from rust, so that even the thinnest fields came to full perfection in point of plumpness and colour of grain.

Harvesting was several days later than usual, and excepting in some of the earlier counties in southwestern Ontario the bulk of the crop was still in shock on the 1st of August. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in on the 3rd of that month which retarded operations considerably all over the Province, but the storm was followed by cool and breezy weather, and the grain was housed in surprisingly good condition. There were a few complaints of sprouting, and also of the ravages of the weevil, but these were

limited to small areas, and from the November reports of correspondents it appeared that generally the grain was plump and marketable. Compared with 1884, the area total produce and average produce per acre were by county groups as follows :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bush. per acre. | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie | 213,014 | 5,119,801 | 215,213 | 4,557,227 | 24.0 | 21.2 |
| Lake Huron | 133,205 | 3,351,758 | 140,623 | 3,188,194 | 25.2 | 22.7 |
| Georgian Bay | 77,385 | 1,824,335 | 71,883 | 1,796,351 | 23.6 | 25.0 |
| West Midland | 242,963 | 5,878,938 | 247,288 | 6,212,444 | 24.2 | 25.1 |
| Lake Ontario | 168,784 | 4,505,462 | 153,991 | 4,254,945 | 26.7 | 27.6 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa | 15,364 | 294,721 | 13,592 | 251,264 | 19.2 | 18.0 |
| East Midland | 24,097 | 496,628 | 22,085 | 455,810 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| Northern Districts | 324 | 6,638 | 65 | 1,396 | 20.5 | 21.5 |
| Total | 875,136 | 21,478,281 | 864,740 | 20,717,631 | 24.5 | 24.0 |

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.

Having successfully survived the winter and spring, excepting on some low-lying lands thinned by late frosts, the wheat fields of the Lake Erie counties enjoyed an incomparably auspicious summer for growth and development. Few complaints of injury from any cause have been reported. One or two hail storms visited some localities in Elgin and westward ; late or low lands suffered slightly from rust and midge ; the Hessian fly was at work, but not seriously, in Essex, Kent and Elgin ; and in the last named county the wire-worm did some damage, especially to the Egyptian variety : these are all the spots on the picture. The moderately cool and moist weather that generally prevailed throughout the growing season induced a strong, steady, healthy growth, remarkably free as a rule from defects of any kind ; the heads of the wheat were large and well filled, and the grain was plump, heavy and bright. The cool weather had the effect of postponing the harvest a week or ten days, but reaping began about the 20th of July—perhaps two or three days earlier in Essex and Kent. Good progress was made until about the beginning of August, when heavy rains set in and continued almost uninterruptedly for several days, compelling the farmers to suspend operations and leave a considerable proportion of their grain in the fields, standing, or in shock. The weather following the storm was cool and the remainder of the crop was housed unimpaired, otherwise than by a little shelling out. The area under crop, it will be observed, was less than for the previous year by 2,200 acres ; but with an increase in the average yield of nearly three bushels per acre, the product of the lesser area was greater by 562,574 bushels. The farmers of these counties speak in terms of high appreciation of their self-binders, which are rapidly coming into general use, and the circumstances of the harvest were just such as to show the advantage of a speedy work in the field.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.

The reports for the counties bordering on Lake Huron vary considerably, but they indicate generally that the result is pretty much what might have been expected from the condition of wheat throughout this district as it came out of winter quarters. In the counties of Huron and Bruce there was serious injury from the frosts and cold weather of winter and spring, but in the county of Lambton the damage from this cause was comparatively slight. The returns are almost uniformly to the effect that a heavy crop, well ripened, plump in berry and bright in straw, was reaped in that county. A correspondent in Bosanquet says : “ It is the heaviest crop we have harvested for years in this township ; ” and “ a good average,” and “ above the average,” are the expressions used in many of the reports. The injury from rust was very slight, and occurred only in low, wet spots, or where the grain had lodged from too rank a growth. In the county of Huron the presence of rust was pretty general, only those fields escaping which had been sown early and were properly underdrained, and which had wholly escaped from winter killing. Here the injury from the last-named cause was much more severe than in the districts farther south ;

and where the vitality of the wheat plant was ever so slightly impaired from this or any of the other influences enumerated, it fell an easy prey to the attacks of rust. The same conditions existed in Bruce, only to a greater extent, because the crop there was more generally damaged by the winter frosts. An exception should be made in the case of the township of Eastnor, where the crop is reported as of good quality and wholly uninjured. Generally, in sheltered situations, or where from summer fallowing or other good cultivation the crop was vigorous and well advanced before winter set in, it maintained its condition throughout the season and a good yield was secured. It is also to be borne in mind that, as the yield in these northern counties is generally higher than in most other parts of the Province, a partial failure of the crop must be considered in a relative instead of a positive sense. The average yield of the group is .7 of a bushel more than the average for the Province; and although the area in crop is 7,458 acres less than in 1884, the product was 163,564 bushels more. In a few localities midge, weevil, or wire-worm made an appearance, but not in very great numbers, or to do any serious damage. General mention was made of the heavy storm of rain and wind of the 3rd of August, which retarded harvest operations considerably, and at that date nearly the whole of the crop was cut and standing in the field.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.

Throughout the Georgian Bay counties fall wheat, where injured by the winter frosts, never fully recovered, and its appearance at harvest was not generally satisfactory. This is especially true of the county of Grey, where a cold wet spring, followed by a partial drought in places, offered little encouragement or sustenance to the struggling crop. More than seventy-five per cent. of the reports from Grey state that the fall wheat fields grew up thin and patchy, and that in all such cases, as well as where the crop was late in maturing, it was struck with rust while the grain was in the milk. Wherever this occurred it ripened unevenly and prematurely, the sample was shrunk and of poor colour, and the yield was much reduced. Several districts in the interior of this county, however, send very encouraging reports, notably portions of the townships of Normanby, Egremont and Holland, where the crop was exceptionally good. A Normanby correspondent says: "It is the best crop we have had for years, both as to quantity and quality, and the greater part has been secured in splendid condition." A correspondent in Holland estimated that the early sown grain in his neighbourhood would yield forty bushels per acre. In Simcoe county the return was much better. Coming out in spring in fair condition, the wheat covered the ground with a vigorous growth which saved it from being materially affected by rust, and brought it to the harvest with few exceptions a full, bright and unusually heavy crop. Indeed the only unfavourable reports worth noting from this county come from places where the wheat made such a rank growth that it lodged, or was blown down by storms, some weeks before harvest, in which condition it was struck with rust and the grain was shrunk in consequence. In a few localities, on heavy clay soils, the wheat was prematurely damaged by the excessive rains and backward weather of spring, and as a general thing late sown or badly cultivated fields in all situations turned out poorly; but these were exceptions and would not materially affect the general result. It is worthy of note that Clawson wheat is mentioned as being the most liable to rust, while the Scott variety is remarkably free from it. There was an almost entire freedom from smut and insect pests. Cutting became general throughout the whole district in the last week of July, and was pretty well through with before the storm of the 3rd of August, but only a small proportion of the crop was housed at that time. In one or two cases sprouting in the shock was reported, but the cool dry weather which followed the rain saved it from material loss. In these counties the breadth sown was 5,500 acres more than in 1884, but the average yield was two and a half bushels less.

WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.

The West Midland counties, extending from Middlesex to Dufferin, and embracing a wide area of different latitudes and altitudes, present rather varying accounts of the harvest. Middlesex reports, with a few exceptions, an abundant yield of excellent

grain—a more than average crop ; and certain sections of other counties make an equally good return. Some large deductions, however, have to be made on account of a variety of influences which were at work, some in one locality and some in another. In April and May frost nipped the growing shoots, mainly in exposed spots, or in wet, heavy soil, and only a partial recovery was made, the effect being to leave the fields streaked and spotted, and to cause them to ripen unevenly. Hail, wind and rain storms in June beat down a number of fields in several counties, causing the grain to become lodged and tangled, and increasing the difficulty of reaping. Insect pests appear to have been comparatively innocuous. Midge slightly impaired the crop in the more westerly counties of the group, the Egyptian variety being the chief sufferer ; the others, such as the Democrat, the Clawson and the Scott, escaped unharmed. It is true, a South Dumfries (Brant) correspondent reports “ more midge than we have had for years,” but this is a very exceptional case ; the ravages of the pest have been infinitesimal in the aggregate. The most serious evil of the year has been rust, which affected the wheat fields more or less in all the counties. The universal report was, however, that the damage from this cause was almost wholly confined to low, undrained soils, or to late sown fields. As a rule, careful tilling and draining of the land, and seasonable sowing of the seed, have been rewarded with large and healthy crops. The August report of a Fullarton (Perth) correspondent may be truthfully applied to many cases : “ Early sown extra good ; late sown somewhat thin, spotted and rusted ; but the sample, where properly sown, will generally be very good.” Another correspondent in the same county, in Downie township, says : “ The crop is good where care has been taken in putting in.” Others attribute the rust to too rapid growth after the wheat was weakened by spring frosts ; and a North Dumfries (Waterloo) correspondent makes this remark : “ Considerable injury done by heavy rains and high winds, causing the wheat when heavy to lodge, hence a late ripening, and a consequence of this has been a good deal of rust.” Taking the district as a whole, while the crop is inferior to the magnificent crop of the previous year, and to that extent a little disappointing to the farmers, it is but slightly under the average for the Province. It is fully double of the United States average for a series of years ; and, with the few exceptions noted, in which the grain was slightly shrunken by the rust or midge, the bulk of it is a first-rate sample. The average yield was .9 of a bushel less than in 1874, and this together with an area in crop reduced by 4,325 acres lowered the aggregate product by 333,056 bushels. The date of cutting was a few days later than usual, owing to the general backwardness of the season. The farmers of the more southerly and westerly sections were first in the field, though rarely before the 20th of July ; in most cases the reaper was not at work until between the 25th of July and the 1st of August. At the latter date the work was scarcely more than half done, very little of the grain was housed, and the rainy weather which followed interposed a sudden check.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.

In the Lake Ontario district the extensive or successful growth of fall wheat is confined largely to the counties bordering on the western end of the lake ; from the county of Ontario eastward it is so uncertain a cereal, and so liable to winter-killing, that except on a few specially favoured farms it occupies only a secondary place. More or less over the whole group the severity of the winter was rather trying to the crop. On light sandy soil in the immediate vicinity of the lake, where there was only a slight snow-fall, considerable quantities of the wheat succumbed to frost, the fields being left thin and patchy. Throughout the greater part of the fall wheat producing counties of the group—as Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton, Peel and York—the correspondents concur in describing the yield as a high average of bright, hard, healthy grain—not quite so plump as the extraordinarily fine product of 1884, yet an excellent sample. A Nelson township (Haiton) correspondent thus accounts for the shrinkage : “ The hot weather ripened the wheat too rapidly at last, and it is not so plump and bright as it was last year.” A correspondent from Esquesing township, in the same county, reports : “ A heavy crop on land either naturally or artificially drained ; on low lands it is light and the grain poor.” There were some traces of rust, but it appeared too late to seriously affect the great bulk

of the crop ; its chief attacks were made upon the later ripening fields, or upon the few in which the wheat was left weakened by the ravages of frost and failed to recover. Of insect pests of any kind there was scarcely a single mention in the reports. In this district, as in other parts of the Province, the season was some eight or ten days later than usual, harvesting generally beginning about the 25th of July—in a few instances only as early as the 20th. The work was rendered difficult in several instances by rain and wind storms (especially in Halton and Wentworth) beating down the rank growing grain and causing it to lodge, and operations were interfered with by the heavy rain of the 3rd and 4th of August. It is to be noted that the average yield per acre in these counties for the last two harvests is higher than in any other district of the Province. In 1884 it was 27.6 bushels per acre, and no doubt this good result induced farmers to increase the area in crop last year. That increase was 14,793 acres, or nearly ten per cent., and with an average yield of 26.7 bushels per acre the crop was 4,505,462 bushels, or nearly one-fifth of the entire crop of the Province.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.

There is very little fall wheat sown throughout the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties—scarcely two per cent. in area and not one and a half per cent. in product of the whole crop—and even that little was considerably reduced last year by winter-killing and unfavourable spring weather, which necessitated ploughing up a great many fields and re-sowing them with spring grain. Wherever the crop was uninjured by the winter it turned out well, and in many cases where, owing to the land having been seeded to grass along with the wheat, the crop was left to take its course, it recovered wonderfully and presented a fair appearance at harvest. Contrary to the experience in the western parts of the Province with partially killed wheat fields, there was practically no rust in the east, and the grain ripened plump and bright. What there was of wheat to harvest in this district, therefore, was of good quality, though the acreage was small and the yield generally light. The best crops were obtained in the western part of this group, in the counties of Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Leeds, and it was there that the largest acreage was sown and harvested. In some localities in these counties there was considerable loss from the wheat attaining too rank a growth, and being blown down and permanently injured by summer storms some time before the harvest. The heavy storm of wind and rain of August 3rd came just as cutting was fairly started, and occasioned further damage. Towards the east and north, along the Ottawa river, the acreage was so small as to be hardly appreciable, the experience of farmers in these districts being for many years past that fall wheat has been too precarious a crop to warrant its general cultivation, owing to the severity of the winter frosts and the greater exposure of the plants during winter as the country has become cleared of the forest. No insect enemies are reported.

EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.

In a few localities, and principally in Hastings and Victoria, there was injury from winter frost and heavy snows, which left the fields slightly thin in places ; but this was not followed by rust or blight of any sort, so that even the lightest crops were with few exceptions of good quality and ripened to perfection. In the few cases where, on low or heavy lands, the wheat was struck with rust, it was not so severe as to cause any material damage. In Haliburton, the most northerly portion of this group, not much fall wheat was grown, yet what there was promised well. But the majority of the reports from all parts of the district indicate that the crop was quite up to, and in many cases above the average. A Hastings correspondent says, " It is the best crop we have had in a number of years." The general tenor of the reports was, perhaps, best expressed by a correspondent from Peterborough in these words : " A good crop ; not remarkably heavy, but of good quality ; somewhat thinned out by winter frost, but not injured in any other way." Reaping had generally begun through this district at the beginning of August, but little grain was housed before the rain storm, which caused considerable damage and retarded harvesting operations. The statistics show that the breadth sown was 2,000 acres more than in 1884, but the average yield was the same for both years.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

What little fall wheat is cultivated in the northern districts of the Province appears to have done fairly well last year. A Monck township (Muskoka) correspondent reports thirty bushels to the acre on heavy clay soil. In these high latitudes, however, it is a hazardous crop. A Morrison township correspondent says: "Fall wheat has often been tried, but generally fails. I had myself one crop out of three times trying, and gave it up." A McLean correspondent reports: "Two parties last fall sowed each five acres; in one case the wheat was damaged by last spring's frost; in the other it looks well."

FROM THE MAY REPORT. (MAY 15.)

George Leak, Rochester, Essex: The wheat is good, but not so good as it promised when the snow went off. It is very good on heavy clay soils, but considerable of the land in this township is of a mucky nature, and on such soil the April frosts did a good deal of harm.

T F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: I see very few good fields of wheat, and they are on heavy land which was well manured, or on clover soil. On light loamy soil there will not be more than half a crop.

John Warnock, West Tilbury, Essex: Looks fair after the winter, but damaged a little by spring frosts. Good on heavy clay, but damaged by worms and frost on light ground.

N. A. Coste, Malden, Essex: The general condition of fall wheat is good; it does not seem to have been injured by snow, ice or rain. The late frosts have done a little harm in high places, where it seems to be dried up. Warm rains are much needed to bring it out.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: Wheat wintered well, the best that it has for some years; it is best on the clay and gravelly soils. Frost on the 3rd of May injured it badly, but I think if we have favourable weather it will recover.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex: Very good on clay and gravel; not so good on sand. The frost of 15th of April did a good deal of damage on light soils. No damage by worms or insects, and none ploughed up.

William McCormick, Pelee Island, Essex: Wheat is generally good in this township; some slightly damaged by frost.

W. C. Fletcher, Tilbury East, Kent: Wheat above an average; best on clay or loamy soil; slightly injured by frost after a thaw in winter.

James Macfarlane, Dover, Kent: Very good, but best on clay soils. Slightly injured in a few localities not sheltered by wind-breaks of bush.

Thomas Bateman, Chatham, Kent: Wheat is in fair condition, but very backward. It came through the winter in good condition, but has not improved much since, until the last few days.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Very fair and promising equal to last year; best on clay soil.

L. E. Vogler, Zone, Kent: The general condition of wheat is good, but on low heavy soils it has been somewhat injured by ice and the cold backward spring.

Thomas Scane, Howard, Kent: Very fair, but light on heavy clay soil; injured in spots by ice. The wire worm did some injury last fall.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: good on gravel and on drained lands, but poor on stubble and undrained lands.

D. McKillop, Aldboro', Elgin: On light land wheat has been affected since about the 10th ult. to the extent of ten per cent. by the frost. I never saw wheat look better when the snow disappeared.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Essex: Wheat looks promising, but best on clay loam.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Fall wheat is improving; looks best on heavy clay soil, but not so good on loam and sand. It was injured last fall somewhat by wire worms.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin: The wheat is very good, but not near so good as when the snow left. Then, I suppose it looked the best ever seen at that season, but the long, cold spring, with so much north-west winds, has reduced it at least fifteen per cent.

Charles Chute, Bayham, Elgin: The wheat looked fine when snow left the last of March, but the cold raw winds and freezing at night have told on the late sown and poorly put in; as a whole it is looking well, and best on loamy and gravelly soils.

W. McCredie, South Dorchester, Elgin: Wheat is looking excellent, especially on our clay loam.

W. Watts, Bayham, Elgin: Fall wheat looks favourable on sandy or light soils, but not so well on heavy or clayey soil.

Robert Garnham, Houghton, Norfolk: On sandy loam the wheat is very promising at present, but on low and flat land it is badly killed.

George Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk: On soils that are not too wet the wheat seldom looked better at this season, but on wet places the plant is quite weak, although generally alive.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk: Fall wheat is good on all soils; slight injury by winter or other causes.

L. N. Collver, Townsend, Norfolk: On all our different soils wheat is excellent. Some sown too early was hurt by insects, but very little.

James McKnight, Windham, Norfolk: Very fine prospect for wheat at present; not much difference as to soils, except on cold lands.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Wheat is making very slow growth, and from present appearance it cannot be a full crop. Some fields are looking well, while others on low, mucky soil have been severely injured, and a few have been ploughed up.

V. Honsberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand: Wheat is fair on sheltered fields; wherever exposed it is badly killed by frost.

Wm. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Wheat is not so good as was anticipated six weeks ago; a good deal of injury has been done by ice and spring frost.

J. R. Martin, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Wheat is generally good; it is best on dry clay uplands.

J. H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Wheat is very poor; best on clay soil.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand: Condition of fall wheat, fair. It was injured by frost after the snow went off.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: Wheat has the appearance of being an average crop; high lands have been somewhat damaged by frost, high winds and drought.

John Misener, Wainfleet, Welland: Wheat is in a fair condition on all soils. The best worked fallows that were finely pulverized suffered a good deal from snow in March, but the damage is not great.

E. W. Fares, Humberstone, Welland: The general condition of wheat is good; a slight injury has been caused by spring frost, but none has been ploughed up.

J. J. Sherk, Bertie, Welland: Wheat in this locality is not very good, having been considerably damaged by snow and ice; that which had a heavy top last fall seems to be injured the most. The weather through the month of April was unfavourable, but it is now improving.

E. A. Dickout, Bertie, Welland: The condition of wheat generally in this locality is such that unless a favourable change takes place the yield will not be up to the average. The damage has been done during the last three weeks from frost.

S. H. Van Every, Pelham, Welland: Wheat is very good on sandy land, but not so good on loam or clay, where it is slightly damaged by frost.

John McIntyre, Crowland, Welland: Wheat is pretty good; but it does not look as well as when spring opened; injured some by cold rain and frost.

H. M. Beam, Willoughby, Welland: The general condition of wheat is only ordinary. It was injured on high lands by cold dry winds in the latter part of April.

Wm. Parker, Stamford, Welland: Some fields are a good deal spotted, being injured by ice and frost where water stood on it. It is better on clay than sandy soil, owing to the clay land being better drained.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton: Wheat looked well when the snow went off; but the dry cold weather of the latter half of April and first week in May has prevented any actual growth. The late rains and warm weather will recover it.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton: Wheat looks well on clay land, but poor on light soil.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Some fields look well while others are very patchy. On rich well drained land wheat stood the winter well, while on new wet land it is badly injured; none ploughed up.

Wm. Mowbray, Moore, Lambton: Wheat is in excellent condition on every kind of soil.

Robert Montgomery, Enniskillen, Lambton: Wheat is in good condition generally; it is best on clay loam. A slight injury was caused by spring frosts, but there are better prospects of a good crop than for many years.

Arch. McIntyre, Brooke, Lambton: Scarcely up to the average on wet soils or stubble land; but on well prepared and properly drained summer fallows the prospects are good.

J. R. Smith, Plympton, Lambton: Wheat is generally good, but best on gravel soils. Should the present warm weather continue we may expect an abundant crop.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Wheat is in very fair condition on the various soils, and there are prospects of a good crop.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Wheat is in fair condition, but is rather best on light soils.

D. S. Stuart, Hay, Huron: The condition of wheat in this locality is generally good on all kinds of soil, but has not been damaged in any way, and the crop prospect is good.

N. Robson, Hullet, Huron: Fall wheat is good on all kinds of soil.

James Armstrong, Stanley, Huron: Wheat looks well on clay land, but towards Lake Huron, where the land is lighter, it is not quite so good.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: The fall wheat never came through the winter in better condition, but the cold and frost of the latter part of April and beginning of May have caused the young plants in soils that are not well drained or manured to look feeble and sickly. The fine warm weather of the past week has however caused a vast improvement, and should the present favourable weather continue we may look for a fine crop.

Hugh Robb, Tuckersmith, Huron: The condition is very good generally: rather best on loamy soil.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: Wheat wintered well, and where it has been sown on good land it looks well. In some places it was smothered along the fences, but the damage is very slight.

John Beattie, McKillop, Huron : Fall wheat is pretty good on all soils ; it was slightly injured along the fences by heavy snow drifts, but the damage is very little.

William Young, Colborne, Huron : Fall wheat is very good, but best on light soils ; no damage from any cause.

John Varcoe, Colborne, Huron : Wheat is very good on all kinds of soil this year.

George Hood, Morris, Huron : Wheat is good ; it looks best on light soils, but has been a little killed along the fences where the snow lay heavy and late.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron : Where wheat was sown early on light, well drained land looks well : some killed out along the fences, where the snow laid on it heavy and late.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron : Wheat is poor on hilly farms. The snow laid until late in April, and the weather has been cold and wet until this week.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron : Fall wheat looks very fair ; it is best on rich soil with an open bottom, no winter killing except under heavy snow drifts.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron : The general condition of wheat is good ; on well drained lands it is excellent.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce : On high and well cultivated land, early sown fall wheat looks very well. On low land, undrained, and late sowing, it is poor, winter-killed and sickly looking.

Thomas Walsh, Huron, Bruce : The fields are very bare for this time of the year ; some of the best fields have been absolutely frozen to death in the exposed parts. In passing over the country I see the crop does not appear to hold the important position either in quantity or quality it did in previous years.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce : The fall wheat here will be about three-fourths of a full crop. Where the snow did not lay in drifts and the ground was dry, the wheat is good ; on low, wet land, and where deep drifts laid, wheat is smothered or rotted.

A. S. Campbell, Kincardine, Bruce : Wheat has stood the winter well. On level, loamy soils, well drained, it has a strong, healthy appearance, but on high, stiff clay knolls or hills it is badly killed.

Daniel Sullivan, Brant, Bruce : Fall wheat came through the winter remarkably well, hardly any being killed except where snow drifts laid heavily on it by the fences. The continued cold weather, however, has given it a great set back, which it may recover when more genial weather comes, but it is very doubtful.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : The fall wheat generally has come well through the winter. Although the winter has been remarkably severe, the cold was steady and the fields were well covered ; when the thaw did come there were no alterations of warm days and frosty nights to cause injury.

Robert B. Fleming, Saugeen, Bruce : In general it is badly smothered out by the heavy snow drifts around the fences, hollows, and sheltered places, and there is a good deal killed out where the ground was bare during the severe frost. Take it all over we cannot at present look for more than half a crop.

Wm. Woodman, Amabel, Bruce : Not much grown in this section since the failure of two years ago, what I have seen is very spotted, being smothered in the low places and where the heavy snow drifts lay. I believe this applies to all soils alike.

M. J. Norris, Eastnor, Bruce : The fall wheat in this locality is good and does not seem to be injured by the snows or frosts, or infected by any worms or insects.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey : There is here and there a moderately good field of fall wheat to be seen, but the general appearance is very patchy. Where the snow laid deep it is scalded out, and where the snow was thin it was frozen or perished when spring opened.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey : There is not much fall wheat sown in this township, but the best is on light loamy land. It has the appearance of being over an average crop.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey : Where not winter killed it is vigorous and looking well, but many fields are very patchy, as the heavy snow drifts crusted towards the end of March and through April, consequently much of it was smothered out. What remains is picking up well with the present warm weather. The lands most exposed to the western winds are best, as the snow was almost off them before the crust formed.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Fall wheat has come through the winter in good condition. There seems to be no difference on the various soils. It is slightly injured around fences and spots where snow laid long.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey : Wheat bids fair for an average crop, but growth is backward. On the kinds of soils it is good except where the snow drifted on in the winter and laid long in the spring.

Wm. Milne, Osprey, Grey : There is very little fall wheat in this township ; what there is appears to be uninjured by snow or frost. The season seems to suit it remarkably well.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey : The condition of wheat is good, especially on light or gravelly soil ; heavy clay it is not so good, a great deal of it being heaved out of the ground.

George Clark, Euphrasia, Grey : The fall wheat has passed through the winter very nicely, but the cold and wet weather of April and May has done considerable damage ; how much, it is just now hard to say.

James Latter, Collingwood, Grey : Not a great deal sown, but it has come through the winter well on all soils ; in places near the fences it has been injured by heavy snow, which wire fences would prevent.

Alex. Garvin, Derby, Grey : Most of the fall wheat is good ; a few fields have been injured by the snow.

Joseph M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey : The appearance of fall wheat in this locality is promising, but on loamy soils ; on black, mucky and new land it was somewhat heaved by frosts in April, while on high and well drained land it is in good condition.

Wm. H. Free, St. Vincent, Grey : Fall wheat is in very good condition, although it has not made much growth this spring yet.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey : Wheat has generally wintered well, but some was smothered owing to snow being too deep ; heavy clay seems to have done best.

Robert Lawrence, West Gwillimbury, Simcoe : Wheat appears first-class ; I think it shows better than any other season in my remembrance.

Thomas G. Smith, Tossorontio, Simcoe : Fall wheat looks remarkably well on all kinds of land.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe : Fall wheat never came out in the spring better than this season ; it looked very well. The month of May has been hard on some land where the wheat was late and the land springy ; a few fields look bad, but as a general thing it has the best appearance for years.

Michael Coyle, Sunnidale, Simcoe : Fall wheat looks very poorly on account of the late, backward spring, hard frosts and too much rain.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : On light soils fall wheat looks the best ; on clay it looks poorer ; it is hurt a little by the late frosts and much rain.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Wheat never came out better in this township than it has this spring, being good on all soils.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe : The condition of fall wheat is healthy on heavy soils, but not so on light soils, as the snow has injured the wheat by being too warm.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe : Fall wheat is looking very well, and is not winter-killed except some pieces near fences where the snow laid on it very late.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe : Fall wheat looks very well on all soils in this neighbourhood, and is not injured to any extent.

Archibald Thompson, Orillia, Simcoe : Fall wheat looks well, especially on light soils ; it has been injured slightly on heavy soils.

Benjamin Watterworth, Mosa, Middlesex : Wheat is about an average crop, but looks best where lands thoroughly drained. Cold weather in the latter part of April and first of May did considerable damage, but none will have to be ploughed up.

Richard Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Wheat is very good and an average breadth sown. I have never seen the plant come through the winter in finer trim ; there has been very little damage by worms, and no fall wheat is likely to be ploughed up.

W. E. Sawyer, Caradoc, Middlesex : Wheat is good on sandy soil, but on low ground it has been injured to some extent.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Fall wheat is very good, but best on underdrained land ; it was slightly hurt by cold weather, but there will be none ploughed up. Altogether the wheat crop is very promising.

C. Greenaway, Adelaide, Middlesex : The general condition of wheat is extra good.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex : The wheat is excellent on sandy soil and underdrained land, but very poor on cold wet soil.

Peter Stewart, Williams West, Middlesex : Wheat is only in fair condition. The prospects were splendid when the snow left, but since then the frost and cold winds, with dry weather, have kept it back and killed a great deal of it.

N. McTaggart, Williams East, Middlesex : The condition of wheat is not as good as was expected when the snow went off. It stood the winter well, but the late cold spring has injured it to some extent.

James Fisher, London, Middlesex, Wheat is looking extra well in this locality.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex : Wheat is looking better this spring than I have seen it for over thirty years.

E. Jarvis, Oxford North, Oxford : Wheat is hardly up to an average ; there was some slight damage done by frost.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford : The wheat in this locality is first-class, and so far it has been injured by nothing.

James Anderson, Zorra East, Oxford : Wheat is fair ; the principal injury has been by frosts and wet weather since April 10th.

John Wright, Oakland, Brant : Fall wheat is in good condition in this section.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Wheat is fair ; it has been winter-killed on any light soil, and fully twenty per cent. on sandy soil has been killed by the extreme frost.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries South, Brant : Wheat is fair, but damaged slightly by snow and frost.

Robert Beatty, Blanshard, Perth : The general condition of fall wheat is good, the soil being uniform. In some places around the fences, where snow drifts were very deep, it is injured to some extent.

A. M. Druer, Blanshard, Perth : Wheat is good, but somewhat backward on badly drained lands. I do not know of any wheat ploughed up this spring.

John Frame, Downie, Perth : The general condition of fall wheat is very good, but it has an unhealthy colour on very heavy wet land.

James Crerar, North Easthope, Perth : Wheat never looked better ; the plants are healthy and thick on high land.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : Fall wheat looks remarkably well ; some fields are a little backward in consequence of late sowing last fall. The crop is full and even, and I do not know of a single field that has to be ploughed up.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth: The fall wheat looked exceedingly well when the snow went away, but the cold wet weather has had an injurious effect on it. A good deal of the weak plants have died where the ground was wet, but where it is dry or under-drained, the crop is looking fine.

W. J. McLagan, Logan, Perth: Wheat is very good on land well manured and summer-fallowed, but the dry cold winds and frost in the beginning of May hurt it considerably. There is likely to be some ploughed up yet.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth: Fall wheat in general is first-class on fallowed land. The soil throughout this township is chiefly heavy clay. Wheat sown on land on which pease were grown last year has suffered considerably from frosts and cold winds.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: On high and exposed places the wheat is considerably hurt but where it is protected from the west and north winds it is very good.

Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: The general condition is good, but a little late on low, flat land. On high and exposed lands it has been injured considerably by severe frosts.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Wheat is about the same on all soils. It was injured some by the frosts in April, and some complained of worms in the fall where wheat was sown on stubble land, but on the whole it has not looked better for some years.

John Black, Eramosa, Wellington: Wheat is very good, but rather the best on low land. Some was injured by frost, but only on high or exposed fields. A little has been ploughed up, but to no great extent.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Wheat is very fair considering the late season. On heavy clay soil it stood the winter well. It appears to me to have received more injury from the frost last fall than this spring.

Robert A. Reed, Erin, Wellington: Wheat is poor on low and wet soil, but where the land is well manured it is very good. It has not been injured to any extent by snow or frosts.

John Strang, West Garafraxa, Wellington: When the snow went away the wheat looked well, but the cold, wet spring has kept it back. I think it will be all right yet.

James Connell, Minto, Wellington: Wheat stood the winter well. On gravel bottom and drained land it is very good, but on clay bottom and wet land it is very poor.

R. Kennelson, Dumfries, Waterloo: Fall wheat looked well when the snow went away, but it so appeared that the higher parts of wheat ground had suffered from the very severe frosts of early winter. Few fields in this locality have been almost entirely ploughed up.

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Fall wheat is very good, but hurt a little by the frost.

S. B. Snider, Waterloo, Waterloo: Wheat is fair; injured some by the frost on high ground; portions have been ploughed up where the lands are very hilly.

George Bellinger, Wellesley and Easthope, Waterloo: The general condition is very good except on hilly land, but on well cultivated and drained land it looks extra good.

J. B. Snider, Woolwich, Waterloo: Wheat is very fair on all soils; if any difference it is best on low land.

Hugh McDougall, East Luther, Dufferin: Fall wheat is good. The soil does not seem to have effect on it as much as usual. Snow smothered it where drifts were deep along fences, but to no great extent.

David Spence, Amaranth, Dufferin: Wheat is good on all kinds of soil here, and I cannot discover any injury whatever. All fields look well and healthy, but very late.

John Polley, Melancthon, Dufferin: Wheat is above the average. That which was late sown is injured the most, and a small quantity is likely to be ploughed up.

John H. Lindebury, Gainsborough, Lincoln: Fall wheat appears very good and even on the ground not being injured to any extent by rain, snow or frost. I do not remember ever seeing the wheat look better at this time of the year, although it may have been larger.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Wheat looks well, with fine close top, and generally equal on all soils as the clay is similar through here. On fields where the snow was blown off the frost killed the top; it will throw back such crops from an average.

James Oill, South Grimsby, Lincoln: Fall wheat is good in this locality, equally as good as last spring at this time; very slightly injured by the winter and spring frosts.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: The general condition is good, especially on clay soils, but considerably injured along the lake by the snow drifting off. In the rest of the township it is very good.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: The general condition of fall wheat is poor. The sandy soil is rather least affected by snow; where it has been well covered with snow it has come out all right.

Alex. Servos, Niagara, Lincoln: One month ago the wheat promised well, not appearing to be injured by the winter. At this date it is not looking so well; the frost at nights seems to affect it.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: When the snow disappeared the wheat looked remarkably well. The cold weather since seemed to put it back and I think it has killed some, but with a few exceptions that which I have noticed is in good condition. This applies to clay and clay loam. It is generally better on sandy soil than on the others.

W. G. Fletcher, Binbrook, Wentworth: Wheat is very good—better on black loam than on heavy clay. It has been injured some by snow, a little by ice, and in some parts a good deal by the cold, dry weather the latter part of April and first of May.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Generally extra good; best on sandy soil; injured only by the frost on unsheltered places.

John Ireland, Ancaster, Wentworth: I estimate it injured to the extent of twenty per cent.,

principal cause being the cold, backward weather after the snow left the ground. On light soils it is most damaged, especially fields lying high or exposed to the north. No injury by snow, and very trifling by ice. One of the wheat plant has been heaved by frost so far as I have seen, whether upon high or low ground.

George Allison East Flamboro' Wentworth: Fall wheat never looked better.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton: Fall wheat is looking fairly well, but has been greatly damaged by April frosts.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: Fall wheat is looking very fine here—part in clay and part in sand and gravel. The clay part looks the best, as snow and ice sheets injured some in the low spots, but I think very little has been injured from any cause the past season.

William McDonald, Esquimes, Halton: Fall wheat on the whole is in a splendid condition—the only exception being high hills where the snow was blown off, leaving it exposed to the severe frosts of winter; and that may not be so bad as it looks, since the roots may be sound though the tops are withered.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Wheat has not looked better for the last six years in this township; has a splendid appearance now—good top and healthy looking.

William Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel: Wheat came out in the spring in excellent condition, but has been apt back to some extent by the cold and wet weather—perhaps a week or ten days later than usual. It appears equally good on all soils.

W. T. Pattullo, Caledon, Peel: The wheat will prove to be an average crop if nothing intervenes to prevent it before harvesting. On gravelly soils it is very good; on low-lying lands it suffered somewhat with the late frosts and general want of vegetation.

Henry Duncan, York, York: There are some very good fields; others are considerably injured by the frosts on rolling or exposed parts where the snow disappeared first; also where the land is naturally wet and not drained.

John Gibson, Markham, York: Fall wheat is rather late, but good; it is mostly healthy looking.

John Beasley, King, York: It looks well, but some knolls have been killed by cold winds. I have never seen it look better on low lands than it does this year.

J. Bartholomew, Whitchurch, York: Fall wheat looks pretty well in general; some low fields have been injured by so much rain and cold weather since the snow went off.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York: The most of the wheat that is killed appears to be on the highest land. That which is inclined to be gravelly appears to fare the worst. Some fields of this nature, which in other years came through the safest, are the most hurt this year. When the snow went away the wheat presented the finest appearance I have ever seen; but the warm weather coming so soon after the departure of the snow caused the wheat to start, which being followed by so much cold and frost caused a great deal of damage—probably 20 per cent.

James McBrien, West Whitby, Ontario: What is not killed out, looks fair. It appears to vary with the position of the land, the slope, etc.

William Smith, East Whitby, Ontario: Not a great deal sown here, but what there is appears good, with little difference on the various soils.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: It looks good wherever sheltered on all soils that are dry. The wheat is first-class, only on exposed places where the snow was blown off, and there it has been killed.

George Smith, sr., Thorah, Ontario: The condition of the fall wheat is excellent on all soils.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario: Fall wheat looked very well when the snow went off, but we have had pretty heavy frosts since, and it is beginning to look a little delicate. It looks better on clay soils.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: The fall wheat is very much injured, and on low, undrained land it is completely killed, a good deal being ploughed up and sown to spring crop.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Very little wheat sown in this township. I only know of one field within a radius of five miles, and this is considerably winter-killed, probably by frost.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Very little sown, but what there is seems in a fair average condition. Perhaps about one-fourth was destroyed by the late frosts.

George Sanderson, Cramahe, Northumberland: Fall wheat is badly killed in this section. I think the law in January killed a great deal of it here, as where the snow did not go all off the wheat is not killed, and some spots covered with water this spring are all dead. None ploughed up, but some are sowing spring wheat on the killed spots.

G. F. Brisbin, Alnwick, Northumberland: Fall wheat looked well till the first of May, but it has been injured by the frosts and so much wet weather.

R. P. Hurlburt, Percy, Northumberland: a fair average; it looks the best on loamy soil and high ground. Some spots appear slightly injured by the depth of snow.

Andrew M. Hait, Hallowell, Prince Edward: The condition of fall wheat is good on all kinds of soils; has been injured very little.

A. J. File, M.D., Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: The condition of fall wheat is only fair; there was very little sown, and that little was considerably injured, some fields being ploughed up.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Only a small acreage sown; but this appears excellent, the best for years; it is good on all soils, except low and wet land not well drained.

John Sharp, Ernestown, Lennox: Very little fall wheat is sown here, but what there is looks well. It was slightly damaged by snow and ice, but none has been ploughed up.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: Wheat is looking fairly well, but there is very little sown here.

J. B. Aylesworth, Camden East, Lennox: Fall wheat is very good—best on high loamy soils, but slightly winter-killed on clay soils.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: The winter has been favourable for fall wheat, and it looks well; it is best on clay loam.

John Elkington, Palmerston and North and South Canoto, Frontenac: Very little fall wheat is sown in these townships; what there is has wintered well, being protected by snow until the 24th of April.

Wm. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: Wheat is very good; the soil is all clay here.

Andrew Gray, South Crosby, Leeds: About one-half of the fall wheat has been destroyed here by excessive wet weather.

Alex. Thomson, Yonge, Leeds: Fall wheat never looked better in this section; all we want now is warm weather.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Grenville: Wheat looks well on the various soils, but not much sown here; 102½ acres returned on assessment roll against 239½ last year.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville: Wheat looks very fair, but is best on heavy soils; slightly injured by frost, but none ploughed up.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Fall wheat is almost a total failure here owing to the deep snow.

E. L. White, Winchester, Dundas: Wheat is very bad; best on clay loam; a great deal of it will be ploughed up in this section.

R. Anderson, Cornwall, Stormont: The condition of wheat is not favourable. It was badly injured by frost in April and May.

Thomas McDonell, Charlottenburgh, Glengarry: About one-third of the fall wheat will be ploughed up.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry: Fall wheat may be about half a crop; it is badly winter-killed. None will be ploughed up, as fall wheat land here is all seeded for hay and allowed to remain.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: The condition is fair, but there is very little fall wheat sown here.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Snow and water have killed about one-third of the wheat, but the rest was so little sown that it does not affect the general crop report.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Wheat looks fair; it is good on clay and gravelly soils, but was injured some by frost in January.

Thomas G. Somerville, Fitzroy, Carleton: Fall wheat is very poor; about one-half will be ploughed up.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton: Wheat has wintered well in this locality; better than for some years. There is not much sown.

A. Taylor, Bagot, Renfrew: Very little fall wheat is sown in this county; what there is was injured by frost in January.

A. Smallfield, Horton, Renfrew: Wheat is good on new land, but a failure on old land; some will be ploughed up.

John Gibson, Bathurst, Lanark: Wheat has wintered well on all kinds of soil. The cold late spring has damaged it to some extent on low undrained lands.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: Wheat wintered well; low places are now suffering from water, but there will not be much ploughed up.

William Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: Fall wheat in general is looking very well. I have not heard of any being winter-killed or injured by snow.

W. Sullivan, Emily, Victoria: In very poor condition generally, but on flat, sheltered land, it is good. Badly killed by frosts in exposed lots, supposed to be in January after a heavy thaw.

A. Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: Very good, and I noticed where sown on soil of second ploughing it is far the best. In fact the fall wheat has not looked better for several years.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Fall wheat has come out in good condition, but was injured a trifle by ice, say about five per cent.

John Bailey, Laxton, Victoria: Fall wheat is good on all soils, not being injured any by snow or frost, but it has grown very little yet, the season being so backward.

William Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: The fall wheat generally is in fair condition. There are some fields that look bare, but the roots seem to be all right, and with such weather as we are having at present it will show well in a few days.

Dawson Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterboro': On the whole it is rather poor; on light, porous soils fair, but on clayey soil a failure. The want of snow in the early winter, and the cold, late spring, is the cause of injury to fall wheat. There is likely to be considerable wheat land resown this spring.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': When the snow went off the fall wheat was very good and entirely free from all injury, but for the last three weeks, owing to stormy, wet and cold weather, it has been going back every day, so that now many fields look brown and patchy; wet, heavy clay soils are the worst off.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterboro': About one-half killed by freezing altogether; the snow being blown off exposed it to intense frosts. The low lands seem to be the best.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterboro': Fall wheat is in good condition when sown early; the late sown is not so good. It looks best on heavy soils, and is not much winter-killed.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Wheat has been almost completely killed by frost; the lands facing north-west look best. The present prospects are that at least nine-tenths will be ploughed up.

John Johnson, Thurlow, Hastings : There was not much fall wheat sown, but it looks well ; on low lands is slightly injured.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : About half of it is winter-killed, and the rest is very backward. is best on dry, manured land. Ice and snow injured much around the fences and on flat lands.

J. R. Ketcheson, Madoc, Hastings : Fall wheat is generally good ; a mixture of clay and loam land sows the best. Some fields are slightly injured by frost.

James McGregor, Wollaston, Hastings : Fall wheat is sown here only to a very limited extent, and appears badly winter-killed. The present appearances give promise of half a crop, which many prefer tooughing it up.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka : Fall wheat is good, but best on loamy land. The weather has not injured it.

Stephen Brundidge, Ryde, Muskoka : There is but little sown in this locality, but what there is never oked better.

Charles Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka : There is not much fall wheat sown here ; but what there is appears in good condition. It is not very good in low-lying places, where the drainage is not properly tended to.

R. A. Lyon, Tehkummah, Algoma : Very little fall wheat sown, and it does not look well ; it has been injured by the snow lying too long.

J. H. Johnston, Sandfield, Algoma : There is very little fall wheat sown in this township ; what has been is injured by late frosts.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT (AUG. 5.)

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : There is about ten per cent. of the fall wheat out yet on account of last week's rain. The weather being cool, I think it will not be hurt much.

Lawrence Tape, Orford, Kent : Fall wheat was hurt some by heavy rain and wind knocking it down before being filled.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent : The wheat crop is one of the best harvested for some years, and the berry is very plump and bright. The weather was very favourable to wheat filling, being very cool, but it had the effect of making the harvest a week or ten days later than usual.

Samuel MacColl, Dunwich, Elgin : The quality of fall wheat was never better, I helped to thresh some that yielded $48\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

George Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk : The fall wheat had fair play this year, and where it was properly out in last fall is an abundant crop, not being damaged by rain, hail, frost, rust, or insects to any great extent.

John A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland : I have five acres of a new variety of fall wheat that appears to be very hardy, and one bushel of seed is plenty to sow on an acre. I have not threshed yet, but I think will turn out at least forty bushels per acre. The Boyer in the same field, with the same culture, will not yield over twenty-five bushels per acre, and it had a heavy coat of salt that the Martin's Amber did not have.

George M. Everest, Plympton, Lambton : Fall wheat has not been better for many years, and will yield an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. Some expect to get as high as forty-five bushels to the acre.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : Fall wheat is a good crop, considering the time most of it was got in last fall. Some that looked backward in early spring picked up wonderfully and is a good crop.

John Rudd, Goderich, Huron : The rust affected the late-sown wheat badly, while it did not injure what was sown early.

B. P. Mitchell, Howick, Huron : Owing to winter killing, which arises from lack of drainage, there are green spots struck out with rust.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith : A month ago the promise of the fall wheat crop was excellent ; in fact, it looked as if the crop of '85 would be the largest for several years. The rust has, however, dashed aside all the fair promise, and a reduction of one-fourth or one-third will have to be made in the estimate.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron : The fall wheat is all cut down and shocked, but a very small portion of it is secured. The weather changed on Sunday night, and a good many of the shocks were tumbled down. Monday and Tuesday were two wet days. The wind changed to the north on Wednesday. If the remainder of the week keeps fine, the fall wheat will be secured.

Edwin Gaunt, West Wawanosh, Huron : Fall wheat is proving a very good crop, despite the unfavourable prospects earlier in the season. In many places it is a little patchy and has not ripened very regularly, owing to winter-killing. What is later is badly rusted.

Thomas Wilson, Huron, Bruce : Any patches injured by frost in winter and drowned by wet in spring, so that it did not come on, are a little rusted.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey : In my time of twenty-one years living in Proton, fall wheat is the best this year of any. The snow was light last winter, which helped it.

N. Read, St. Vincent, Grey : Thinned in some places by wire worm ; more midge than we generally have.

D. C. Taylor, Holland, Grey : Some of the earliest sown will give forty bushels per acre.

Walter Scott, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: On sandy loam soil a good turn out; on dry soils frost and spring rains hurt it very much.

William Black, Westminster, Middlesex: The Democrat looks well, being free from both rust and weevil, and the berry large and plump.

James Gilmour, Dorchester, Middlesex: Eaten out last fall by insects, leaving about three acres in field of fourteen.

James S. Grant, Biddulph, Middlesex: Early sown fields, especially on summer fallows, are heavy and escaped, but late fields and winter-killed spots are ruined by rust.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Some varieties are better than others. The newer kinds seem to be the best. The leading variety here, Walker's Reliable, is badly rusted: Democrat not nearly so bad.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Fall wheat was kept back by the late spring, then grew too fast where it was not winter-killed, and was struck with the rust about a month ago. Some fields very bad, hardly worth harvesting: others about half a crop, and a few pretty good. I do not remember as poor a crop of fall wheat on our lands since the midge was here over twenty years ago.

Duncan Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Fall wheat is a very fine crop where it was sheltered from winter. There is some of it killed out on exposed places, and in low places where the water lay in January. In some places it is badly lodged with the storms, and there is some rust on the late spots, but on the early spots there is none.

Frank Wyatt, Louth, Lincoln: The late rains have caused all wheat not properly shocked to sprout.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Winter wheat was somewhat winter-killed immediately along the lake. Throughout the rest of the township it is extra fine.

A. G. Muir, Grimsby, Lincoln: Not injured by weather, except fields along the lake shore which were not covered by snow during the latter part of winter.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: On the mountain, and near the foot of the mountain where the snow lay all winter, wheat never looked better—no poor pieces at all; but nearer the lake in one-third of the township only about half a crop.

A. W. Peart, Nelson, Halton: The hot weather ripened the wheat too rapidly at last, and it was not plump and bright as it was last year.

William McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Fall wheat is a heavy crop on land either naturally or artificially drained. In low land it is light and the grain poor. A little damage was done by hail about the end of July. Fields ripened unevenly in most cases.

M. Jones, Whitechurch, York: The spring frosts and wet season have caused fall wheat to ripen very unevenly.

D. James, Vaughan, York: Wind and rain have injured heavy crops of wheat so that it has not filled out as was expected.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Where wheat was partly killed out it has grown up with a great deal of chaff.

H. Clendinning, Brock, Ontario: Fall wheat not very extensively grown. It was winter-killed on exposed places. Where it was not killed by frosts it will yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: Many fields were injured to a considerable degree by the frost and on the return of hot weather the wheat withered and degenerated a good deal, and large green spots appear in many fields.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: But little fall wheat sown in this locality. In former years it used to be the principal crop, but now its cultivation generally involves loss. In some light soils a sheltered position a little is still raised.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Fall wheat has done remarkably well for the condition which it was left in the spring, having been badly killed and drowned by frost and wet. Wherever life was left at all it came on well as soon as warm weather set in. It ripened unevenly and late, but is a fair crop on high land it is an extra crop.

Irvine Parker, Fredericksburg, Lennox: Scarcely any sown: it is not considered a sure crop on account of its liability to winter killing.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Fall wheat looked well in the spring when the snow lay. The cold and wet affected it some, but it recovered wonderfully, and fields that in the middle of May seem poor now show a fair crop, with splendid heads of grain.

Thomas McDowell, South Gower, Grenville: Where the land is high, warm and dry, this crop is very good, but otherwise miserably poor.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburgh, Grenville: It appeared to look well when the snow went off, but later in the season the spring frosts injured it.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: Only in exceptional years is there a good crop of the cereal in the eastern section of the Province, and a quarter or a half crop is all that will be realized this season. Those who continue its cultivation plant it in places which they manure and summer fallow, seeding it at the same time with timothy seed. Where this course has not been followed, the ground ploughed up and spring wheat sowed. The cause of the failure is the killing of the young plants by the frost.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Fall wheat generally killed out last winter. A few fields in sheltered places did well.

Wm. Brownlee, Dalhousie, Lanark : Not as good as it promised when the snow left it ; considerable killed by spring frost or snow in May.

J. G. Campbell, Bathurst, Lanark : Fall wheat free from rust and insects, but damaged by sparrows.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton : What was not ploughed up in the spring never recovered from the low temperature and inclement spring. It will probably not be half a crop.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro' : Fall wheat has ripened to perfection—no rust or blight. About half is housed and the rest would be but for the heavy rain storm on the 3rd August, and the grain is very wet as I write ; but the air is cool and it may not sprout.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro' : Fall wheat suffered in spring from frost, being deep, causing it to heave, and where exposed in winter it was killed out entirely. No injury by rust or insects.

John Maloney, Douro, Peterboro' : A poor crop, generally badly damaged by the frosty, wet, cold and backward spring ; well filled, but a great deal of chess and noxious weeds on account of the damaged state of the crop.

John Fell, Somerville, Victoria : Fall wheat suffered from the late, cold spring, and on poor and badly tilled ground was considerably killed out ; but the weather since the middle of May has been favourable, and the crop has continually improved. There has been some rust, but not to materially damage the yield.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka : Good in most parts ; the berry is large and plump ; in some cases it is half chess, but free from rust.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka : Five acres were sown by two parties last fall ; the wheat of one of the parties was damaged by last spring's frost ; the other's looks well.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : On heavy clay it is good—say thirty bushels to the acre.

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of the spring wheat crop throughout the Province on the 5th of August, though somewhat inferior to that of fall wheat, afforded ground for hope of a fair average yield in spite of a good many adversities. Seeding was generally a little later than usual, and growth was further retarded by a spell of cold, dry weather in May and early in June, which under ordinary conditions is a period of vigorous development. As a consequence, not only did the plant fail in many instances to stool out fully, but the season was thrown backward from a week to two weeks, according to locality ; nearly all the correspondents stated the grain to be still green at the date of the August reports, but the fields were almost invariably reported as luxuriant and highly promising. Even at that date, however, many correspondents in southern sections, where ripening had begun, observed that it was failing to realize the expectations raised by its appearance a short time before. In July there was considerable hot, dry weather, which stimulated a too rapid maturity, and appeared to expose the wheat to its usual enemies—rust, midge and weevil. These evils, especially the two former, prevailed pretty extensively throughout the western peninsula formed by Lake Erie and Lake Huron, the rust attacking the fields just as they showed signs of changing colour. But in what is known as the spring wheat region of eastern Ontario the accounts were at that time more generally favourable. Indeed an unusually hopeful tone pervaded the reports from nearly all parts of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts. But in the last stages of growth and maturity the crop was overtaken with disaster. With rare exceptions the later reports from western and central Ontario varied only slightly even in their phraseology, in characterizing the quality of the grain. "Total failure," "badly shrunken," "very poor," "only fit for chicken feed," are expressions repeated by correspondents over and over again. There was almost equal agreement as to the causes of failure. "Rain and rust" were the twin evils which, with the occasional assistance of midge and fly, wrought the ruin. As usual, the "goose" wheat is frequently mentioned as escaping destruction by rust. In some portions of eastern Ontario the reports were not quite so generally unfavourable, more especially in the counties of Frontenac, Leeds and Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Carleton, in which there appear to have been considerable areas of spring wheat sown early on high land which produced a good average sample. In these counties the average yield was about seventeen bushels per acre, but of course the quality was not nearly so good as in former years. In the

other eastern and northern counties of the Province rain, rust and frost combined to give a poor yield and a very inferior sample. The following statement gives the acreage, produce and produce per acre for the last two years :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885 | | 1884 | | Bush. per acre— | |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Aces. | Bush. | Aces. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie | 25,624 | 359,494 | 15,583 | 303,300 | 14.0 | 19.5 |
| Lake Huron | 78,986 | 815,512 | 54,971 | 1,118,341 | 10.3 | 20.3 |
| Georgian Bay | 95,944 | 870,417 | 88,875 | 1,721,372 | 9.1 | 19.4 |
| West Midland | 154,946 | 1,491,263 | 125,939 | 2,758,326 | 9.6 | 21.9 |
| Lake Ontario | 212,364 | 2,297,866 | 214,892 | 4,457,729 | 10.8 | 20.7 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa. | 131,240 | 2,223,007 | 122,865 | 2,512,207 | 16.9 | 20.4 |
| East Midland | 91,478 | 935,464 | 89,265 | 1,579,841 | 10.2 | 17.7 |
| Northern Districts | 8,881 | 136,858 | 9,257 | 158,245 | 15.4 | 17.1 |
| Totals | 799,463 | 9,129,881 | 721,647 | 14,609,661 | 11.4 | 20.2 |

With an increased area in crop of 77,816 acres there is a shortage in the product of 5,479,780 bushels ; but taking account of the inferior quality of the grain, the failure of last year's crop is more serious than the figures show.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Spring wheat is again being grown here. It had been abandoned for a number of years, but is now being tried with good success. The crop this year is very good.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron, (Aug. 18) : When I made the returns on the 5th I put the average of spring wheat too high, as it is almost gone with rust. It will not be over five bushels to the acre.

R. Currie, East Wawanosh, Huron : Since reporting for this township to you on 4th August, the spring wheat has all rusted, and instead of twenty bushels per acre I think (August 14th) there will not be more than five, though the crop has not given as good promise for years.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron : Very badly injured by rust and midge, but I find the Arnetka variety is free from both. A great deal, I believe, will not be worth cutting.

N. Robson, Hullett, Huron : Large acreage of spring wheat sown in this township, a great part of which is very much injured by rust, so as not to be worth cutting ; some farmers are ploughing it down.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey : Spring wheat looked well some time ago, but a great deal of it was sown late, and I am afraid there will be serious loss from rust.

C. Cooke, jr., Tecumseh, Simcoe : Looks well ; was ripening too fast on account of the drought and extremely hot weather in last of July, but recent rains will help it to fill.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex : A fair crop of straw, but rusted dreadfully ; some fields nearly black.

Henry Anderson, Willow Grove, Middlesex : Good crop of straw, but much hurt by rust, and laid down by storms.

James Anderson, East Zora, Oxford : Spring wheat was sown later than usual, and as a consequence it looks thin and poor, except where sown early and on good soil. It is badly infested with midge, and also shows signs of rust.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Spring wheat looked well until the last few days, but it is now rusted and hardly worth cutting.

Alexander Martin, Downie, Perth (Aug. 17) : Since sending my report on Aug. 4th quite a change is seen in the spring wheat. The rust has committed fearful work. In some places it is not worth cutting, except for chicken feed, and take it all in all it will not exceed ten bushels to the acre.

Geo. Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : I wish to correct a statement in reference to spring wheat that I made in my report to you last Wednesday. I then said spring wheat would average ten bushels per acre ; that estimate I find, as the wheat nears cutting, was too high. It will be almost a total failure in consequence of rust and midge. Farmers are beginning to reap now in a very green state, hoping it will make more than if allowed to dry up and ripen standing. I intend to reap my own to-day (Aug. 10th) and, if I can secure it in good order, put it through the straw cutter for feed. A great deal of it will hardly be worth threshing.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington (Aug. 14) : We had the best prospect for a good crop of spring wheat in this neighbourhood we ever had since 1859. I was out in the neighbourhood to-day for a general observation, and I put the spring wheat down for a dead failure—rust and midge.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : Spring wheat promised a good crop until the few hot days injured it fully one-fourth or one-third. It is shrunk and will not hold the weight.

W. T. Pattullo, Caledon, Peel : Down badly with storm of 3rd and 4th inst.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York (August 10) : Nearly a failure from rust.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York: A very promising crop until lately, when it became affected with rust, which coming on so early will seriously affect the crop, both in quality and quantity. I know fields that are now ruined by it; other fields not so bad.

John Willis, Whitby, Ontario: Badly rusted, and some varieties almost destroyed by weevil, especially White Russian; Oregon, Fyfe and Goose are better.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: In the northern portion of our township we had a very meagre rainfall in June, only 80-100ths of an inch, hence the crop did not develop rapidly in its early stages. July has redeemed it a good deal, as we have had 1 inch and 95-100ths of rain, yet not enough to satisfy the demand; and now, when the wheat has developed, there are widespread accounts of weevil. We have found many fields, and early ones too, containing enough to lessen the yield one-third, and during the past week many fields whitened prematurely from its ravages. Rust is getting very injurious also.

R. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: The recent very hot weather has dried it up before filling, and the late storm of wind and rain has broken it down badly.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Rust on some fields, grasshoppers on others. Late seeding and drought have caused them.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: The early sown damaged by the Hessian fly—the crop thin on the ground; the late sown looks well at present and promises to be a large crop, but as much of it was not sown till after the middle of May it has the risk of rust and midge to run yet.

Wm. Macklin, Haldimand, Northumberland: Spring wheat fair on low and heavy lands, but light on high and dry lands; cause—injured by Hessian fly and dry weather.

James Lane, Denbigh, Addington: A considerable quantity sown in this region, and of excellent quality.

W. N. Mallory, Adolphustown, Lennox: Large crop of straw, but grain will not be over a quarter of a crop on account of midge.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: Appearance very good; no injury suffered from any cause; surface sown will yield a sufficient amount for local consumption.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: A fine promise of crop is now marred by the presence of rust and midge in many places; consequently farmers do not now expect more than half the crop they formerly did.

G. W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Spring wheat promises a remarkably good yield this year. The cold weather and drought in early summer made it very backward, but since June the weather has been very favourable and its progress has been simply wonderful.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: Generally spring wheat is thin on the ground; some complaints on weevil.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria: Late, and rusted very badly on most farms, and a good deal is weevil eaten.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma: Spring wheat doing remarkably well since the late rains; crops will not be cut till September.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: The straw is five feet long and upwards, but the value of the crop is reduced by the storm of the 3rd, which laid the heaviest crop as flat as a board.

BARLEY.

With the exception of a few localities, the barley crop of last year was generally heavy and well matured; but with the great bulk of it the colour of the grain—which so largely regulates its market value—was materially damaged by the storm of the 3rd of August. At that date barley cutting was not more than half through; and it was only in the earlier localities, and generally in the case of fields that had been sown and reaped quite early, that any portion of the crop was under cover. Probably not far from three-fourths of all the barley in the Province was out in that storm, either in the shock or standing ripe and ready to cut. In consequence of this misfortune the sample was more or less dark in colour, but for which cause the return would have been satisfactory in every way. The crop in nearly every district was exceptionally heavy and long in the straw, and the heads were large and plump. Not more than one or two complaints were made of straw—a circumstance rather unusual in the case of this crop. The only unfavourable reports of a circumstance rather unusual in the case of this crop. The only unfavourable reports of note come from portions of the counties of York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland, where a week or two of excessively hot and dry weather, occurring just at the time the grain was forming, caused it to ripen too quickly, and the berry was rather small and light in consequence. But the reported shrinkage applies to only a portion of that fine barley district, and does not seem to have been general. The reports from all parts of western Ontario are pretty uniform as to the damage inflicted by the rain, except that in

Lambton and Middlesex, where harvesting appears to have been more forward than elsewhere, probably one-half of the crop was housed before the storm came. The broken weather continued for some time, and, in addition to considerable delay in the harvesting, the crop in many cases was housed in an uncured condition. The early sown fields in some eastern counties appears, however, to have escaped the worst effects of the prevailing wet weather, and the grain proved to be a fairly good sample. In all districts barley on low and heavy soils suffered from the excess of rain; but in some instances it became lodged from too rank a growth, and in that condition it was struck with rust. The general estimate of correspondents was, that from two-thirds to four-fifths of the entire product of the harvest was discoloured by the rains; that, at the best, but little of it would grade higher than No. 2, and much of it lower; but that in conjunction with other coarse cereals, it was certain to furnish an abundance of valuable feeding grains for the winter. The statistics of this crop for the years 1884 and 1885 are as follows for the county groups:

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bushels per acre. | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 30,410 | 861,857 | 39,021 | 1,079,938 | 28.3 | 27.7 |
| Lake Huron..... | 44,150 | 1,269,767 | 58,150 | 1,586,036 | 28.8 | 27.3 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 41,586 | 1,055,320 | 51,237 | 1,427,881 | 25.4 | 27.9 |
| West Midland..... | 95,506 | 2,818,803 | 120,375 | 3,688,955 | 29.5 | 30.6 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 237,144 | 6,720,814 | 259,546 | 7,118,983 | 28.3 | 27.4 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa | 82,171 | 2,116,612 | 96,274 | 2,298,211 | 25.8 | 23.9 |
| East Midland..... | 64,801 | 1,640,036 | 73,917 | 1,871,321 | 25.3 | 25.3 |
| Northern Districts.... | 2,105 | 50,378 | 1,952 | 47,716 | 23.9 | 24.4 |
| Totals..... | 597,873 | 16,533,587 | 700,472 | 19,119,041 | 27.7 | 27.3 |

The decrease in area is general over the Province and reaches a total of 102,999 acres, or about $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in 1884. The decrease in the yield is 2,585,454 bushels, or $13\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. less than in 1884.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: I think it is below the average, and the rain came in time to catch most of the barley cut and in the field, consequently the colour will be bad.

Geo: Hope, Tilbury East, Kent: Not much grown here, but of what there is a great deal has been out under the rain, which will greatly spoil it.

Geo. A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: Cannot be over two-thirds of a crop; badly injured by cut-worms.

Albert Gilbert, Woodhouse, Norfolk: A very good crop, but most of it will be badly coloured, scarcely any having been secured without rain.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: A good crop of straw, but the grain will be very light; too much dry weather.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Very little sown here on account of price rating so low; doesn't pay expenses.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Not much sown; looks only middling; injured only by wet weather on low heavy land, where such grain should never be sown with the slightest expectation of getting a crop.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: A fine crop; nearly all cut and saved in good order.

Donald Blue, Huron, Bruce: Never saw a better appearance; will yield largely if secured in good condition.

A. G. Hunter, Proton, Grey: Barley is a fine bright crop.

William Milne, Osprey, Grey: Was injured to some extent in places by grub or wire-worm.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: Not much barley saved yet; the weather is not favourable for preserving colour.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe: Not as much grown as in previous years; promised well, but the recent very heavy rain will probably discolour much of it.

R. T. Banting, Essa, Simcoe: Barley promises to be a fair crop; scarcely, however, up to the average of former years.

Geo. Smeath, Vespra, Simcoe: Heavy crops of barley; later in ripening than usual.

J. M. Henderson, Adelaide, Middlesex: Barley is a good crop, but it will have to be fed to stock owing to the passing of the Scott Act in so many counties in Ontario.

James Fisher, London, Middlesex: A very good crop, but affected some by rust.

Geo. Douglas, London, Middlesex: A good crop, and mostly harvested.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: A very good crop; say thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: Some of the fields are the heaviest I ever saw; will be above the average, but somewhat coloured.

Duncan McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: A good yield, but badly discoloured by late rains; not a great quantity saved.

R. E. Thompson, West Garafraxa, Wellington: Promises well, but a slightly decreased acreage.

Chas. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Less sown than usual; spring wheat taking its place.

Hugh McDougall, East Luther, Dufferin: Probably fifty per cent. more than usual sown, and promises an extra large yield.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: Barley is a very good crop, quite up to the average; very little has been threshed yet.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Barley is an excellent crop; the rain during the present week will have the effect of injuring it in colour at least.

A. W. Peart, Nelson, Halton: Ripened too rapidly at last, and will not be plump; well secured.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Berry not so plump as last year, and owing to the severe rains of last few days the greater part will be coloured.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Ripened rather too fast, and will be badly coloured by rains.

John Willis, Whitby, Ontario: Barley ripened too fast, and did not fill very well on account of drought and hot weather.

S. H. Stevenson, Pickering, Ontario: Generally very good, though from want of rain will be rather light.

James Brock, Cavan, Durham: Barley generally an average crop, but will be small in grain.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Barley is generally a heavy crop, though some fields have ripened rather too fast. About a quarter or a third of the crop has been harvested in good condition, and will be extra bright; the remainder is out and the weather is rainy.

John Moore, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Many fields of barley are lying down with the rank growth and storms.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Barley is of very good quality, and is being harvested in fine condition; has not had a better appearance for many years, but not so much sown as usual.

John Edgar, Kitley, Leeds: Not much barley grown here, but it is generally good on high land.

Wm. Ferguson, West Hawkesbury, Prescott: Barley promises a good crop; not a large acreage.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Promises well; some complaints of rust, but the heavy rains of the past three days must damage the colour.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Barley promised to be a fair average crop, but the hot weather in July made it to ripen too fast, and the grain will not be large.

Thomas Butler, Croft, Parry Sound: Not up to the average; thinned out by drought; good on new land.

OATS.

The early part of the season was not very favourable for the growth of oats, but throughout the latter part of July the crop improved steadily, and cheering accounts were received at the beginning of August from all parts of the Province. The best reports, however, came from the eastern and northern districts, where it is largely grown to supply the markets of the lumber woods. In spite of the late seeding season and slow germination the straw made good growth, the heads were large and well loaded, and the prospect was full of promise everywhere. But the violent wind and rain storm of the 3rd and 4th of August led many correspondents at that time to fear that serious damage might be sustained, especially as many green fields were lodged, and traces of rust and smut began to appear, and later reports proved that these fears were too well grounded. Owing to unusually rank growth in its later stages, the general lateness of the season, and the August storm, the ripening period was delayed considerably past the ordinary time. It is under such conditions that rust is usually developed; and the weather and temperature being likewise conducive to it, a large proportion of the oat crop of the Province became speedily affected by this scourge. In western Ontario only the earliest sown fields, or those in high situations, escaped and ripened to perfection. In the eastern part of the Province, in the Lake Ontario group, the prospect was slightly more encouraging, but throughout north-eastern Ontario the crop was so late that many fields were touched with frost before the grain

was fully ripe. In the Lake Erie district, oats were seriously damaged by grasshoppers during the growing season. The following table gives the statistics of the crop for the past two seasons:

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bushels per acre. | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 158,017 | 6,038,382 | 161,260 | 6,633,512 | 38.2 | 41.1 |
| Lake Huron..... | 163,309 | 6,148,832 | 161,711 | 6,143,688 | 37.7 | 38.0 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 134,615 | 4,438,871 | 130,164 | 4,512,399 | 33.0 | 34.7 |
| West Midland..... | 311,266 | 11,854,476 | 296,221 | 12,373,478 | 38.1 | 41.8 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 271,268 | 9,838,804 | 267,608 | 10,964,154 | 36.3 | 41.0 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa | 375,256 | 12,866,040 | 343,785 | 13,039,463 | 34.3 | 37.9 |
| East Midland..... | 113,260 | 3,550,311 | 105,250 | 3,506,965 | 31.3 | 33.3 |
| Northern Districts.... | 16,754 | 494,026 | 15,829 | 522,645 | 29.5 | 33.0 |
| Totals..... | 1,543,745 | 55,229,742 | 1,481,828 | 57,696,304 | 35.8 | 38.9 |

In all the districts excepting the Lake Erie counties there was a larger breadth sown last year than in 1884, being 61,917 acres more for the whole Province, or an increase of 4 per cent. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties alone the increase was 31,471 acres, which was fully one-half of the whole. But the average yield per acre all over was three bushels less than in 1884, and the aggregate yield was less by 2,466,562 bushels—a decrease that with so large a crop is only serious when the quality of the grain is poor.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

R. C. Taylor, West Tilbury, Essex: Early oats are good, and late ones have been saved by the showers we have just had.

George Little, Sandwich East, Essex: A splendid crop here—I think the best we have had for some years.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: An excellent crop, but the oats have been laid flat by the heavy rains.

G. R. Langford, Camden, Kent: The grasshoppers are stripping the oats off the straw pretty badly, near any woods, pasture fields, or fence sides.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: A fair crop, if the dry weather does not last too long. They seem to be ripening too fast; I don't think they will fill well.

William Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Very good on low land, but short in the straw on high land.

Andrew Childs, Dawn, Lambton: Oats, like corn and barley, were prevented from making a vigorous early growth owing to a late and cold spring, and too much cold weather during part of June. Still the crop is fair.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: Late rains have rushed them forward beyond expectations. Yesterday's rain (Aug. 4) made sad havoc among heavy oats; east wind in the morning veered round to the west in the afternoon with heavy showers, making the same whirl among the oats.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron: A fearful lot of smut; still the good heads seem large and appear to be filling up.

E. Cooper, Howick, Huron: Oats are short except on strong ground; probably the cause is that there was a week of very dry hot weather.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron: The crop has been injured by the great heat and drought of the past two weeks, ripening it too fast.

Thomas Fraser, Huron, Bruce: Very heavy straw; most people say too much straw. If they fill out well, plenty of pieces will yield 60 bushels per acre.

Wm. Irwin, Bentinck, Grey: A magnificent crop; the late rains have done some damage by lodging.

Henry Atkey, Keppel, Grey: The oat crop of this season is beyond anything we have had for years.

Geo. McLean, Oro, Simcoe: Oats look well, but are badly beaten down by the storm of the 3rd.

Andrew Robinson, McGivray, Middlesex: Oats very good, but badly lodged, which will make the crop difficult to harvest.

David Webster, Mosa, Middlesex: Great damage has been done to the oat crop by the grasshoppers.

H. McDougall, Guelph, Wellington (Aug. 14): I have been over fifty years farming, and the storm of the 3rd inst. was the most destructive I ever saw among heavy grain. All the heavy oats are down, and how to cut them I do not know.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford: The biggest crop all over I have ever seen.

William Whitelaw, Guelph, Wellington: One of the largest crops I have ever seen; the greater part was laid down quite flat on the 3rd; a great part of it will not rise, and this will injure the quality and make harvesting difficult.

James Wilson, Dumfries, Waterloo: Considerable injury is being done by grasshoppers; I am afraid by the time the crop is ripe there will be very few oats left on the stalks.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Like all spring cereals, oats promise to yield an abundant crop; the season has been very favourable for all crops.

Wm. McDonald, Esquering, Halton: Oats are a splendid crop, but they have been badly lodged and tangled by the rain and wind storm of the 3rd inst.; and as they are pretty well filled large patches of them will not rise, making them much more difficult to harvest.

R. M. Van Norman, North Gwillimbury, York: On the low lands oats are very heavy, but on the high lands about an average.

F. C. Sibbald, M.D., Georgina, York: In some places so rank that the storm of the 3rd inst. flattened them as if they had been run over by a roller. The gale from the opposite direction afterwards raised them a good deal.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario: Oats being late did not prosper in June owing to the drought. However, July has much improved the crop, and it promises fairly good, though not up to last year.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: A variable crop, some very heavy and some very light; cannot account for the difference unless it may be in the preparation of the soil.

A. J. File, M.D., Ameliasburgh, Prince Edward: Oats promise a fair crop. The late dry spell has injured them a good deal, but they will recover since timely rain has fallen.

John Simpson, Kingston, Frontenac: Oats are all that can be desired; probably the best oat crop this township has seen for years.

John N. Poole, South Crosby, Leeds: Oats on high land a good crop, but much beaten down by the late storm.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: A fine crop, though lodged pretty badly in places; they are to a considerable extent taking the place of barley.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: A large quantity over that required for home consumption is yearly grown here.

W. R. Petrie, Russell, Russell: A good crop; oats and hay are our principal crops here.

A. Shultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Oats promise to be a good crop, but as they were mostly sown very late it is hard to say what may happen yet.

J. G. Campbell, Bathurst, Lanark: Will be an immense crop, but damaged considerably by lodging.

F. B. Prior, Sidney, Hastings: Capital prospects of an abundant crop if weather continues prosperous.

Geo. W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Not very good owing principally, I think, to very late sowing—altogether too late. A good many did not get them in till June.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton: The dry, hot weather turned some of the straw yellowish before the grain formed. The recent rain has benefitted them a good deal, and the crop may be fairly estimated as an average.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: Oats are not very heavy. Only those that were put in early are likely to be an average crop. Those that were put in late have been affected by the dry weather, but if we get some rain they may improve.

John Bailey, Laxton, Victoria: Oats are very short. The last two weeks of hot and dry weather brought them to maturity too quickly; but the rains of the 3rd of August will cause them to fill well.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria: Oats are a nice even crop, but the straw in general will be short owing to dry weather. The yield and quality of grain are expected to be good.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka: Straw short except on new land.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Very short straw; tillered badly; best crops are on dry land; showed signs of premature ripeness before rain.

Frederick N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Look well, but are fully two weeks later than usual; think they will be struck by frost before fully ripe, and that the grain will be light in consequence.

H. Armstrong, McKellar, Parry Sound: Beautiful crop; stands high; covered the stumps before shooting; no injury from any cause I know of.

Thomas Butler, Croft, Parry Sound: Oats have the appearance of being the leading crop this year—very good indeed.

RYE.

Rye appears to be steadily diminishing in favour with the great majority of the farmers of Ontario. As a rule they find it to be less profitable than almost any other crop they raise, hence it is becoming gradually crowded off the better lands by other cereals which are in more general demand. As, however, rye will thrive on poor, light or stony lands, which will sustain little else of value, it affords a means of utilizing these

to some advantage. Throughout western Ontario the great mass of the farmers do not grow it at all. In the few exceptional cases where it is found, the cattle are generally turned into it for pasturage, or it is cut while green for fodder; and this appears to be its most economic use, especially when fed to milch cows or to ewes. The grain product of the crop comes almost wholly from the easterly and north-easterly sections of the Province—from Northumberland eastward and northward. During the past year it largely shared the fortunes of wheat, though apparently it was much less afflicted by the prevailing pests. The reports vary all the way from “very poor” to “very good.” On the occasional patches where grown throughout the west it was pronounced an excellent crop. In the east it suffered considerably from winter-killing and from frosts and cold rains in May and June. These influences left the straw rather thin and short, but the heads were long and well filled and the grain was in a healthy state. Reaping began about the same time as that of fall wheat, or a little earlier, and was performed under usually favourable auspices. The area and yield by county groups were as follows for 1884 and 1885:

| DISTRICTS. | 1885 | | 1884 | | Bush. per acre— | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie | 10,980 | 185,425 | 11,452 | 183,105 | 16.9 | 16.4 |
| Lake Huron | 454 | 8,099 | 537 | 8,722 | 17.8 | 16.2 |
| Georgian Bay | 1,479 | 30,360 | 2,445 | 40,293 | 20.5 | 16.4 |
| West Midland | 3,435 | 51,907 | 4,026 | 72,762 | 15.1 | 18.1 |
| Lake Ontario | 21,065 | 319,779 | 29,989 | 439,319 | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa. | 25,520 | 446,629 | 39,433 | 667,652 | 17.5 | 16.9 |
| East Midland | 14,778 | 219,677 | 14,381 | 211,730 | 14.9 | 14.7 |
| Northern Districts | 582 | 9,630 | 1,153 | 24,676 | 16.2 | 21.4 |
| Totals | 78,293 | 1,271,506 | 103,416 | 1,648,259 | 16.2 | 15.9 |

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Warnock, West Tilbury, Essex: Good rye grows well on light soil, and stands the winter better than wheat.

George Russell, Mersea, Essex: A little rye is grown on Point Pelee; the condition is fair.

W. Y. Emery, Bayham, Elgin: Rye looks well.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Considerable rye is grown here and is looking very well.

John Ostrander, Middleton, Norfolk: A considerable quantity of rye has been sown, and invariably looks well.

Thomas Brown, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Winter rye is looking well here; not much sown.

Chas. Henderson, Wainfleet, Welland: Some winter rye sown here and it looks very well.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton: A little rye grown in this township for feeding purposes only. It looks very well.

Richard Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: A little is grown for soiling and straw to bind corn shocks, and seed for next year, by two or three farmers in this township. Very healthy but not very forward.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Some rye is grown in the southern part of township; it is looking well at this season of the year.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby, Lincoln: But very little rye is grown in this township. That which I have noticed is not doing very well; it seems very thin on the ground.

Alexander Servos, Niagara, Lincoln: Very little grown, but the condition is good; it is chiefly grown for pasture.

James Brock, Caven, Durham: Some rye is grown, but not so much as formerly. It seems to be all living, but very late.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Quite a little rye is grown on light and gravelly land, and it is in pretty good condition.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: A large acreage of rye is sown, and it bids fair for a good crop.

Jacob H. Roblin, Adolphustown, Lennox: Not much winter rye is grown here, but what there is looks splendid.

William Thompson, Portland, Frontenac: Considerable rye is sown here, and it looks excellent.

John Elkington, Palmerston, Frontenac: Rye is a favourite crop to seed down for cattle feed, and it looks very well indeed. It was sown early, braided well and promises well.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville: Not so much rye was sown as last year, owing to prices being low. It is a very fair crop, the same conditions usually governing it as fall wheat.

John McLellan, Clarence, Russell: A good deal of rye has been sown of late years; but it does not pay, and the farmers are giving it up.

F. Kosmark, Admaston, Renfrew: Winter rye is grown to some extent, but less than a few years ago; its condition is good.

Thos. Wmumd, Radcliffe and Raglan, Renfrew: A large quantity of rye is grown, and its condition is good.

Wm. Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: A good deal of rye is sown here, but it is about one-third winter-killed.

Isaac McKenzie, Drummond, Lanark: Very little rye grown as compared with some years ago; its condition is good.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterboro': Winter rye, like the fall wheat, was winter-killed on hilly land. Vegetable life could not stand the extreme frost we had this winter. What is left looks fresh and healthy.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterboro': Considerable rye is grown; it looks well and is in good condition.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Anson and Hindon, Haliburton: The winter rye crop is very limited here, being confined to a few German settlers and on a small scale; it seems to do fairly well.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: It has stood the winter well, but cold weather retards growth.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Winter rye appears better than fall wheat.

James McGregor, Wollaston, Hastings: Winter rye is the chief fall crop, and it gives promise of an average yield.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: One of my neighbours planted a corn field with rye last fall and ploughed it under in the beginning of June, and has now as fine a field of beans as there is in the township.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: There is no rye grown in this section, or so little that it is not worthy of notice. The ground and seasons are favourable to the crop, and some large crops have been grown in this county, but there seemed to be no market or demand for it.

Charles James Fox, Delaware, Middlesex: None sown, except for pasture or to plough under.

Rolph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: None grown in this section except for pasture on summer fallow.

Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: A fine crop both of straw and grain; sown mostly on poor, light soils.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Not so much grown as usual; the less grown the better for our farmers. I consider it the hardest crop with least profit we can raise.

James Lane, Denbigh, Addington: Rye very good, but thinned out somewhat by the winter.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: In the neighbouring township of Roxborough, on lands which have been exhausted by repeated cropping, a change in the crop has been introduced, rye being rather extensively sown.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Never recovered from the cold rains and ice of the spring; it is a very light crop.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Fall rye, large area and excellent crop, now ready to harvest; spring rye promises well.

Frederick N. Toye, Draper, Muskoka: Rye crop good; grown principally by the German settlers.

PEASE.

Farmers are fast returning to the cultivation of this crop, now that the ravages of the bug have almost altogether ceased. At the time the August reports were sent in to the Bureau, the crop generally wanted from a week to ten days to be ready for cutting, but the general appearance of the crop then indicated that it would be large and of good quality. So far as could be ascertained at that time there were few bugs to be seen, and the later accounts show that little harm was done by these pests of former years. The crop, however, suffered somewhat in the counties of Norfolk and Haldimand, as well as in several of the counties bordering on Lake Ontario, where dry weather set in before the plants had attained sufficient height to shade the ground, and the pod matured too rapidly in consequence. On the other hand, mildew appeared in some places where there

was excess of moisture, and it developed and extended during the rainy season which followed, especially on low, rich and heavy lands. A large proportion of the crop was harvested in good condition, but much of it ripened unevenly and was reaped and housed under difficulties. On the whole it may be said that, though the yield was a fair one as to quantity, the quality was extremely variable. The average sown, produce of the crop, and average yield per acre are presented in the following table for two years :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885 | | 1884 | | Bush. per acre | |
|------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 60,287 | 1,228,813 | 41,337 | 961,956 | 20.4 | 23.2 |
| Lake Huron..... | 76,470 | 1,892,638 | 64,047 | 1,541,273 | 24.8 | 24.1 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 74,826 | 1,629,321 | 74,504 | 1,832,321 | 21.8 | 24.6 |
| West Midland..... | 131,300 | 3,124,527 | 103,791 | 2,684,556 | 23.8 | 25.9 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 143,516 | 3,044,397 | 126,784 | 3,083,994 | 21.2 | 24.3 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa. | 101,723 | 1,947,918 | 104,749 | 2,373,579 | 19.1 | 22.7 |
| East Midland..... | 50,507 | 974,961 | 48,855 | 1,045,548 | 19.3 | 21.4 |
| Northern Districts.... | 7,452 | 163,617 | 6,861 | 168,380 | 22.0 | 24.5 |
| Totals..... | 646,081 | 14,006,192 | 570,928 | 13,691,607 | 21.7 | 24.0 |

The increase in breadth sown has been chiefly in the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and Lake Ontario groups of counties. This no doubt is due to the fact that the ravages of the pea-bug in past years have been confined almost wholly to those sections of the Province; in the northern and north-eastern districts the bug has been comparatively unknown, and hence its disappearance there is not marked by any change in the breadth sown.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Ed. T. Watts, Zone, Kent: Pease promise to be a good crop; no damage by weather, and were free from insects.

Matthew Martin, East Tilbury, Kent: A very good crop, and about twice as many sown as former years.

George A. Marlatt, Bayham, Elgin: Badly injured by cut worms; two-thirds of a crop is the best we will have.

J. D. Clement, Windham, Norfolk: They have been very much injured by the dry weather.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Generally good, but more bugs than last year.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Not many sown; a fair crop; not damaged by insects as has been the case in former years.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton: Not many sown here, the farmers preferring corn as a crop. What we have look well, and they will make about an average crop. There are some bugs in them as usual.

Wm. McArthur, Ashfield, Huron: Pease extra good; not injured by the bug.

George Hess, Hay, Huron: There are more bugs than last year, but they are not so bad as in former years. There will be a heavy crop.

Daniel Sullivan, Brant, Bruce: All everywhere; the best crop for years.

John McCallum, Bentinck, Grey: One of the best crops ever harvested in this part.

Archibald Brown, Keppel, Grey: Pease look remarkably well, and should the weather continue favourable until harvested will be the largest crop for years.

George Cowan, Innisfil, Simcoe: A good crop; more straw than last year, but the dry weather ripened them rather fast; many will be small in pod.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: A good crop on rolling and dry land, but sickly on low damp soils.

Richard Jolliffe, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Better than for some years past. The vines well loaded, and a good old-fashioned crop is expected.

John Henderson, East Nissouri, Oxford: A very good crop; better than we have had for eight or ten years, and no bugs.

Duncan McLaren, Hibbert, Perth: A fine crop; bugs have apparently done little damage.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: A good crop, excepting on undrained and very heavy soils, where they were scalded out.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: Mostly sown late and made a fine start, but have been hurried forward so that the present prospect is very poor.

David Bell, Beverley, Wentworth: Peas are much better than in former years.

M. Clements, Trafalgar, Halton: Peas a very fine crop, except on low and badly drained land.
 Edward Dalton, Nelson, Halton: A good crop, but the blossom has been injured by the recent frost.
 John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Pease promise an excellent crop; a large area sown; no sign of a bug as yet.
 D. James, Vaughan, York: Hot weather ripened the crop rather too quickly; some fields will be ready to cut in a week.
 N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Appear to have been injured by excessive heat; promise poorly.
 John Willis, Whitby, Ontario: Early sown pease are good; those sown later will be injured by drought and hot weather; no bugs.
 Wm. Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Generally a good crop, but have suffered some from the drought.
 E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Some fields that were just commencing to blossom will be very much injured by the drought.
 John A. Sprague, Sophiasburgh, Prince Edward: Pease are looking well, and many fields are now far advanced that they are certain of yielding an extra crop, but there is a large amount of late sowing and it is hard to tell at this date how that part of the crop will be.
 John Maloney, Douro, Peterborough: Pease promise to be abundant; pods plentiful and filling well.
 Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Extra good, except on low land, where some have turned yellow.
 Wm. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds: Will be ripe in two weeks; the prospect now is for the best crop in twenty years.
 Dr. McDiarmid, Kenyon, Glengarry: A large amount of straw with a good supply of pods; no injury from insects or weather; crop yet green.
 James Surch, South Plantagenet, Prescott: Not so many sown as usual; a few fields are good, but many fields on clay are yellow from too much rain and won't be more than half a crop.
 John Stuart, McNab, Renfrew: A remarkably fine crop, and some early fields are ready for cutting.
 Charles P. Ferguson, Carnarvon, Algoma: Pease looking well; not injured by bugs or affected much by drought.

BEANS.

Beans are a small and exceptional crop in Ontario. Kent is the only county where they are now largely cultivated as a field crop. In a few other localities, in the vicinity of lumber districts, the demands of the shanties make them a profitable product; but with these exceptions beans are an insignificant crop, farmers usually contenting themselves with raising in their gardens only enough for domestic or local consumption. Like other field crops of last year, they were considerably affected by the general backwardness, coldness and humidity of the season. They were planted late, they grew and ripened slowly, and they were not in many cases pulled until late in October. In the Lake Erie counties they were somewhat rusted and discoloured by the excessive rains, but were only slightly affected by frost. In the more northerly and easterly districts of the Province, frost was more injurious. Unless where some local or exceptional circumstance, however, makes field beans a paying crop, the disposition of farmers appears to be to devote less attention to their cultivation. The statistics of the crop for the two years are as follows:

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bushels per acre. | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie | 17,466 | 332,617 | 14,672 | 337,284 | 19.0 | 23.0 |
| Lake Huron | 677 | 14,923 | 645 | 15,905 | 22.0 | 24.7 |
| Georgian Bay | 236 | 4,045 | 222 | 4,026 | 17.1 | 18.1 |
| West Midland | 976 | 18,623 | 2,139 | 46,900 | 19.1 | 21.9 |
| Lake Ontario | 1,637 | 35,570 | 2,848 | 80,402 | 21.7 | 28.2 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa | 3,006 | 78,561 | 3,751 | 95,192 | 26.1 | 25.4 |
| East Midland | 593 | 10,550 | 533 | 10,486 | 17.8 | 19.7 |
| Northern Districts.... | 60 | 1,675 | 68 | 1,849 | 27.9 | 27.2 |
| Totals | 24,651 | 496,564 | 24,878 | 592,044 | 20.1 | 23.8 |

Although the breadth planted in the Lake Erie counties was increased by nearly 100 acres, the yield was scarcely equal to that of the previous year, and with a difference only 227 acres in the whole Province the yield was 95,480 bushels less.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

ONE

har Mathew Martin, Tilbury East, Kent : Beans promise to be an abundant crop, and a great many acres have been planted on account of the failure of corn.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Beans promised extra well at one time, but the excessive rains late have scalded them and injured the prospects of the crop one-third. The late beans will be the best crop ; large acreage planted.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent : Beans were in fine condition up to the night of August 2nd, but the heavy rains of the 3rd will have the effect of drowning them out on low land ; yet I think the crop will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre.

Peter Stalker, Aldborough, Elgin : Beans, although not extensively raised in the township, are looking well. In fact so far beans are looking better than I ever remember seeing them.

James McCullough, Uxbridge, Ontario : Beans are not cultivated to any extent, though the land in the township is adapted to them.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : Not nearly so much planted as last year, probably on account of want of demand and low price of the article.

James Findlay, Westmeath, Renfrew : Very good prospects and considerable sown—white beans for use in shanties for pork and beans.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka : Very few raised here ; they are considered a risky crop.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka : Beans have promise of an abundant crop, and are exceptionally well loaded.

Charles P. Ferguson, Carnarvon, Algoma : Very few grown ; too much frost, excepting in the localities.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent : The bean crop promised well at one time, but rust and wet weather caused serious damage. The crop has all to be hand-picked.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent : Beans are badly rusted in most places, except the large kind which ripened later, and were mostly harvested in dry weather.

D. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin : In many instances, owing to the lateness of the season, beans were not planted as early as usual, and consequently did not ripen before the first frosts came.

E. W. Fares, Humberstone, Welland : Beans are a light crop, and are somewhat injured by the weather at the present time.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Did not ripen well on account of cool weather and frost.

INDIAN CORN.

The conditions of climate appear to have been pretty generally the same throughout the whole corn-growing belt of the Province ; complaints of the same adversities come from all sections about equally. At the beginning of the season the crop got a very poor start. The spring was late and cold, which discouraged planting, and nearly all fields after being planted were seriously shortened by deleterious influences. Large quantities of seed failed to germinate, and rotted in the ground—a circumstance which corresponds variously attribute to the use of bad seed, to the operations of worms and grubs, and to the prevalence of cold and wet weather in May and June. A good many fields made such a poor showing that they were ploughed up and replanted with buckwheat or some other grain, or allowed to remain in fallow. The growth of the corn fields was afterwards retarded somewhat by drought, and the cold, rainy weather of August did not tend to brighten the prospects. As a result, not only has the corn area been materially shortened and the fields thinned, but large quantities of grain did not become ripe enough for harvesting when the early frosts came, so that it had to be gathered in a soft or frozen condition, and used for fodder. Low and undrained, or heavy clay lands suffered most. Where the soil was light and dry, either naturally or from drainage, the corn weathered the rains and frosts more successfully, and was in a position to profit by the period of bright, warm weather which came in September and extended into the early days of October. In the main, therefore, the crop has turned out a good deal better

condition earlier in the season indicated ; most of the counties of the corn belt along the shore of Lake Erie, although reporting many cases of failure, show a fair product for the year—perhaps only slightly below the average, but considerably below the harvest of 84. Outside of this district the effects of the wet weather and early frosts have been more fatal, and have reduced the bulk of the crop to comparatively insignificant proportions. The figures are as follows :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bushels per acre.— | |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie | 91,694 | 6,378,006 | 93,883 | 7,586,720 | 69.6 | 80.8 |
| Lake Huron | 8,131 | 550,362 | 9,653 | 639,835 | 67.7 | 66.3 |
| Georgian Bay | 895 | 47,220 | 723 | 44,760 | 52.8 | 61.9 |
| West Midland | 21,983 | 1,483,309 | 24,351 | 1,762,160 | 67.5 | 72.4 |
| Lake Ontario | 23,875 | 1,264,923 | 24,533 | 1,673,794 | 53.0 | 68.2 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa | 15,692 | 796,831 | 15,131 | 598,543 | 50.8 | 59.4 |
| East Midland | 5,281 | 209,710 | 5,901 | 313,000 | 39.7 | 53.0 |
| Northern Districts | 280 | 11,030 | 385 | 17,077 | 39.4 | 44.4 |
| Totals | 167,831 | 10,741,391 | 174,560 | 12,935,889 | 64.0 | 74.1 |

The product is reckoned as corn in the ear, one bushel of which is estimated as equal half a bushel of shelled corn.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

- J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex : Except a slight injury to late corn, the weather did no injury.
- Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Corn did not ripen properly, I think owing to the cool weather August and the dry weather of the latter part of September. Late corn was much damaged by frost. The heavy rains of June 5-12 did much damage, causing the seed to rot, and also left the ground in a bad state for after cultivation.
- Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : Corn was considerably broken down by high winds and rain in August.
- Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent : Corn suffered from a slight frost when a good share of it was in the milk ; as a result, it did not feed nor fill. There is lots of soft corn.
- Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent : Much of the corn had to be replanted on account of bad seed and frost.
- Daniel McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin : Owing to inferior seed, much of the corn had to be planted a second time, and some even a third time. All such is injured from thirty to forty per cent. First planting all O.K.
- John A. Squance, Yarmouth, Elgin : Corn was damaged by a heavy storm about harvest, which kept a good deal of it down, and made it difficult to cut. Late corn was hurt by frost.
- E. M. Crysler, Charlotteville, Norfolk : Corn is in good condition. The frost came late, and gave plenty of time for ripening.
- C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk : Corn has eared well and ripened well, but the acreage is very small. On account of the cold, wet spring much of the seed rotted, and the land was ploughed up for other crops, etc.
- V. Hensberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand : Corn was injured by cold, wet weather in spring.
- James McClive, Bertie, Welland : Corn is a decided failure ; three-fourths of all that was planted at seeding time, and the other one-fourth is full of weeds, and there will only be one-half or one-third of a crop.
- F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland : I believe corn has been most generally ripened by the prolonged fine weather in October.
- J. G. Holcomb, Thorold, Welland : Corn in the early part of the season was considered a failure, the weather being cold and wet ; August and September being favorable, it is a very good crop.
- J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland : Corn has a very poor stand, but has all ripened.
- Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton : Some very good on light soil, but very poor on clay lands lying low and undrained.
- James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Corn has come on much better than was expected. The fall has been very favourable for it.
- Andrew Childs, Dawn, Lambton : Corn in most instances succeeded better than was expected in the early part of the season, but only in a few cases was a fair crop obtained.
- John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton : The corn crop turned out much better than early indications would promise of. There being no fall frost to injure it, the crop was cut in fine condition.
- Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron : Very little corn grown, and on account of the cold, late season it did not ripen, and was very much rusted.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Scarcely any grown except for green corn. Had it been planted as a crop it would have done well.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex : On account of the cold, wet season, corn did not fill well, and was very late in coming in—a full month later than other years.

J. M. Kaiser, Delaware, Middlesex : The fine weather in the latter part of September helped the corn greatly.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Corn had a serious drawback early in the season by cold weather, grubs and bad seeds.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex : The spring was too cold and wet for corn, but in July and August it came on remarkably well, and where planted on light, rich soil, and properly cleaned and cultivated, will reach as high as one hundred bushels per acre in the ear. But like everything else, "no manure, no crops." With bad tillage, and on low, wet, sour land, it is short and not much good.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Corn is a fair crop, from a fodder standpoint, but did not ripen properly. The season was too short for it.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford : Corn will be good on dry, warm soils, but where the land was clay and wet it will not be of much account.

James G. Pettit, East Oxford, Oxford : Corn was injured to the extent of fifty per cent. by cold, rain, weather in the early part of the season.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Corn was kept back by rain and cold all summer, and a good deal was cut before it was fully ripe in order to save it from frost.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant : Several fields were ploughed up, not having come up well on account of poor seed and cold, wet rains. Where good seed was planted a very good crop has been harvested, this fall having been very favourable.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln : A much better crop than was expected two months ago.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln : Corn is very poor. The fall was favourable for the late crop ; there was no frost until the 15th of October.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln : A great quantity of corn did not get ripe.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln : Owing to the hot weather of the last half of September corn ripened well, but very little is husked yet.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth : Hardly ripe when cut ; too cool and wet.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : The corn was all cut before the frost came. The first frost was on October 24th. The crop is very fair—what was left ; much was ploughed up in the spring.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland : Not worth husking, but good fodder.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland : Hardly any ripened well except where early planted. It formed for a large crop, but the weather was not favourable to ripening. The severe storm in August laid the corn, and the frost damaged it a good deal.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : A poor crop. It was mostly cut before frost came, but some late stalks were hurt.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox : Corn was sparsely grown in consequence of the wet cold spring, as well as being a partial failure for the past two seasons in not ripening before the frost took it. There are many fine fields this year, and they ripened well.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Grenville : The cold summer, wet and frost have left the corn not worth husking, we are feeding it without.

John Ferguson, Wolford, Grenville : Corn will be better than was expected some time since. It was not injured by frost, but a large percentage (say fifty per cent.) is too late to ripen.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas : Very little corn planted here, but largely sown for green fodder. It is a comparative failure this season in consequence of the wet spring.

James Cattanaach, Lancaster, Glengarry : Corn has been seriously injured by cold and wet weather, half the seed failed to grow.

E. R. Macphee, Radcliff and Raglan, Renfrew : Very little corn is grown here. Farmers seem afraid to risk it as a crop, though the writer's experience has been that if planted in time and duly cultivated it quite safe.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria : Very little planted except in garden patches, and most of that did not ripen on account of wet, cold summer, and early frost.

BUCKWHEAT.

Although like other grain crops buckwheat has been subject to the adversities of the season, it appears to have survived them quite successfully. There are reports from various localities of injuries by rain and frost, and in one or two instances by storm beating down the straw, but the sum of these mischiefs is slight. The injury from frost

has been confined almost wholly to fields which were sown late. The quality of the grain is unexceptionable, and, as the following table shows, the yield was more satisfactory than in the previous year.

| DISTRICTS. | 1885 | | 1884 | | Bush. per acre | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 10,136 | 228,284 | 10,615 | 224,066 | 22.5 | 21.1 |
| Lake Huron..... | 1,021 | 21,678 | 895 | 22,593 | 21.2 | 25.2 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 598 | 11,960 | 584 | 9,800 | 20.0 | 16.8 |
| West Midland..... | 2,336 | 49,325 | 2,673 | 62,338 | 21.1 | 23.3 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 13,981 | 343,057 | 14,291 | 326,209 | 24.5 | 22.8 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa.... | 28,015 | 746,782 | 31,414 | 722,462 | 26.7 | 23.0 |
| East Midland..... | 5,131 | 117,804 | 4,679 | 98,068 | 23.0 | 21.0 |
| Northern Districts..... | 558 | 11,785 | 685 | 19,034 | 21.1 | 27.8 |
| Totals..... | 61,776 | 1,530,675 | 65,836 | 1,484,570 | 24.8 | 22.5 |

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Buckwheat is but little grown. What I saw seemed light, but well ripened.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: Buckwheat an extra crop and harvested without damage.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Buckwheat good, but little grown in this locality, as it is considered only a crop for poor land.

John H. Hauser, Canborough, Haldimand: Buckwheat badly damaged by rain; it was beaten down and we could hardly gather it.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: Never saw better buckwheat.

Joseph Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: Injured by early frosts; some never cut or harvested.

Alexander Bryce, Brantford, Brant: A splendid crop; dry when taken in.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant: The bulk of the crop is in the field and badly damaged by rain.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln: More than an average acreage and yield.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: An unusually good crop and harvested in good condition.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox: Well loaded but straw short.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Somewhat damaged by frost, but a fair sample.

William Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Buckwheat was hurt some by the frost, which caused a great deal of loss in harvesting, for it shelled out in the handling.

John Fell, Somerville, Victoria: Completely destroyed by frosts.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough: The little buckwheat that was raised here was all frozen.

Edward Bray, Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka: Hardly worth cutting owing to frost.

SORGHUM.

It is only in western Ontario that any serious attempt has been made to cultivate this plant, and even there the experiment cannot be said to be proving very successful. In Essex and Kent sorghum is pretty extensively grown, but in most other counties where it has been tried the farmers are giving it up. The reports for last year are on the whole favourable, although the cane ripened late and in a few instances it was touched by frost.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: Sorghum is grown quite extensively.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: Sorghum is not very good. I have a mill, and made up to last evening 1075 imperial gallons. I manufactured last year 1685 gallons. The seed has not ripened this season.

C. A. O'Malley, Aldborough and Mosa, Elgin and Middlesex: Sorghum grew very slowly, did not mature seed, and was slightly nipped by frost.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: Very little sorghum raised in this locality of late years.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Sorghum has not been so much sown this year as formerly. What was sown will be of little use, being too late.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Planted out.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Sorghum appears to be a failure. There has been one good crop out of four. This year was too cold and wet; it did not contain enough of saccharine matter. Our factory only worked two or three days. It is a great loss to those who fit up machinery to make molasses out of sorghum.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: There was some sorghum sown here, but it did not come to perfection. We are rather too far north for its cultivation.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The hay crop was on the whole a fair one in point of yield per acre, and in the quality of the product, as harvested and secured, it was above the average. On old meadows, and especially on low and heavy soils, there was considerable damage from winter and spring frosts, which heaved out the plants and left the fields thin and uneven. Newly seeded fields escaped comparatively well from this casualty, and under the influence of frequent showers and warm sunshine they presented a good appearance when the time of hay harvest arrived. Timothy was a good crop, though unusually late in getting its growth and coming to maturity; indeed the backwardness of the season at the opening put haying operations from one to two weeks behind the usual date. The weather during the main part of the haying season was exceptionally favourable. A few of the earlier cut fields were injured by the rain of July 12th and 13th, but cutting did not become general till after the time, and there were no latter storms worth speaking of till the hay crop in all except the extreme northern districts was safely housed. The statistics of the crop for 1884 and 1885 are presented in the following table:

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Tons per acre. | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Tons. | Acres. | Tons. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 280,932 | 440,979 | 271,690 | 436,517 | 1.57 | 1.61 |
| Lake Huron..... | 227,501 | 334,176 | 220,239 | 294,902 | 1.47 | 1.34 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 190,593 | 216,109 | 181,877 | 240,119 | 1.13 | 1.32 |
| West Midland..... | 412,287 | 656,882 | 395,809 | 629,716 | 1.59 | 1.59 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 417,086 | 618,958 | 412,689 | 603,359 | 1.48 | 1.46 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa. | 542,888 | 749,969 | 521,766 | 614,509 | 1.38 | 1.18 |
| East Midland..... | 156,080 | 189,908 | 151,379 | 180,642 | 1.22 | 1.19 |
| Northern Districts..... | 40,724 | 45,174 | 37,920 | 45,148 | 1.11 | 1.19 |
| Totals..... | 2,268,091 | 3,252,155 | 2,193,369 | 3,044,912 | 1.43 | 1.39 |

As will be seen under the head of values, this was the most valuable crop of the year

CLOVER SEED.

The midge wrought sad havoc with the seed clover. The first brood of the insect which develops in June, was very destructive in the early fields, and the August report of the Bureau expressed a general fear that "nothing will save the seed crop from serious damage, if not complete destruction, by the second brood of this pest, which usually comes out in August." The event shows this alarm to have been fully justified. In the eastern and northern sections of the province scarcely any attempt is made to grow clover for seed; but throughout south-western and central Ontario, which is the habitat of this crop, widespread and sometimes total failure from the ravages of the midge forms the tenor of the reports. The lateness of the haying season, followed by a period of dry weather, rendered the second crop of clover all the more open to the attacks of its enemy. Many correspondents also report that the extreme moisture of the latter part of the summer stimulated too rank a growth, which was against successful blossoming and the healthy maturing of seed. Occasionally, however, a quite favourable report relieves the darkness of the picture. There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony from experienced farmers that a yield of clover seed can no longer be depended upon with any degree of certainty where two crops are cut in the season. Almost every instance of failure has been in the case of the second crop. Wherever the clover fields were pastured until the beginning of middle of June, and then left to grow for seed, fairly successful results have been obtained. The crop becomes so well advanced by the time the August brood of the midge appears a

to be pretty secure from its attacks. This fact, which has been referred to in previous reports of the Bureau, cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it affords a good reason why farmers need not abandon wholly the attempt to raise clover seed, as many of them are doing. It is to this practice, so far as it has been attended to, that we are indebted for even the small yield of seed we had last year. Alsike, wherever grown, is reported to have been in every way successful, unaffected either by the midge or any other adverse influence. In some of the Lake Erie counties the grasshoppers joined their forces to those of the midge, and did considerable damage, but there has been, happily, an almost entire absence of injurious frosts.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent: Hay was a good crop and was well secured.

W. Y. Emery, Bayham, Elgin: There was a fair average crop of hay; say, one and a half tons per acre. Haying weather was fine, and the crop was secured in first-class condition.

G. E. Fitzgerald, Rainham, Haldimand: Clover on old meadows was frozen to death in winter.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Hay crop good, uninjured by drought or frost, and saved in first-class order. Alsike clover is well filled.

John A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland: The hay crop was good in this locality. The clover that was pastured in the beginning of the season, and afterwards allowed to grow for seed, looks well.

John McFarlane, Sarnia, Lambton: Hay crop very good; no frost or drought to hurt it, and there was good weather for haying.

George Dewar, Plympton, Lambton: Hay and clover were both good crops, and were secured in good condition.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Hay and clover a pretty fair crop, and secured in good condition.

Samuel Platt, Colborne, Huron: Hay crop excellent and saved without injury; prospect of seed not very good on account of the very dry weather.

John Douglas, Arran, Grey: Hay crop was damaged considerably by frost in spring and drought afterwards. Weather during haying was fine, and crop secured in first-class order.

C. Julyan, Sarawak, Grey: Drought and frost early in the season hurt the crop somewhat, but copious showers in the latter part of June revived it very much, making the yield a full average one.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: On an average hay was perhaps somewhat lighter than usual, though there were some very good meadows. Cold, wet weather early in spring and frosts in June injured it to some extent. The haying season was rather late, commencing about the middle of July. Weather was favourable, and the crop has been secured in splendid condition.

Michael Coyle, Sunnidale, Simcoe: Hay has been an extra light crop here, on account of the hard frost and too much rain in the spring; haying weather pretty good.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Yield of clover and timothy somewhat diminished by late spring frosts, which checked the growth. The weather for haymaking has been very favourable, and the crop is secured in good condition.

Thomas Beckton, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Timothy hay will average two tons per acre.

Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, Brant: The quality of the hay crop was very good, and it was secured in good order.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Meadows in their first year were very good, yielding from two to three tons per acre; other cuttings light; most of the hay secured in good condition.

Henry Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Hay good and mostly well housed; timothy seed likely to be plentiful and of good quality.

Joseph Watts, Grimsby, Lincoln: Bulk of hay secured in fine order: large quantity of Alsike clover left for seed, and it is well loaded.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton: Hay crop good; early cuttings impaired by rain, but later the weather was fine and a great deal was secured in prime condition.

Archibald McKinnon, Caledon, Peel: Spring frosts killed the clover, but there was a good crop of timothy.

M. Jones, Whitechurch, York: Quality of hay crop from fair to good; frost and cold spring weather damaged the timothy very seriously, but new meadows were good. Early cut hay was damaged by rainy weather; that which was later cut was secured in first-class order. Alsike clover will produce a fair crop of seed.

John Moore, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Old meadows were much hurt by the winter and spring frosts.

Fred. Membury, Adolphustown, Lennox: Hay crop very large, but more than half spoiled in harvesting by heavy rains.

Thomas Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac: Hay and clover crops are good; no injury done during winter.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Meadows are winter-killed in spots, but the weather was favourable during the whole of the growing season. It has been so wet during haying season that fields are soft in low places, and operations have been delayed and the hay injured.

P. Gareau, Plantagenet, Prescott: Hay about two-thirds of a crop; injured by cold and drought at beginning of the season; clover killed by winter frost.

W. O. Riddle, March, Carleton: We have no clover at all; the frost in spring and drought in June killed it.

Amos Hawkins, Eldon, Victoria: A medium hay crop; rather badly hurt by spring frosts; secured in splendid condition. For seed, Alsike will give the best yield for years.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterboro': Hay a fair crop, and the bulk of it was secured in good condition. Clover that was pastured and turned off from the 15th to the 20th of June made a good growth and the heads are well filled with plump seed, but the weevil is hard at work in it, and there will be nothing on what was mowed even as early as the 20th of June.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton: Hay crop very light; both grass and clover roots badly killed out by the extra severe weather in winter and early spring. Clover has been so badly killed out that there will be little if any seed raised here.

James D. Smith, McLean, Muskoka: The grass was damaged and killed in the spring in low lying places; weather splendid and hay secured in good condition; very little clover seed is raised here; there has been a large quantity of Hungarian grass grown on account of shortage in hay crop.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

The following extracts refer exclusively to the crop of clover for seed:

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: The clover crop is in a most pitiable condition, the great majority of the fields being almost a total failure. The grasshoppers did the greatest damage by far.

W. G. Moore, Mersea, Essex: Clover for seed has ripened very unevenly. Much was not more than half ripe when frost came.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Grasshoppers and insects nearly cleaned out the seed crop. Many farmers never had any.

George Green, Chatham, Kent: Not very good, as the hay was taken off so late the seed had not time to mature: but where it was pastured it is good.

James Macfarlane, Dover, Kent: I had less than a bushel per acre. Neither frost nor midge seem to blame. Clover threshing machines are standing idle.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: It is scarcely worth harvesting. The midge was its greatest enemy.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: Much better than anticipated—seed an excellent sample. Some small patches of late growth were caught with frost; no midge.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury East, Kent: The crop of clover for seed grew rapidly at first, but in some instances was laid flat by heavy rains. Then a second crop came up, which of course did not mature, being checked by frost. Owing to showery weather, much of it is still lying in the fields.

John McLean, Aldborough, Elgin: There will be no seed, except in fields that were pastured till the middle of June. The midge eats out all the clover that is cut for hay and left for seed.

John L. Sherk, South Dorchester, Elgin: Clover is good where it was pastured till about the middle of June; but where it was cut for hay the second crop is a complete failure on account of the midge.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk: The clover midge of late years is so sure to take our clover seed that we do not try to raise it, but pasture the second growth and buy our seed from other parts. Some farmers mow or pasture till the tenth of June, and get a crop of seed between the two regular attacks of the midge.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: Very little clover was saved for seed, but what was saved yielded a good crop and a good sample.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: The second crop of clover is a failure, caused by a dry spell just after cutting the first crop, and the yield may not be over one-fourth of what usually was considered a fair crop.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Varies very much: Where pastured with sheep up to June very good, preventing the appearance of the second brood of midge. This neglected, it is not worth threshing, and is better fed to cattle.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: The harvest rains brought forward such a vigorous growth of clover that very little of it matured for seed.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: The clover crop for seed is almost a total failure here. Large fields failed to blossom. The midge does not appear to be the cause of the failure.

Robert Currie, East Wawanosh, Huron: We have not had any seed for three years in this part of the country; damaged by midge.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: The farmers in this section have given up raising seed on account of the midge.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe: The only clover seed we can get is to pasture till the middle of June and cut for seed in the beginning of September. We cannot get seed after a crop of hay, as the midge eats it all.

J. M. Kaiser, Delaware, Middlesex: Fields that were mown for hay in July were worthless for seed, the midge having destroyed it all. Fields that were pastured until from the 12th to the 20th of June will have some seed, probably from two to three bushels per acre.

Richard Jolliffe, North Dorchester, Middlesex: Clover, as in the past three years, does not promise a yield of over half a crop—from what cause I cannot say. I don't think the failure is altogether caused by the midge.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: Where it was pastured till the first week or two in June, and then has taken its chances, with a good rich bed to feed from, it is above what it has been for years—nothing has affected it in any way; but clover late cut or on poor land is affected by midge, and nearly all eaten up.

E. H. Brown, East Nissouri, Oxford: The season was so backward that the second growth was too late for use for seed.

M. W. Schell, East Oxford, Oxford: Owing to frequent rains it did not mature, and was therefore cut for hay.

Alexander Martin, Downie, Perth: The grass was heavy, but seed poor.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: The midge was so bad in the spring crop that everybody pastured the second crop.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: We have had to give up raising clover seed on account of the midge.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: A great deal of the red clover crop never bloomed on account of the midge. Farmers should examine their clover seed very closely. Through sowing some foul seed, though apparently clean, I have had twelve acres seeded badly with wild flax.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: The midge ruined all fields except those pastured till the 10th of June.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Alsike clover for seed was an exceptionally good crop. No red clover for seed was grown in the vicinity, that I am aware of.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York: Where pastured till the middle of June or cut at that time, a fair crop; of no account elsewhere, being damaged by the midge.

Henry Glendenning, Brock, Ontario: The damage caused by the midge for the last two or three years has made the farmers turn their attention to pasturing their clover fields, instead of trying to grow seed after taking off a crop of hay.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: The midge has ruined the business of raising clover seed.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: We do not raise clover for seed for the want of a thresher, although so far it is free from insect enemies and comes to perfection.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma: I have only seen a sample of clover seed exhibited at our agricultural show, which was very good. There is but very little grown here, although it turns out very well whenever tried.

ROOTS.

Though a few localities complained of drought and hot weather, the August reports generally referred to the potato crop as being unusually promising in appearance. In some places, and particularly in the Lake Erie district, the earlier plantings were set back by the dry weather which prevailed in the beginning of the season; but the main part of the crop was more fortunate in having the benefit of frequent showers during the summer. The old enemy of the potato—the Colorado beetle—appeared as numerous as ever; indeed some correspondents say they never saw this pest in such numbers before; but the prompt application of Paris green was found sufficient to prevent any serious injury. Many potato growers, however, neglected to give timely attention to this matter, and the voracious beetle made havoc in their fields. But a worse enemy than the beetle was awaiting the crop, and one that has caused widespread destruction. The frequent heavy rainfalls that prevailed during the latter portion of the summer, while promoting a remarkably abundant growth of tubers, also developed the dreaded “potato rot” to a very fatal degree.* Throughout the whole southern belt of the Province, extending from the

* A valuable paper on the Cause and Remedy of the Potato Rot, by J. Hoyes Panton, M.A., Professor of Natural History at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been furnished by the Department of Agriculture for publication in the newspapers of the Province. The most important portion of that paper is reproduced here.

Cause.—This disease has received a great deal of attention from botanists since the days when it became a scourge in Ireland and other parts of the British Isles, and is now conceded to be the result of a minute

Detroit river on the west to the Ottawa on the east, and including the greater part of the West Midland and East Midland districts, scarcely a farm escaped the visitation. In many cases from one-half to three-fourths of the crop was destroyed, and in not a few fields the proportion of sound potatoes was so insignificant that the farmers did not take the trouble to gather them. Nor did the rot confine its ravages to the fields: in the pits and cellars its deadly work went on, many correspondents say worse than before. In the belt described it is only where the soil is particularly light, dry, and sandy, or where the potatoes were planted very early in the season and had become pretty mature before the excessive rains of August came, that even a small yield has been obtained. It is reassuring, however, to find that the northern latitudes of the province, both east and west, have been comparatively free from the disease. Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, Haliburton, Renfrew, and many of the contiguous townships to the south, as well as Parry Sound, Muskoka and Algoma, report enormous crops of generally large, sound, healthy potatoes: indeed in many of these northern localities the rot was not even heard of. From the districts named the potato supply of the Province, both for consumption and this year's seed, must be almost wholly drawn—especially as the disease has also extended over the

fungus called *Phytophthora infestans*. This attacks all parts of the plant—leaf, stem and tubers. By those ignorant of the life history of this tiny parasitic plant little attention is paid to its appearance on the tops, and no alarm is experienced until the potatoes are affected. But being very contagious, its presence on the leaves should become a serious matter, especially when we remember that it spreads with great rapidity. It is usually indicated by the tops presenting a blotched, brownish, spotted, dead appearance. A close examination of the potatoes showing this will discover innumerable slender stems growing up out of the surface of the leaves and stems of the affected plants. These branch and swell out at the ends into pear-shaped minute bodies (spores), which are produced by millions. When ripe they separate from the stem and being exceedingly light pass into the atmosphere, where they are wafted about, many of them finally reaching the ground or settling upon plants. Under favourable conditions of moisture and heat the contents of a microscopic spore may push out a long minute tube, which can penetrate into any part of the potato plant and give rise to the fungus; or may separate into several distinct portions (swarm spores) which burst through the spore-wall and become the source of the parasitic plant. The mature plant which lives in the tops and tubers is very minute, and can be seen only by the aid of the microscope. It consists of many colourless, branching, thread-like structures. These penetrate the tissues of the potato and feed upon the juices, so that it soon weakens and begins to waste away. From the thread-like structures tiny stalks arise, assuming beautiful plant-like forms and bearing upon their branches the spores already referred to. They live but a short time, but the thread-like structure is perennial and hardy, and from fragments of it new fungi may arise. It is said by some that another kind of spore is produced which can winter, and thus give rise to the organism in another season. These are the so-called resting spores, apparently for the purpose of keeping the species over certain periods, while the spores already considered are produced rapidly so as to hasten the spread of the fungus under favourable conditions. This minute microscopic plant is certainly a low form of vegetable life, incapable of manufacturing food from the mineral kingdom, but fastening upon other plants and feeding upon their juices. A wet season supplies conditions well adapted for its development, and hence we find the "rot" associated with such weather. There is no doubt that many spores are always more or less present, but they are prevented from being a source of trouble because the weather is not suited for their growth.

Remedies.—The "rot" usually appears about the first two weeks in August, and if the weather is favourable its spread is very rapid, for as soon as the thread-like structure which arises from the spore is developed it immediately becomes spore-bearing. Hence the importance of examining the plants for the appearance of the brownish spots that indicate the presence of the fungus.

1. As soon as discovered, dig the potatoes. Delay will allow it to spread to the stems, and thence to the tubers. If it reaches these and damp weather comes, "rot" will certainly appear.
2. After digging, the potatoes should be put in a cool place, thus surrounding them with conditions unfavourable for the growth of the fungus, if any happens to be upon them.
3. Growing early varieties is worthy of consideration, so that they may mature before the season arrives when this parasite is likely to affect the crop.
4. All potato stalks in affected lands should be gathered and burned, so as to destroy the millions of spores which may be upon them.
5. Use none but good seed. If at all affected, reject them; and plant in well-drained land. If the potatoes to be used for seed have been taken from cellars where affected ones were kept, they are likely to have the microscopic spores on them and escape notice. It would be best to get seed from unaffected districts.
6. It is scarcely necessary to remark that it would be injudicious to plant potatoes in the same field the following year after a visitation of the "rot," inasmuch as the ground may retain the germs of the disease.
7. Avoid planting upon heavy clay soil, but prefer a light and dry soil. This presents the fewest conditions suitable for the growth of the fungus.

The nature of our climate is not so favourable for the development of this injurious fungus as that of Britain; yet as we are sometimes visited by it, and although scarcely viewed as a scourge, it is well that we should remember its nature and habits and always be ready to guard against failure if it appears. As last summer was favourable for its propagation, great care should be exercised in the selection of seed this spring.

Northern States from Maine to Minnesota. The statistics of the crop are presented in the following table :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bush. per acre. | |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 17,346 | 1,539,992 | 20,385 | 3,097,476 | 88.8 | 151.9 |
| Lake Huron..... | 13,491 | 2,168,126 | 13,839 | 1,785,709 | 160.7 | 129.0 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 14,350 | 2,687,939 | 14,401 | 2,086,426 | 187.3 | 144.9 |
| West Midland..... | 28,263 | 3,127,374 | 29,529 | 4,938,117 | 110.7 | 167.2 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 31,016 | 3,405,194 | 34,225 | 5,764,329 | 109.8 | 168.4 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa.. | 40,736 | 6,107,611 | 40,805 | 7,361,402 | 149.9 | 180.4 |
| East Midland..... | 11,821 | 1,651,143 | 12,665 | 2,024,062 | 139.7 | 159.8 |
| Northern Districts..... | 2,718 | 403,765 | 2,908 | 488,740 | 148.6 | 168.1 |
| Total..... | 159,741 | 21,091,144 | 168,757 | 27,546,261 | 132.0 | 163.2 |

The first reports of the turnip crop were not very promising, taking the Province as a whole. The fly seems to have been exceptionally persistent in its attacks, and there was not sufficient rain immediately after sowing to give the young plants a proper start. Even the plan generally adopted of resowing at a later period in the hope of ultimately escaping the fly did not generally succeed, and the result was that many fields set apart for turnips had to be devoted to fallow for wheat in the fall. A gratifying exception to this discouraging condition of things, however, was found in portions of the great turnip growing counties of Wellington and Waterloo, where the fly was less troublesome, and there was less moisture. The reports from the corresponding root-growing area of the eastern part of the Province—the county of Ontario—showed that there the crop suffered much from the ravages of the fly. But in spite of these drawbacks in the early stages of growth the crop turned out on the whole to be a very satisfactory one, though not equal to the crop of the former year. The root was rather small in size, but the fine open weather of the fall favoured its maturity and added something to its growth. Following are the figures of area and produce for the years 1884-1885 :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bush. per Acre. | |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 1,664 | 668,325 | 2,377 | 831,498 | 401.6 | 349.8 |
| Lake Huron..... | 12,739 | 5,933,288 | 14,434 | 4,897,740 | 465.7 | 339.3 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 12,154 | 5,503,918 | 12,646 | 5,479,443 | 452.8 | 433.3 |
| West Midland..... | 35,131 | 13,210,389 | 35,824 | 16,269,334 | 376.0 | 454.1 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 28,525 | 11,973,449 | 27,997 | 12,980,874 | 419.8 | 463.7 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa.. | 3,822 | 1,371,476 | 4,230 | 1,486,136 | 357.9 | 351.3 |
| East Midland..... | 5,775 | 1,791,547 | 4,042 | 1,578,325 | 310.2 | 390.5 |
| Northern Districts..... | 2,483 | 685,343 | 2,649 | 883,013 | 276.0 | 333.3 |
| Totals..... | 102,303 | 41,137,735 | 104,199 | 44,406,363 | 402.1 | 426.2 |

Mangel-wurzels are not extensively grown, though one or two correspondents say they are superseding turnips in their particular localities. The reports were uniformly favourable ; and although, as will be seen from the following table, the area in crop was not so large last year as in 1884, the average yield was very nearly as good :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1884. | | Bush. per Acre. | |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Lake Erie..... | 1,215 | 564,003 | 1,307 | 547,575 | 464.2 | 418.9 |
| Lake Huron..... | 1,827 | 896,933 | 2,365 | 1,024,583 | 490.9 | 433.2 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 973 | 448,248 | 1,010 | 510,644 | 460.7 | 505.6 |
| West Midland..... | 5,370 | 2,490,285 | 5,682 | 2,892,902 | 463.7 | 509.1 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 4,809 | 2,315,051 | 5,118 | 2,487,032 | 481.4 | 485.9 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa.. | 1,399 | 580,938 | 1,657 | 686,656 | 415.3 | 414.3 |
| East Midland..... | 781 | 347,648 | 1,143 | 483,809 | 445.1 | 423.3 |
| Northern Districts..... | 61 | 17,623 | 59 | 21,983 | 288.9 | 372.6 |
| Totals..... | 16,435 | 7,660,729 | 18,341 | 8,655,184 | 466.1 | 471.9 |

The cultivation of carrots is confined principally to market gardens, and occasional patches of the White Belgian variety for stock-feeding. These roots were attacked by grasshoppers in some localities early in the season, but the fall was favourable for recovery

and growth, and on the whole the crop was fully equal to the previous year's. Following are the comparative statistics :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885 | | 1884 | | Bush. per Acre. | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | 1885 | 1884 |
| Lake Erie..... | 610 | 218,209 | 708 | 209,519 | 357.7 | 295.9 |
| Lake Huron..... | 767 | 344,559 | 1,213 | 434,970 | 455.2 | 358.6 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 1,079 | 435,088 | 1,273 | 521,307 | 403.2 | 409.5 |
| West Middlesex..... | 1,985 | 736,333 | 2,504 | 977,926 | 370.9 | 309.5 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 2,476 | 1,019,168 | 3,010 | 1,235,421 | 411.6 | 410.4 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa..... | 1,184 | 387,886 | 1,470 | 533,365 | 327.6 | 362.8 |
| East Midland..... | 797 | 285,089 | 685 | 242,632 | 357.7 | 354.2 |
| Northern Districts..... | 136 | 35,987 | 124 | 42,060 | 264.6 | 339.2 |
| Totals..... | 9,024 | 3,462,319 | 10,987 | 4,197,200 | 383.7 | 382.0 |

The harvest weather for roots was settled, mild, and in every way favourable to gathering and securing the crops in good condition for the winter.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

D. R. Davis, North Colchester, Essex: Potatoes are splendid; bugs appeared, but a little care at the start prevents serious damage; other roots not extensively grown.

Lawrence Tape, Orford, Kent: Potatoes looking pretty well except where damaged by bugs; about one-third of the crop appears to be eaten by them. Turnips are small as yet. Mangels and carrots are looking well, and I think they will be an average crop.

Peter Stalker, Aldborough, Elgin: Potatoes are not as large in the tops as usual—caused, I think, by lack of rain and the ravages of bugs; never had bugs in such numbers. Turnips are not raised to any extent in this locality, but what I see look well.

John L. Sherk, South Dorchester, Elgin: Potatoes look well; not many turnips grown; mangels and carrots are late, but look well; think they will be an average crop.

Charles Walker, North Cayuga, Haldimand: Potatoes promise half a crop; hurt by the bug and dry weather; other roots nearly a failure from drought.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Potatoes will not be a third of a crop; bugs are worse this year than ever were known, and there has been lack of rain. There will be no turnips on account of the fly. Mangels and carrots will be a fair crop, but not so good as last year owing to dry weather.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The root crop is looking well. The rain of last week has given turnips and mangels quite a fresh appearance, and late potatoes have also been greatly benefitted by recent showers.

John A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland: Potatoes, mangels and carrots look well, but the fly has entirely destroyed some fields of turnips.

George M. Everest, Plympton, Lambton: Roots will be excellent—above an average, excepting Swedes, which will be small in this section on account of the fly.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Potatoes have the appearance of being a rather light crop—certainly nothing like equal to that of last year, which was very abundant. A good many growers are careless this season, and are not giving them proper attention, so that they are being greatly injured by the bug.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron: Potatoes look fairly well; turnips a failure on account of fly; mangels and carrots look well, but all roots are a little backward on account of the hot, dry weather of the last two weeks.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron: Potatoes look better than they have done for several years, and there is every indication of a large yield. More than one-half of the turnips ploughed down on account of the fly. Mangels a good crop; carrots look fairly well.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce: Potatoes promise to be good, but there are a good many bugs. Turnips will be a good crop where put in properly. At the time of sowing the weather was very dry and the fly attacked the plants, but recently we have had abundant rains, which almost ensure the root crop. Carrots and mangels not much grown.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: Potatoes doing well; comparatively free from bugs. Season too dry for turnips, and the young plants have suffered much from the fly.

Wm. Lang, Sydenham, Grey: Potatoes and carrots are good, but the turnip crop is almost a complete failure on account of the fly. Not many mangels grown here, but what there are look well.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey: Great prospects for potatoes. Where turnip fields were fortunate to have escaped the fly they promise well, but a good many were sown two or three times over and did not escape.

Geo. Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Potatoes growing well; bugs are as bad as ever and eternal vigilance is the price of a good crop. Turnips have suffered badly from the fly; some scarcely worth thinning, and some will be ploughed up. Mangels and carrots good; in some localities mangels were cut at the root by a grub.

Geo. Smith, Vespra, Simcoe: The frequent rains we have been favoured with during the summer have been the making of the root crop, turnips excepted. Potatoes in particular promise to be a heavy crop. The bug has been far less troublesome than usual. Mangels and carrots are doing well and promise to yield heavily. The fly has destroyed the turnip crop; a good many farmers, after two or three sowings, have given them up in disgust.

Chas. J. Fox, Delaware, Middlesex: Potato crop fine where protected from the ravages of beetles, which are more numerous than ever. There are hardly any turnips sown; mangels are largely taking their place and are looking well. Carrots not largely grown.

John Henderson, East Nissouri, Oxford: Potatoes will be a splendid crop where the bugs were kept off. I never saw the bugs so numerous as this year. Turnips are a complete failure, the fly having eaten off both those that were sown early and those that were sown late.

Fred. Axon, Onondaga, Brant: Grasshoppers are eating the carrots very badly, never heard of the like before: potatoes, turnips and mangels very good.

R. Ballantyne, Downie, Perth: The fly has been worse on turnips this year than I have ever seen it before.

Prof. Brown, Guelph: Mangels and turnips look well; turnips were considerably damaged by fly. Much moisture is favouring roots.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington: Root crops look well now: potatoes, turnips and mangels promise good crops, and carrots also appear good. At present no insect except the potato bug appears to have injured them.

James Wilson, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Potatoes promise to be a good crop; turnips bairded very nicely, but since thinning they have not done so well; the fly was also numerous and injurious. Potato bugs have been, if anything, thicker than ever.

Richard Blair, North Dumfries, Waterloo: Prospects good for both turnips and mangels.

Isaac A. Merritt, South Grimsby, Lincoln: Potatoes bid fair to be a medium crop, though the bugs have been quite numerous. Turnips are doing very well; on light soils they have been injured to some extent by the fly.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Root crops in this section look well. Potatoes, generally, have a large top and promise an abundant yield. Bugs were as numerous as ever, but a dose of Paris Green settled them. Turnips were considerably injured by the fly, but with favourable weather may be an average crop. Scarcely any mangels or carrots grown.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York: Potatoes promise a good crop and turnips are looking well, though the fly has been pretty severe on them; the recent showers, however, have put them out of danger.

R. C. Van Norman, North Gwillimbury, York: Turnips poor; nearly all destroyed by the fly.

E. Hodges, West Whitby, Ontario: Potatoes are a good crop. Turnips are not looking well, but with a few showers we might have a fair crop; mangels and carrots good. The turnip fly did the crop a deal of harm, and potato bugs were very savage this season.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: Potatoes doing well; the beetle is worse this year than usual, but it is checked by the use of Paris Green. Turnips, the largest root crop grown here, look well.

Paul C. Van Horn, Hillier, Prince Edward: Potatoes very much injured by the bug; what few turnips are sown here have been destroyed by the fly.

Fred. N. Foye, Draper, Muskoka: Potatoes and turnips promise well; mangels and carrots not grown to any extent; early planted potatoes badly affected by the beetles.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex: Potatoes very rotten, except the early ones.

R. H. Waddell, Tilbury, East Kent: Early planted potatoes escaped the rot, or suffered but slightly.

Francis Gifford, Camden, Kent: Potatoes almost an entire failure from rot.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent: Potatoes have suffered much from rot, clay and heavy soils suffering most. It is pretty hard to determine the exact damage. Some farmers have lost all, others part, and some escaping. They are perhaps one-fourth of last year's crop.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: A large growth of potatoes, but from one-half to three-fourths rotten, and even more, as some are not digging theirs at all. Other roots are very good, but not much grown, especially turnips, as they have rotted so of late years in the pits. The weather has been very favourable for securing root crops.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Potatoes are dry and mealy on high land, rather sad on low land, scabby and small; in some sections eaten by white grub. On clay loam very many will not be dug at all; on sand fully one-third are lost by rot.

John McLean, Aldborough, Elgin: Potatoes are very good, what is left of them. The most of them in this locality have rotted. Some farmers are without a potato.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: The potato crop in the early part of the season promised well, but was struck by a blight that caused the potatoes to rot. Probably 75 per cent. is destroyed.

E. M. Cryslar, Charlotteville, Norfolk: Some potato crops have not been taken up, they were so badly rotted.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Turnips, mangels and carrots are the best I ever saw.

John Senn, Oneida, Haldimand : Potatoes were good before the heavy rains, and were a heavy crop ; but late ones are more than half lost by rot ; many fields are not dug.

Wm. Mussen, Oneida, Haldimand : I am of opinion that seven-eighths of the potatoes will be destroyed before next spring.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand : Nearly all the potatoes rotted, except those dug before the heavy rains about the 8th of September. Carrots are rotting at the roots on lowlands.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland : Potatoes are rotten, or at least 95 per cent.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : Of what potatoes escaped the rot the quality is very good.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : The greater part of the potatoes have been lost by the rot. What few remain are very scabby and of poor quality. Seed will be very scarce in the spring.

Simon Burns, Dawn, Lambton : About 90 per cent. of the potato crop is destroyed by the rot. Some very early planted escaped with little damage, but the tubers were very small.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton : Potatoes taken up rotted equally fast with those left in the ground.

Charles Gale, Sombra, Lambton : Will not have enough for seed in this county.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton : Early potatoes were a good crop, nor were they eaten with bugs ; but the late ones were swarming, and commenced to rot before they were ripe, and are rotting since digging time. Some people have none left ; some have half their crop.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron : Turnips are good but not an even crop. The fly was hard on them when they came up, and some farmers have none on this account ; but there seems to be a total absence of the turnip insect this year. The tops were covered with them in 1884.

Thomas Strachan, Grey, Huron : I do not know if the growth or yield of potatoes was ever better in this part of the country if they had not unfortunately rotted.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron : Potatoes were an excellent crop and of good quality, but the rot has done considerable damage in some fields, and, what is singular, in other fields scarcely a rotten potato was to be found.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Turnips planted from the 1st to the 7th of June are very good ; those planted after that time are very thin on the ground in consequence of the fly.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Potatoes were a remarkably fine crop, but the loss from rot after digging is fearful. Numbers of farmers who raised hundreds of bushels will, owing to the rot, have to buy for home use and seed.

Henry Doupe, Usborne and Blanchard, Huron and Perth : The Early Rose has not been injured by the rot as much as other species of potatoes.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron : Turnips are almost an entire failure, the plants being destroyed by the fly. Those that are left are very small yet.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron : Potatoes are great in quantity and good in quality ; some rot, but not much.

Thomas Askin, Amabel, Bruce : Potatoes were a good crop, but owing to the backward weather and late harvest they are not all up yet ; not many rotten except on flat clay land.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : The potato crop is the best ever raised in this township. Considerable damage has been done by rot on some farms, especially on low ground. On some farms there is no appearance of rot. At present the extent of the loss is not much. Turnips are a lighter crop than for many years.

Daniel McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce : Potatoes were an excellent crop, and mostly got harvested in good weather ; not much injured by rot except in low spots on undrained land.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : Potatoes were an excellent crop, and of good quality. It is reported that they have commenced to rot in cellars.

William Irvine, Bentinck, Grey : Potatoes were an enormous crop, in some cases as high as 400 bushels per acre. On clay lands they are badly rotted, from one-third to three-fourths of the crop. I think there will be about an average crop left sound.

George Clark, Collingwood, Grey : If potatoes have any fault it is their immense size ; not many rotten.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey : The potato crop is good, both in quantity and quality, but there are loud complaints about rot. Some have lost about half their crop, while others are very little affected.

Joseph Townsend, Sullivan, Grey : A large crop of potatoes all over, but all grown on low ground had rot among them when taken out, and are gradually rotting in the pits. Any grown on high, sandy soil seem all right.

Henry Atkey, Keppel, Grey : For the first time to my knowledge large quantities of potatoes are being sent south from Wiarton on the G. T. Railway.

J. R. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe : Turnips have not done well this year ; a good many had to plant two or three times.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : The quality of the potatoes which are not affected with rot is excellent, but they have been injured very much by wet on heavy lands ; fully one-half of the crop is destroyed. On light lands they are comparatively free from rot. Other roots as a general thing are still in the ground, and have made excellent growth during the last four weeks.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex : Potatoes are not as numerous or as large as they were last year, even with the best advantages. In some places all have rotted, in others half, and on some farms none. One farm here had large beauties, and not a rotten one among them. They were put in as follows : the ground was ploughed last fall, also early in the spring, then the drills were opened with a plough and 20

oads of straw manure inserted in the drills; the tubers were dropped on the manure and covered by the plough. While all others are seriously damaged by rot, this field is an oasis.

James A. Glenn, Westminster, Middlesex: Potatoes are a complete failure on some farms. On all low or level lands they are very badly rotted; on sand and rolling upland the crop is fair; on heavy clay it is poor.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: Turnips are good where good seed was sown. It seems to be next to impossible to get good clean fresh seed.

J. C. Ross, West Zorra, Oxford: Potatoes would have been an extra crop had not the rot struck them, by which three-fourths have disappeared.

William Richmond, South Dumfries, Brant: Mangels are not much grown here; sugar beets are taking their place; they are a good crop.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant: The rot has struck this section, and struck it hard. Two-thirds of the potatoes are at present rotten in the hill, and the balance are badly rotting after being housed, whether in the cellar or in the pits in the field. The only exception to this is on very dry sandy ground, and also on new ground. Turnips will probably be largely substituted for potatoes the coming winter.

D. McLean, Elice, Perth: A person who had about 300 bushels of potatoes informs me that he has about ten bushels just now fit for use. Some are a little better off. Where the crop was heavy the rot is also heavy. Potatoes that were dry or partly dry on the 11th of August are good. Fields that were green at that date were not worth digging.

William Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Turnips are small in consequence of being late, because in most cases they had to be re-sown in spring, having been eaten by the fly.

Thomas Page, Wallace, Perth: All varieties of potatoes are affected by the rot. My crop is principally White Elephants, and I am certain they are much less affected than Early Rose, Late Rose, Dakota Red, Early Mayflower, Weld's Morning Star, and Pride of Canada, all of which are very bad. My soil is principally a black muck, and where dry from drainage the potatoes are not much affected.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Turnips are much smaller than they have been for a number of years.

J. W. Gilmour, Peel, Wellington: About two-thirds of the potatoes are rotten, and in many cases they are rotting in the cellars after being taken in. Turnips are generally poor, and in many cases the farmers are turning the cattle in and pasturing them off.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo: Potatoes have been large and good, but very little of the crop will be saved—I can safely say not one-fourth. The rotting is something I have never seen the equal of in 3 years here.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Carrots and mangels are pretty good, but are injured by running to seed.

Wm. McKinley, Luther, Dufferin: The fly in spring destroyed nearly all the turnips here.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln: Potatoes were a very good crop until the rot set in about the middle of September. The early varieties that were not dug are nearly all rotten.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: My own crop of potatoes is very fine, and the yield excellent. Many weigh over 1 lb. each; some over 1½ lb. Very few are hurt by rot, but on low land the rot is very bad.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: I find that early planted fields maturing early have escaped the rot.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Many fields of turnips were nearly destroyed by the turnip fly in early growth. The quality of those left is good.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: There were two-thirds of an average crop of potatoes, but they are rotting by wholesale. Several large fields here will not be taken up, as there are not enough sound potatoes to pay for the work.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: The rot is bad in some varieties, while others are almost free in the same field. The Rural Blush appears to be almost free from disease.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Potatoes were a very large and promising crop until injured by rot fully one-half. They are not so much diseased on light sandy grounds as on clay grounds. Persons who dug early say they are rotting badly. Turnips are mostly very small and rotting at the roots.

Joseph Pickett, Uxbridge, Ontario: Turnips are almost a failure compared with last year. There is in most of them a small brown streak in the centre.

James McCullough, jr., Uxbridge, Ontario: This section of the county seems to be especially adapted for potatoes. Those who were fortunate enough to plant them in any considerable quantities are now reaping harvest.

Wm. J. Grandy, Manvers, Durham: Turnips are a great deal destroyed by grasshoppers.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox: The Early Rose potato, planted early on high and sandy soil, was of good quality and yielded well; but late potatoes of all varieties are almost a total failure from the dry rot. Many farmers have not gathered their crop where they were planted on low land, they are so badly rotted.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Addington: All the potatoes in my neighborhood that were ripe in August are no sign of rot; but the later ones are nearly all rotten now.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburgh, Frontenac: Potatoes will be generally small, as the large ones seem to be more affected with rot than the small ones.

John B. Wilson, Front of Lansdowne, Leeds : Potatoes planted on high, light soil escaped the rot, but are small and below an average crop. There was a blight or slight frost that killed the tops before the potatoes had attained their full growth.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas : Potatoes are an abundant crop, but two-thirds rotted. The only variety that escaped entirely is the Garnet Chili.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, Carleton : The potato rot has done serious damage to tubers in this locality, but the extent cannot be yet ascertained as the potatoes which are gathered sound decay afterwards in pits and cellars.

David Taylor, Bagot, Renfrew : Potatoes, quality good ; no rot seen about here yet.

Thomas Roche, Hagarty, Renfrew : Splendid quality of potatoes ; no injury from any source.

George W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton : Potatoes generally are exceedingly good in this township. We seem to have escaped the rot altogether. In fact several report that they have not seen so little rot for years. Others are of an excellent quality.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Early potatoes, where planted early, are very good. Late potatoes, and all late planted, will not be half a crop, the August frost having killed them. "I do not hear of any rot.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka, Potatoes yielded well. Those taken up early—in the end of September—seem to keep well. There is rot in most places, but in different degrees.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma : The turnip crop is good, but in most places the turnips had to be re-sown two or three times, as the fly did away with them.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.

A considerably increased average acreage under fall wheat appears the rule for the new crop throughout those portions of the Province where this cereal is the staple crop. In eastern Ontario, where its liability to winter-killing renders it less successful than spring wheat, there is no perceptible change in the small area devoted to its cultivation. The late harvest made ploughing and seeding rather backward, and operations were further delayed in the southerly districts of the Province by the excessive rains which succeeded in the early part of September. These being in turn followed by a somewhat extended period of dry weather, the ground in many places, particularly on stubble land, became baked and lumpy, and sowing was consequently difficult. In the case of fallow land the conditions were more generally favourable. However, although seeding was delayed, the young plant made a prompt and vigorous start and with a fine, mild, open fall with a general absence of heavy frosts, and sufficient moisture to promote active growth, the new wheat fields presented a very thrifty and promising appearance at the setting in winter. The wire worm was at work on the wheat roots in a good many localities in western Ontario, and a few yellow patches in the fields indicated the presence of the Hessian fly ; but the injury done by these pests was on the whole insignificant. Some fields, too, which were sown very early were attacked by grasshoppers, but otherwise the crops have been unmolested.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : The ground was in excellent condition for seeding till about the 15th of September, and the wheat sown between the 1st and 15th makes a fine appearance at present. Late sown fields look spotted, the wheat on the drier parts of the field not germinating properly.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : We could have no better seed-bed than we had this fall. Early sown looks splendid ; late sown looks healthy, but rather thin.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent : All high or well-drained land was in good condition, but low-lying or heavy soils were wet in the fore part and baked in the latter part of seeding.

Daniel Black, Dunwich, Elgin : There is more wheat sown this year than there has been for a number of years, and it never looked better ; there is not a poor field around here. The ground was in splendid condition at the time of sowing ; it was easily worked, and there was plenty of moisture. There are some yellow spots in the fields, but I do not think they will do any harm, as the rains are making them look right.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk : I think the acreage of fall wheat sown is somewhat increased over last year, from the prevailing opinion that the price of wheat must come up next season on account of deficient wheat crop all over the world this last harvest.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : The present appearance of fall wheat is all that could be desired.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Clay land had become greatly compacted by the heavy rains of the summer, and was not in very good state at seeding time, but the early sown has made a good growth and is now looking well. A good deal of the late sown did not come up on account of the dry weather.

Simon Burns, Dawn, Lambton : The crops look splendid at present, there being no enemy so far to contend with.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : The wheat sown from the 1st to the 10th of September got a good start, as the ground was then moist. Drought set in, and from the 10th of September to the 1st of October the ground got hard in clay soils, with scarcely sufficient moisture to germinate the seed, but subsequent rains have brought it up, and now it looks pretty well.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron : The condition of the ground at seeding time was the very best. There were frequent showers and the seed sprung up at once, and the present appearance of the wheat is equal to that of any previous year.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : The fine, warm fall and genial rains have pushed the young wheat plant ahead splendidly.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce : The present appearance of the crop is generally better than I have ever seen it here.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce : The seed bed of what was sown in August was good. The heavy rains of the first two weeks in September left the ground very wet and cold. Fall wheat looks very backward and sickly for this season of the year. The Hessian fly has made its appearance for the first time in this section of country.

John McCallum, Bentineck, Grey : The condition of the early sown was good, the ground being in very fine order. The warm, genial showers that prevailed at the time caused the seed to start at once, and the blade has a healthy appearance.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : The acreage of fall wheat sown as compared with this year's crop is about one-third more, owing to the failure of spring wheat by rust.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Wheat sown along side of grass fields is considerably eaten up by the grasshoppers, but only the outside ridge.

James Sifton, North Oxford, Oxford : The ground was rather dry at time of seeding, but at present the crop could not look better. No insect has yet troubled it.

W. B. Freeborn, Mornington, Perth : The ground at seeding time was rather wet, which was the cause of a great amount of late sowing.

Charles Masson, Eramosa, Wellington : There is one-third more fall wheat sown than there was last year. It has been put in earlier, and in general the ground was in a good state of cultivation. The present appearance of the wheat is very promising; the blade is of a dark green colour, and looks as if it would stand the winter well.

J. W. Gilmour, Peel, Wellington : As the wheat in this section is nearly all sown after either pease or barley, the ground being consequently baked and in many cases too wet to make a good bed, the crop does not look as well as the wheat did at this time last year.

James Wilson, North Dumfries, Waterloo : Wheat sown after the 7th of September this year is not covering the ground nearly so well as that sown during the first week of September. Heavy rain in the second week delayed sowing several days, besides making the ground cold, so that a good deal of the wheat is going to have a rather small top at the commencement of winter.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : A great breadth of fall wheat stubble is sown again without manure. The plants look weak and will heave with the frost. It is a waste of seed to re-sow upon exhausted land with winter wheat. The majority of our farmers summer-fallow stubble, plough in the fall and three or four times through the summer, to kill Canada thistles. They work the land to death. Winter wheat kills worse on fallows of this kind than on any other.

Isaac A. Merritt, South Grimsby, Lincoln : The crop in general presents a promising appearance.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : On account of the late and wet season, the ground was not in the best condition at seeding time, but it looks very well now.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : Owing to heavy rains early in September, fallows were so much saturated with moisture that they could not be ridged up or sown until very late in the season, and then they were not in a very tillable condition. Hence the crop is very backward, and many fields did not come up evenly.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough : It is remarkable that this year fall wheat has made a good growth, but not the grass. Last fall it was just the reverse—the grass was good and wheat not so forward.

THRESHING, MARKETING AND FALL PLOUGHING.

With the fine working weather that prevailed during the larger half of October, farmers made good progress with their threshing. Throughout western Ontario the work was about finished by the end of that month, and it was well advanced everywhere except in some of the northern districts, where the fall season is so short that threshing is usually left till after the snow falls. The movement of grain to market, however, was

rather slow, the low range of prices for all agricultural products making farmers reluctant to sell. The only grains going forward with any degree of activity were fall wheat and barley. The latter where it is grown in marketable quantities, and where it was sound and bright, was generally sent in preference, the constant American demand for Canadian barley for malting purposes ensuring for it a ready sale at fairly remunerative rates. Among farmers whose necessities for money did not compel them to force sales, there was a strong disposition to hold back their wheat in hope of a rise in the winter. Many correspondents aver that barley has been their most profitable grain crop for market, while other coarse grains, as corn, pease and oats, or rusted spring wheat, of which there were such large quantities last year, were turned to the most economical use when retained for feeding to stock. But an enormous proportion of the barley crop was rendered unsaleable by discolouration, and would doubtless be utilized in the same way.

The lateness of the harvest retarded ploughing operations considerably in the fall. The weather, however, was generally favourable, late rains having left the ground mellow and easy to turn, and following the rain came a succession of fine, moderate days, just such as are required for good progress in ploughing. The only exceptions of moment to this report were found in a few localities in the extreme west end of the Province, where the ground had become baked, and in some of the St. Lawrence counties, where the rainfall was excessive.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Barley being earlier than corn, and a good growing food, we feed it to hogs to give them good frames previous to corn feeding for fattening.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex: Some think barley chopped or boiled a better feed for hogs than corn. Hogs are nearly fat before corn is harvested.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Barley is not likely to be much fed on the farm, as it is the only grain that brings a fair price.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: When barley is over 50 cents per bushel, farmers generally sell it.

James Mitchell, Howick, Huron: If low prices in beef and pork rule, the barley will go to market.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Most of the barley will be sold, owing to pease and oats being cheaper for feeding purposes, 48 lbs. of barley and 60 lbs of pease bringing the same amount of money.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex: A large quantity of barley will be fed to stock. Farmers consider that it pays as well to put it in beef as in beer.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Barley is not so extensively grown as formerly. The price is too low to sell, and it pays much better to grow corn for feed. Pease also pay better for feed, if free of bugs as they are this year.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: A great many farmers think they can realize more for barley by feeding it to stock than by selling it.

Simpson Rennie, Scarboro', York: Not much of the barley will be fed if the farmers can get for it from 55 cents to 60 cents per bushel.

John Gibson, Markham, York: Threshing and marketing of grain at this season of the year is a great loss of time for fall ploughing, which, if left till late in the season, is hurriedly and slovenly done; or if it is left till spring, late sowing, with great injury to the crop, is the result. If farmers were generally to wait the land until the frost sets in, it would not only regulate the work all the year round, but add greatly to the fertility of the soil.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: Farmers lose a great deal of valuable work on their farms by threshing and marketing in the fall of the year, and often lose the best barley market by not doing it.

R. Osborne, Clarke, Durham: Barley is the paying crop of the year. If it had not been for barley many of our renting farmers would have gone to the wall. The crop and prices are both good.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: Barley brings a better price relatively than any other grain.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: The shortage in spring wheat will result in farmers, as a rule, selling most of their barley.

David J. Walker, Storrington, Frontenac: There is a growing tendency among farmers to feed more when the price ranges so low.

Albert H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: The price of oats is fixed by the lumbermen and others. If the farmers will not let the middlemen have all the percentage they want, or take truck, they send to the farmer for them.

Robert F. Ogle, Manitoulin Island, Algoma: Wheat is quoted at Manitowaning at 70 cents to 75 cents, barley at 50 cents, and oats at 30 cents to 32 cents.

UNDERDRAINAGE.

Though there was a gratifying increase in the amount of underdraining done in some parts of the Province last season, in others little progress has apparently been made, notwithstanding the unanimity with which correspondents speak of its great advantages wherever it has been tried. While a season like that of 1885 illustrates in the most practical way the importance of a proper drainage of the soil, it at the same time renders it difficult for the farmers to take immediate advantage of the lesson, and for several seasons. Many correspondents say that the harvest season was so wet that farming operations were much crowded, and consequently little time or attention could be devoted to drainage. Others aver that the land which stood most in need of underdrainage was too wet to allow of such work being performed at the proper season, while there are frequent complaints that the low prices and hard times generally do not leave the farmer's bank account in a condition to justify him in engaging in operations in which the returns—however certain they may be in the future—do not follow close on the heels of the expenditure. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, however, a decided increase in the area of well drained lands marks the past year as compared with previous years, more especially in the western peninsula of the Province, and it is equally certain that the value of underdraining as an investment is yearly becoming more apparent to the great mass of the farmers of Ontario. Though there is less complaint than there was the previous year of the difficulty of getting tile, still not a few correspondents mention that difficulty as one which has prevented this material being more generally used in the construction of drains. As a rule the supply of skilled labour is reported to be adequate; yet, as some correspondents put it, the labour is a good deal more abundant than the skill. Though tile is the material generally used for underdraining, yet in some sections of the country, partly from necessity and partly from choice, stone and wood are employed for that purpose,—stone chiefly in the eastern counties, and cedar, hemlock and pine in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties. Many correspondents, especially in the eastern counties, in reporting that nothing has been done in the way of underdraining, state that the nature of the land either does not require drainage at all or, if any, that open ditches are sufficient. Draining machines are gradually making their way into the best agricultural communities of the Province, and satisfaction is generally expressed with their work. Rennie's Elevator is the machine most generally in use, though others are occasionally referred to. A correspondent in Bruce mentions Carter's machine, and another in Lambton speaks of a machine manufactured by Ansley, of Watford, which cuts the sides of the drain, and "works well, and is a great help."

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

P. J. Freeman, Rochester, Essex: The land lies too low to admit at present of successful underdrainage. Several drains have been and are still being constructed under the Drainage Act.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: One or two experiments have been made, but the land is too level; all surface drains.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: The somewhat excessive rains have rather impeded draining on account of crowding other necessary work into less space of time. Tile-draining is, however, increasing, as the manufacturers tell me they can scarcely supply the demand.

John McLean, Aldborough, Elgin: Not much underdraining done in this locality. Tile-yards have nearly all on hand that they made this year.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Considerable is being done, but if more tile-yards were distributed over the country more tiles would be used.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Farmers are beginning to see that thorough surface drainage is producing the best results.

S. W. Hornibrook, Dunn, Haldimand: Very little underdrainage is needed—not much flat swampy land. Still a little is used.

E. A. Dickont, Bertie, Welland: No underdraining in this township. One reason is lack of capital; another is that we have no practical educators in that direction. I think it would be a good idea for some one to do some missionary work among farmers, showing them the advantages resulting from underdraining: some one from the Agricultural College, for instance.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton : There cannot be too often urged on farmers the necessity of more thorough draining, as all roots as well as all grain crops yield from one-third to one-half more when put in early, and this can only be done on dry land. I think it would be a good policy if our Government would loan money for draining a little cheaper, as it would proportionately increase the revenue.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : One man has a Rennie machine, but I think there is room for improvement in it.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton : Our farmers are steadily underdraining. Our township has not yet availed itself of the Government aid for tile or other underdraining, as farmers are inclined to use their own means.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : A good many are underdraining their land. On my farm of 100 acres I put in over 500 rods last year, and am putting in about 700 this season. Plenty of tile can now be obtained all around us, but skilled labour is somewhat scarce. The only machine in use is one for cutting the sides of the drain ; it works well and is a great help ; manufactured by Wm. Ansley, Watford.

James Scott, Howick, Huron : Most of the drains in this section are made of wood. A box is nailed together made from 1½ inch hemlock lumber. Some use long poles laid side by side and covered by a third, which is said to answer the purpose well.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Draining with wood is a huge mistake. I have on my farm 50 acres drained with tile, 20 years laid, and it is still working well ; whereas my wooden drains, put in about the same time, have been renewed twice.

N. J. Clark, Osborne, Huron : Farmers are just beginning to see the good results of underdraining. Plenty of tile is manufactured, but other styles of drains are much in vogue.

Wm. McArthur, West Wawanosh, Huron : There are no tiles made in this section ; hemlock is used instead for the pipes.

J. B. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce : We do not require artificial underdraining in this part of the country. The land over a large area of this section is naturally underdrained with gravel, and we do not require to ridge up.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce : It is evident that early sown grain is most free from rust. To accomplish early sowing, draining must be resorted to, which will leave the land fit for working on as soon as frost and snow have gone. As it is, when a wet spell sets in undrained land is usually from one to three weeks later of sowing, which makes a vast difference in the yield, so much so that I fully believe three years would (in the difference of crop) pay all the cost of draining. . . . There is plenty of tile of a very poor sort, so much so that many prefer hemlock boards. If we could get a good, hard and durable tile it would encourage draining very much.

Donald Blue, Huron, Bruce : If we had more skilled labour for draining, I believe there would be more effort put forth to have our farms put in better order.

R. Gillies, Sullivan, Grey : No underdraining needed here, as the soil is stony and never holds surface water.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : There has been some draining done in this locality this season. Some is done with stone leaders with an eye ; the others are known as wedge drains—stones packed in bottom of drain on their edge and filled with small stone to 18 inches of surface. No draining machines are used ; labour is plentiful, but a good drainer is hard to be got.

Peter Bertram, Orillia, Simcoe : Very little progress in underdraining ; no tile to be had near here.

W. W. Colwell, Essa, Simcoe : Not large, but more than I have ever noticed in any previous year. Tiles are not much manufactured here, and carriage makes them too expensive for general use.

Henry Anderson, Westminster, Middlesex : There is a great amount of drainage done ; plenty of tile this year, as there are now five tile factories in this township. Skilled labour is scarce.

R. W. Giffin, West Nissouri, Middlesex : There is more or less of this kind of work done every year, but it is on the increase, for the farmer finds it pays.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex : We have an abundant supply of excellent drain tile made by machines, but owing to the low price of stock and other produce very little draining has been done.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford : Not much progress, as it has been too wet. The supply of skilled labour is inadequate, but plenty of such as claim to be skilled.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford : Farmers are underdraining largely this year—more so than in former years.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford : There has been more tile-draining done this year than ever has been done in one season before in this township. Tile could not be had in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Hands were more numerous this year than they used to be a few years ago ; there is so much more of it being done that it is becoming a profitable business to follow. This season has been the means of many a one commencing underdraining that never put in a tile before, and hence the great scarcity of that article this season. If we had a few more seasons like this we would begin to get our eyes opened to the great benefits to be derived from a complete system of underdraining.

Thomas Lunn, Oakland, Brant : Very little tile draining done this year, but last year's work shows good results. The supply of tile is plenty, but the quality is poor. Very little skilled labour, and no draining machines in use here.

Thomas Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant : This township requires but little underdraining ; a large portion requires surface-draining, and it is being done on an extensive scale.

George Follis, Wallace, Perth : About fifty rods to every hundred acres in our township on an average.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth : A large quantity done and still progressing. Plenty of tile and labour.

Robert Forrest, Elma, Perth : Considerable underdraining done. We use mostly lumber, no tile being manufactured in our township.

Duncan Stewart, North Easthope, Perth : Good drainers command their own figures—none could be employed.

Robert Simpson, Downie, Perth : A great deal of tile-draining done here this year—more than usual. Underdraining is the most important branch of agriculture in this township, for it nearly all has a cold layey subsoil. In a season like this many a dearly taught lesson has been learned by our neighbours. They are busy draining amongst their fall wheat; nearly every farmer has commenced to drain now.

James Cross, Peel, Wellington : Not much progress in draining here and I don't know the reason, as the land needs draining the worst way; plenty of tile to be had.

John Booth, Maryboro', Wellington : Not much doing; tile very scarce.

W. Brown, Guelph, Wellington : Not much underdraining on the whole; skilled labour plentiful enough.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington : Very little has been done in draining as yet, but farmers are beginning to recognize the importance of such work and are doing more year after year. The supply of tile of good quality is not adequate.

Samuel Brubacher, Woolwich, Waterloo : Lots of draining done this summer, and plenty of tile. There is a tile yard here where they turn out about 20,000 per day.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : There has not been so much underdraining done this summer as usual. Low prices for produce checks improvement. A large stock of tiles on hand, which will be hauled away in leighing, ready for next spring. No draining machine in use now; we had three machines ten years ago, but they did not give satisfaction.

John Green, Mono, Dufferin; No underdraining done here, though it is very much needed in this section.

John Preston, E. Garafraxa, Dufferin : No tile made in this locality. I think if it could be got handy here would be a great many drains put down.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Not a great deal of underdraining done. Farmers are seeing its value, however, and are commencing. Much will be done in the next ten years. Cost is the chief hindrance. Splendid tile eight miles distant; \$7.50 per thousand for two inch.

Wm. McDonald, Equesting, Halton : Underdraining is considerably needed in this section, but is very little attended to. The nearest tile-yard is about twelve miles away.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel : Considerable progress has been made this year—double that of any previous year, both as to quantity of tile put in and number of farms drained. There are two of Rennie's litchers in use in this locality.

Wm. W. Finlay, Scarboro', York : More would be done if skilled labour was available.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York : Underdraining has made considerable progress. Tile has to be hauled a long distance. Skilled labour on this industry is not very plentiful; no draining machines in this township.

Robert Moment, Clarke, Durham : Very little underdraining done or required in this township; mostly rolling land.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland : Not much progress, though some draining is done every year.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : Not a mile, I guess, in the whole county. We cannot get tile here at all, but I think it could be largely used if it could be had reasonably.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox : There is not a very large amount of land in this section laid with tile, though the farmers are now doing more than they formerly have done. The supply of tile is not sufficient.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac : There has been more draining done this fall than usual on account of the extremely wet season.

Wm. J. Newman, Oxford-on-Rideau, Leeds and Grenville : Farmers have been neglecting their underdraining in this locality of late years. This being a wet season, they may take warning by their negligence.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburgh, Dundas : Very little underdraining done, but very much surface-draining under the provisions of the Ditches and Watercourses Act, 1883, which will reclaim much waste land. Underdraining would be of very considerable advantage in many sections. It is generally thought that frost would break tiles.

James Cattanaach, Lancaster, Glengarry : There is a good deal of underdraining done with stone, timber and boards, but no tile yet as far as I know.

Paul Labrosse, East Hawkesbury, Prescott : Nothing known of tile-draining in this locality—but good underdraining made with stone.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton : There is very little underdraining done here; it is chiefly surface-draining.

A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : There is no underdraining done in this township; the land here is all high and dry, and requires no artificial drainage.

F. Kosmark, Adamston, Renfrew : Not much underdraining this year as tiles are not made here, but have to be brought from thirty to forty miles.

W. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark : Little drainage is done to what should be. Tiles cannot be had; after a drive of twenty miles I had to return a week ago without one tile, and I have the drains dug for months. No tile-draining machines here.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria: No underdraining done here yet, nor likely to be for some time the land in this vicinity not requiring underdraining to the same extent as in many other parts of the Province.

Wm. Ramsey, Mariposa, Victoria: There has been some draining this year on low flat lands. The tile is not sufficient without hauling a long distance.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterboro': Many farmers would drain more if they could get men who would do the work at a reasonable price.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterboro': None with tile—a few with stone and cedar poles.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: I have put down about 120 yards of rubble drain, and intend to have done more.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: The past season has established the absolute necessity of underdraining.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The acreage under orchard and garden in the several districts of the Province for the past three years, as given in the returns of the township assessors, was as follows:

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. Acres. | 1884. Acres. | 1883. Acres. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Lake Erie..... | 39,844 | 39,952 | 40,084 |
| Lake Huron..... | 19,925 | 19,952 | 19,907 |
| Georgian Bay.... | 11,555 | 11,577 | 12,228 |
| West Midland..... | 40,593 | 41,628 | 42,800 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 56,796 | 55,112 | 57,358 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa..... | 13,145 | 14,320 | 14,760 |
| East Midland..... | 8,838 | 9,780 | 9,950 |
| Northern Districts..... | 570 | 516 | 363 |
| Totals..... | 191,266 | 192,837 | 197,450 |

It is necessary to point out, as has been done in previous reports, that these figures are merely approximations, and that the diminution they show in the fruit area from year to year is in all probability more apparent than real. The great weight of testimony from the Bureau's correspondents and from other authoritative sources, indicates a steady growth in the fruit-growing industry in Ontario, and it is not likely that a larger production is obtained from a smaller acreage than in previous years. The anomaly may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that very few farmers make actual measurement of their fruit area, so that the variation of a fraction of an acre in the estimate in a multitude of individual cases, in one year as compared with another, makes an immense difference in the aggregate acreage of the whole Province.

The following table of the fruit exports of the Dominion for the past ten years will show the growth of the trade during that period:

| Year. | Barrels. | Value. | Year. | Barrels. | Value. |
|-------|----------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|
| 1876 | 84,107 | \$170,005 | 1881 | 334,538 | \$645,658 |
| 1877 | 77,880 | 194,942 | 1882 | 212,526 | 540,464 |
| 1878 | 53,213 | 149,333 | 1883 | 158,018 | 499,185 |
| 1879 | 87,101 | 157,618 | 1884 | 51,019 | 173,048 |
| 1880 | 146,548 | 347,166 | 1885 | 238,936 | 635,240 |

The fruit produce of the year has been on the whole a good one. No section of the Province has been without a fair supply of fruit of one kind or another for the home wants of the inhabitants, and in most cases they have had a surplus to send abroad.

The history of the year, with regard to the condition of the orchards, has been one of alternate reverses and recoveries. Although the severity of the winter had destroyed considerable numbers of trees, most orchards looked fairly promising at the beginning of the season, and blossomed luxuriantly. Before the fruit set, however, hundreds of these trees gradually withered and died from no other apparent cause than impaired vitality induced by the rigors of the winter or the frosts of the unusually late and cold spring. In the northern and eastern sections of the Province all kinds of trees, old and young alike succumbed; throughout western and southern Ontario the loss was confined chiefly to peach trees and young apple trees of the more tender varieties. And yet, in spite of these adversities, the orchards generally yielded a profitable return to fruit growers.

The apple crop, although considerably smaller than the previous year's, was exceptionally large for an "off year." In almost every one of the older-settled counties where apples are regularly cultivated, a surplus of generally excellent quality was reported. Fall and winter apples especially turned out much better than they were expected to do about midsummer. In some of the counties on the north shore of Lake Ontario wind storms blew a good many apples to the ground. Occasional mention was made also of the ravages of the codling worm; but the principal fruit districts of the Province were less affected by this pest than in other years, and the apples were as a rule sound and firm in flesh, and clean in skin. The exportations of apples to England and the North-west, especially from western Ontario, were great. Some farmers, however, say that a sluggish demand and low prices induced them to keep their apples to feed to their cattle and hogs.

In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron and West Midland districts, in the Niagara peninsula, and in the counties of Northumberland and Prince Edward, pears were moderately plentiful, with a fair surplus above local needs, and the crop was sound and healthy. In every other part of the Province the supply was extremely limited. This fruit is only very slightly and very tentatively cultivated in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland districts.

In peaches the general failure of 1884 was repeated. The reports were a unanimous lament of winter-killing and barrenness. Many of what were a few years ago fine peach-growing localities now contain hundreds of peach trees standing dead. Only a few sheltered localities on the Niagara peninsula afforded even a small yield. Young trees, however, were planted, have thus far made a successful growth of wood.

Black knot on cherry trees, and black knot and curculio on plums, have made sad havoc of these fruits during the last few years. In many parts of western Ontario, where they were both successfully cultivated formerly, they have been almost wholly abandoned in despair. The result has been that the yield of cherries and plums throughout the whole of the western peninsula was last year nearly *nil*. From the Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the East Midland districts, in spite of the combined assaults of black knot, curculio and frosts, a good crop of plums, and a moderate crop of cherries—the common red variety almost exclusively—were reported. The ravages of both the curculio and black knot have been less extensive in these districts than they have been farther west.

It is somewhat remarkable that the winter which was so destructive of fruit trees appeared to have passed harmlessly over the grape vines; and, as the season was quite favourable to growth, the vineyards of the Province everywhere flourished and yielded abundantly.

All small fruits were equally, or if possible, more plentiful—strawberries and raspberries especially so. Several correspondents stated that the supply of these berries was so great that they were a drug on the market. In the sparsely settled districts of northern Ontario wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and huckleberries, grew in profuse abundance, but, as is the case every year, they went to waste for want of gatherers.

Orchards were, on the whole, remarkably free from insect pests. The apple tree alone wrought considerable damage. The summer being cool and moist, and the autumn mild and moderate, promised a rapid recovery from the previous losses, and before the winter had closed in fruit trees showed a rigorous growth of young wood for the next season.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: Apple and cherry trees are all right, but peaches and grapes are badly winter-killed.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: Apple trees are loaded with blossom-buds. Peach trees are dead in many places, and there will be no fruit on them. Pears, plums and cherries are in good condition, and none through the winter in fine order.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin: Buds are very slow in opening; they appear rather dry to give a healthy blossom. That is back from lake front; along the lake shore there will be plenty of blossom, but late in opening.

Charles Chute, Bayham, Elgin: Apple and cherry trees look well, and there is plenty of fruit-buds. Peach trees were badly killed by the winter, and the fruit-buds appear to be all killed.

G. E. Fitzgerald, Rainham, Haldimand: Pears are full of blossom buds, and old plum trees are full of black knot. Young Lombards are doing well; small fruits are looking well. No peaches.

S. H. Van Every, Pelham, Welland: Peach trees have been injured very much by the winter. Other trees appear all right.

R. T. Marshall, Moore, Lambton: Apple and cherry trees look well; peaches are winter-killed, and also most of the plums.

George Hess, Hay, Huron: Peach trees are nearly all destroyed by the unusually severe winter. Apple, plum and cherry trees seem to have stood the winter well, as the blossoms are coming out fine.

George Hood, Morris, Huron: My plum trees that have borne fruit, are dead; those that never bore fruit are alive. The frost seems to have injured many of the young branches on the apple trees.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Fruit trees do not seem to have been injured by the winter. The few plum trees that were left are completely covered with black knot.

Michael Coyle, Sunnidale, Simcoe: Apple, peach, plum, cherry, and other fruit trees look bad, the winter having affected them very much.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe: Apple trees are good; one-half the plum trees have died; cherry trees have stood the winter well; other small fruit look healthy. Any tender varieties are badly injured, while harder varieties appear healthy.

Wm. Sutherland, Ekfrid, Middlesex: An average of fifteen years when the wild plum blossomed here gives May 10th; it blossomed yesterday (17th), making the season seven days later than the average.

Chas. Jas. Fox, Deleware, Middlesex: Apple, plum, and cherry trees bid fair to be full of blossom. Peaches are all winter-killed.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Plum trees are nearly all destroyed by black knot. I don't think the winter has injured trees to any great extent.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich South, Oxford: All fruit trees seem to be healthy except the peach, which has been nipped on the tender boughs of last year's growth.

B. Dewitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Plums and cherries are failing in this section of country.

John H. Lindebury, Gainsborough, Lincoln: Apple, plum and cherry trees are looking well; peach trees along the lake show some blossoms, but on the mountain none. I think it was too cold for the peach.

George Walker, Clinton, Lincoln: Fruit trees appear extra good except peaches; upon these winter has had a bad effect, killing about one-half of the blossom-buds.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Fruit trees are affected very little, except the peaches, which have about two-thirds of blossoms killed.

John Willis, West Whitby, Ontario: Apple trees are all right; a large number of peach and pear trees were killed. Plums and cherries are sadly affected by black knot.

William Windatt, Darlington, Durham: Trees generally have stood the winter well; cherry trees are being destroyed by the black knot.

William Macklin, Haldimand, Northumberland: Apple trees appear poor, while plums promise well. Cherry trees are nearly all destroyed by the black knot. Those who tried to raise peaches have had them nearly all killed by the late exceedingly long and cold winter.

Wm. H. Montray, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: Fruit trees look healthy and do not seem to be injured, except where limbs are broken off by a few days of frozen rain.

C. Chapman, Edwardsburg, South Grenville: Some fruit trees have been injured by field mice, but they seem to have stood the winter well.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Fruit trees seem to have stood the winter well.

J. J. Smyth, Gloucester, Carleton: Apple and plum trees appear to be safe, but late.

John Stewart, McNab, Renfrew: As far as we can judge, fruit trees have wintered safely.

Thomas Lett, Wilberforce, Renfrew: The apple and plum trees are loaded with blossom-buds.

Daniel Drummond, Ramsay, Lanark: What fruit trees there are seem all right.

George Green, Ramsay, Lanark: Fruit trees have all suffered from the hard winter; there is more dead wood than usual; many are killed and some are split from roots to branches.

Thomas Beall, Ops, Victoria: Apple and plum trees are looking unusually well, showing a large quantity of blossom-buds. Young pear trees are nearly all very much injured by the severe winter weather. Some of the young wood on older trees is frozen, but the fruit buds on healthy trees are looking well.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterborough: The winter has not affected trees in the least, but they are very backward.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Anson and Hindon, Haliburton: The past winter has been very hard on young orchards, which I may say is about all we have here. Planting fruit trees has not proved generally successful, although in some cases the Duchess of Oldenburg apple has attained perfection. Several varieties of crab apples do well.

John Johnston, Thurlow, Hastings: As the spring is very late, grass and forest vegetation is backward. Fruit trees are looking splendid, the winter not having affected them.

James Young, Morrison, Muskoka: There are not many orchards in this township, but what I have seen look strong and healthy.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka : The appearance of the fruit trees is good ; they have wintered well, some have been peeled two feet high by mice.

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound : Apple and plum trees seem all right after the winter.

S. J. Peake, Foley, Parry Sound : Apple trees suffered badly ; I have lost fifty trees this winter ; plum trees look promising.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma ; Apple trees do well when the right sort are put out on proper soil, well drained, fenced and good care taken of them ; however, this is not the rule here, and apples are scarce.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : The codling moth, I think, is the worst this season I ever saw it. It seems to be the worst on early apples.

W. E. Wagstaff, Gosfield, Essex : Almost all the red currant bushes have been eaten by the saw-fly.

W. Mackenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent : I have six baskets of the loveliest apples at the market to-day—without a spot or worm ; I never saw better ; they are Russian varieties, of which I have fifteen sorts—the most beautiful kinds.

Lawrence Tape, Orford, Kent : Cherries are almost a total failure. The trees came out in good bloom—the blows soon went off. I think the trees were hurt with the severe frost in winter.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton ; R. Wilkie, Lake Shore, has not had any plums for some years. This year he syringed the trees with Paris Green, and is going to have a large crop. The curculio does not seem like it.

Geo. M. Everest, Plympton, Lambton : Trees are looking well ; black knot appears to be disappearing from this locality.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : The strawberry crop was good, but I notice for the first time this season that the plants are being attacked by some disease or insect. Some varieties escaped, while others are almost destroyed. The one most injured was Captain Jack, while the Sharpless and the Colonel Kennedy, growing alongside, were uninjured.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton : Plums are good where attended to, but where not attended to they were destroyed by the curculio and are a total loss. Black knot is getting worse every year.

Alex. McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron : Plums are the largest crop we have had for years, there being scarcely any trouble from curculio. * * * The tent caterpillar has appeared during the past three weeks, it has been overcome easily. Trees are looking healthy, and, besides perfecting a good crop, are likely to be in a good position in ripened wood and perfect buds for the winter.

Henry Doupe, Usborne, Huron : There is a scarcity of fruit in this neighbourhood. Apple blossoms got injured by the frost about the last of May.

Robt. Russell, Greenock, Bruce : The most of the plum trees are dead, and since last report a great many apple trees have died, principally Baldwins and Greenings. The bark splits at the crotch and then the tree dies.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce : A great number of young apple and plum trees wilted and died this season.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce : A great number of apple trees were killed by the extreme frost in the winter. A great many never leafed out, and many died after leafing. The loss in this section in that way this year is more than in all other years put together.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey : Plum trees did not get over the shock they got two years ago, the old trees being all killed. However, young trees are coming on and bearing a few.

Archibald Brown, Keppel, Grey : The fruit trees in this section were severely injured last winter by the frost, especially Baldwins and Rhode Island Greenings.

Geo. Buskin, Artemesia, Grey : The bark on apple trees loosens, and the tree withers and dies.

Geo. Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Quite a number of apple, plum and cherry trees have died this summer, it is supposed through the effects of the hard winter.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford : Bartlett pear trees almost killed. Flemish Beauties stood the winter well.

C. Jarvis, Brantford, Brant : Fruit trees and vines have stood the winter first rate ; only the mice have done much damage by girdling many young trees, but that can be remedied by early attention in most cases.

Wm. Douglass, Onondago, Brant : Our apple orchards are all doomed. Mine have been dying for two or three years. In an orchard of 75 trees I shall not have eight barrels of apples.

R. Hayward, Arthur, Wellington : Black knot has ruined most of the plum and cherry trees.

John Black, Eramosa, Wellington : Fruit of all kinds very scarce : trees dying in great numbers.

David Spence, Amaranth, Dufferin : The high winds that prevailed when fruits were setting did a great injury to apples, pears, plum and cherries ; and the blossoms were nearly all blown off, which will cause a scarcity of these fruits.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : The canker worm was bad on apple trees, but was largely destroyed by spraying with Paris Green. Foliage of pear trees injured somewhat by pear tree slug. Plums promise an immense crop, though the present drought is causing overlaid trees to drop their fruit. The curculio is

not numerous enough to greatly thin the fruit on Lombards and other heavy bearers. Grapes promise the heaviest crop on record : many pests and diseases are commencing, but they are not serious yet ; some hundreds of acres planted in grapes in this township.

J. Murray, Esquesing, Halton : Many apple trees have died throughout this section : I have not been able to ascertain the cause.

D. Fotheringham, Whitchurch, York : young apple trees, of say five years growth, seem to have suffered from the severe winter, as many leafed out and then died.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario : The fruit trees have suffered very much since the last report. At that time they did not show the amount of damage done by the winter, but nearly every orchard shows some dead trees, and more in a sickly condition.

S. H. Stevenson, Pickering, Ontario : Pear trees are almost all dead or dying—the cause I cannot explain ; the leaves turned yellow and began to die last year.

A McLean, South Plantagenet, Prescott : Plums better than for many years.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell : There is a great crop of wild fruit this season—strawberries and raspberries in abundance.

John Wilson, Duncannon, Hastings : Apples very scarce. A great many of the trees received a blight just when the fruit was setting, which killed the fruit and withered the young leaves ; but the trees appear to be recovering. It was not an insect of any sort that I could find.

John H. Delamere, Minden and Anson, Haliburton : A large number of the apple trees have died this spring and summer, from the severe frosts of last winter and spring.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton : There are so many wild raspberries in this district that it is to be regretted they are not systematically harvested and exported. Many tons weight might be exported. They can be obtained at 25 cents the pail full.

A. R. Kid, Dummer, Peterboro' : Caterpillars were in swarms here and stripped the leaves badly where they were not destroyed.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria : Many apple trees set out several years have died this season—the supposed cause being the excessively cold weather of last winter.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria : Quite a number of apple trees died last spring, after they came out in leaf. The Ironclads and Russian varieties look healthy and are loaded with fruit. In fact they are the kinds to plant in this range of townships, or north of it.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria : There are a great many trees dying this summer. I think it was caused by the few warm days we had in April causing the sap to start, and the weather then turning so cold that the sap was frozen between the bark and the wood.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka : I have tried the Lombard plum, Early Richmond Cherry, and Champion and Brighton grape and succeeded with none. I am raising mulberry plants from seed. A great many fruit trees in this section were killed in the hard winter.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex : With the exception of peaches, the fruit trees look well. There is no injury from storms, blight or frost, but the insects are doing considerable damage, especially to apples, much of the fruit falling off when half grown.

Robert Cumming, Harwich, Kent : A large quantity of winter apples is being shipped from this county to Winnipeg and Montreal.

George Russell, Yarmouth, Elgin : Apple trees were badly damaged by a hail storm in June.

Samuel Williams, Southwold, Elgin : Apples are in abundance ; many are being fed to hogs, there being no market for them.

John A. Campbell, Windham, Norfolk : Fruit trees are recovering from the effects of the extreme cold of the past two years.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand : The condition of fruit trees is better than it has been for years. The only pests are the borers.

John Senn, Oneida, Haldimand : Old trees are doing badly ; many are dying. The younger ones are in prime condition.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton : The apple crop is excellent. There are about 8,000 barrels for export in this township.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : Lots of curculio, but those who sprayed or syringed their trees had good crop of plums. Large quantities of fall and winter apples are being shipped to the North-west and to England.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : The heaviest apple crop ever grown in this section. Frost and rain prevented the fruit from setting the past two years, and the codling moth was almost starved out, so that the crop escaped its ravages this season.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton : In the history of this township and others as well, there never was such an abundant crop of apples.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton : Carpocapsi pomorella very bad, where hogs and sheep do not feed in the orchards.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Owing to the large number of young orchards coming into

earing and young trees planted out, the crop of 1885 will not fall more than 20 per cent. below that of 1884. Thousands of bushels of fall apples were fed to pigs and cows, made into cider, or left to rot in the orchard.

John Beattie, McKillop, Huron : A large quantity of apples have been shipped from the county of Huron, principally to Manitoba.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Pear trees are dying from the blight of 1884.

A. McD. Allan, Goderich, Huron : The loss by insect pests has been very small, and mostly confined to sections or orchards which are neglected ; fruit in cultivated, well drained and manured soils being of extra quality this year. Scarcely any damage has been done this year by blight, and none by frost. The only storm damage has been in fallen fruit, but this is as often a benefit as otherwise, as the worm-eaten specimens are generally more liable to fall than the clean, sound specimens. There has been a surplus of all fruits—a large surplus of plums and apples, and the quality is extra fine.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce : Last winter left every orchard with a number of dead and dying trees in it, but the survivors have done well. There is less loss from insects this year than for many years.

R. Gillies, Sullivan, Grey : The following grapes have ripened here this season : Champion, Concord, Moore's Early, Rogers No. 3 and 15, and Worden.

Henry Atkey, Keppel, Grey : I would suggest that much of the destruction of apple trees arises from ignorance of the proper varieties. Information on this point is much needed.

Alexander Stephen, Sullivan, Grey : Last winter killed thousands of trees in this neighbourhood, some orchards being nearly all destroyed.

John Mackenzie, Sarawak, Grey : Along the shore trees are good, and the crop good. Back in the country frost last winter damaged the trees.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey : A considerable number of trees have died from some pest or other ; I believe it was the borer. The trees turned black near the ground, and the bark peeled off.

Jasper Martin, Medonte, Simcoe : The effects of last winter are still to be noticed in dead trees scattered through orchards. The tree borer is the worst pest. There is a very good crop of fall apples, but winter apples are scarce. Winter fruit does not appear to do as well as early and fall apples in this part.

James Robertson, Nottawasaga, Simcoe : Some trees decaying owing to fire blight.

James Alexander, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Fruit trees suffered considerably from the severity of last winter, more so than they have done for the last twenty years.

Wm. A. Caverhill, Lobo, Middlesex : More apples will be shipped from here than ever before in a single season.

Joshua Irvine, Lobo, Middlesex : Several thousand barrels of apples are being shipped from this township, at \$1 a barrel for winter and 75 cents for fall.

R. W. Giffin, West Nissouri, Middlesex : A large percentage of apple trees have been blighted—I think about 75 per cent. One of my neighbours trimmed his orchard heavily as soon as he discovered the light, and I think with good success.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : The apple trees have not done as well as formerly ; the severe frost of last winter killed a number and injured many more. The Golden Sweet suffered most and the Spitzenburg next, while the Spies, Russets and Greenings are very thrifty. The snow apple, St. Lawrence, Spitzenburg and Rambo are spotted and cracked. I do not think that insect pests were so numerous as formerly.

Peter Stewart, West Williams, Middlesex : Those trees that survived the frosts of last winter seem all right, but a great many trees were then killed, some orchards losing 14 or 15 trees.

M. W. Schell, West Oxford, Oxford : Apples were never freer from the codling moth.

C. Jarvis, Brantford, Brant : The curculio is not nearly so bad as formerly : perhaps it has been starved for want of plums, as there were none last year. We had a good dose of them this year.

William Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : Some of the trees in some young orchards are dying : I do not now know the cause.

John Booth, Maryborough, Wellington : A great many of the fruit trees appear to be blighted.

Walter Quennell, Minto, Wellington : A good many young fruit trees have died, supposed to be in consequence of the severe winter of 1884-5.

James Wilson, North Dumfries, Waterloo : A good many branches of apple, pear, cherry and plum trees still continue to die off, and the whole tree sometimes becomes so affected that it dies altogether. In my own orchard there have been fewer insect pests this season than for a considerable time past. There are comparatively few wormy apples.

Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo : Apple trees are in a bad condition, having been frozen in spring after the sap had risen. Blight has about left our section. The plum and cherry trees are nearly all gone.

Edward Halter, Waterloo, Waterloo : Fruit trees are dying off every year more and more, and trees which are planted where old ones died will very seldom grow. I believe farmers should plant new orchards, as young trees will not grow in places where old trees have died.

George Risk, Wilmot, Waterloo : Many apple trees are dying. The bark splits open from the ground up to the limbs.

James Stull, Grantham, Lincoln : Young trees have made a great growth this season. Apples on clay are mostly all destroyed by the moth worm.

A. G. Muir, North Grimsby, Lincoln : Many tons of grapes are still hanging on the vines for want of

a market. It has become a vital question with many what to do with grapes, for quantities that were formerly made into wine are now thrown upon the market on account of the Scott Act.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : The severity of last winter destroyed most of the pests.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : The condition of trees and vines is first-class. They made an excellent growth this year—the best I ever saw. Insect pests generally did not do as much damage as usual. Grapes suffered badly from mildew and rot. Large quantities of fruit have been exported, especially grapes, of which about eighty tons have been shipped from Winona station alone.

Wm. McDonald, Esqueness, Halton : The codling moth has not been so bad as it was a few years ago.

James A. Newlove, Albion, Peel : About one-half of the apples blown off by high winds.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York : Considerable codling moth in the apples, and wind storms have shaken off a great part of the fruit prematurely.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : Fruit trees are in good condition, except pears, which are dying off considerably.

Henry Glendenning, Brock, Ontario : Fruit trees have suffered very much from last winter's frost. The full extent of the damage was not visible until the autumn. Large numbers of trees that looked healthy in the spring now show to be badly diseased about the base of the limbs, and are being attacked by timber borers. The fruit is freer from the codling moth than it has been for years.

Robert Hodge, sr., Clarke, Durham : Quite a large surplus of apples has been shipped to the English market.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Fruit trees are in fair condition, except cherries and plums which are being destroyed by black knot. The fruit was blown to the ground more than usual by winds and storms.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : Plums and common pears rotted by the bushel for want of a market.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburgh, Lennox : Fruit trees are in very good condition, particularly apples. They have not been hurt by insects so much as for several years past, but the fruit, particularly apples, was injured by frost while in blossom.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac : A large surplus of apples, plums and berries of all kinds.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Grenville : Great supply of apples and plums—far beyond what is required for local consumption.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburgh, Grenville : Farmers have had great difficulty in disposing of the apples, and in some cases have fed large quantities to hogs.

G. F. Benson, Edwardsburgh, Grenville : Plums seem to have proved the most successful crop this year.

Alexander Thomson, Yonge, Leeds : We are feeding apples to cows and hogs.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry : The fruit crop was the best we have had for years.

James Wylie, East Hawkesbury, Prescott : Some apple trees are dying ; worms are found in the roots.

W. P. Taylor, Fitzroy, Carleton : Fruit trees from some (to me) unknown cause suffered much from frost last winter. We have never yet raised sufficient fruit for local consumption.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton : Many trees die off without apparent cause—possibly from blight.

P. E. Bucke, Nepean, Carleton : Frost destroyed a large quantity of grapes, which had not ripened owing to the cool August and September months. Large quantities of fruit are imported from the West and the United States for local consumption. Collections of fruits have been made here and preserved with salicylic acid for the Colonial Exhibition in London, England, in 1886. The samples were very fine.

J. M. Kennedy, Alice, Renfrew : A great many apple trees died last spring. Those that were healthy yielded well. The apple tree borer destroyed a great many trees.

John Stewart, McNab, Renfrew : The bark louse and borer are doing considerable injury to some orchards.

Wm. Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew : We cannot get fruit trees to do well here. There is a small grub that cuts the sap wood inside of the bark and kills the trees, and farmers have quit trying to grow them.

Thomas Smithson, Fenelon, Victoria : Fruit trees have a black appearance in the bark, which I think is the effect of hard frosts last spring. Some have died in almost every orchard ; others appear as if they will soon succumb to the same cause.

John Fell, senior, Somerville, Victoria : Fruit trees were considerably killed last winter, it is supposed by frost, which was severe. Those surviving have borne heavy crops, and have been less infected by insects than usual.

John Maloney, Douro, Peterborough : The plum crop was nearly all destroyed by the curculio. The apple crop suffered considerably from the ravages of the codling worm.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : Some of the plum trees have died in some sections. I attribute it to too much moisture.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough : Apple and pear trees were blighted in the spring just after blossoming. Many of them put out fresh blossoms in August, and set fruit until the frost in September cut them off.

Moses Davis, Morrison, Muskoka : The severity of last winter killed a great many fruit trees. Those that escaped look well.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka: Fruit trees were nearly all killed by the winter frosts. In the spring the trees looked well, but as soon as the growth started they split in the bark from the ground right to the branches, and the tree withered.

Edward Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka: More fruit trees were killed last winter than in any previous one. It made no difference whether they were on light or heavy soil. At the fair held at Huntsville there were no apples exhibited this year except crab-apples. There were two exhibits of grapes. The borer killed some trees.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka: A great many trees lost last winter have not been replaced. Some of our most prominent orchardists have become disheartened.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following extracts are made from the General Remarks of correspondents:

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

R. C. Taylor, West Tilbury, Essex: An old gentleman in this neighbourhood says there has not been so much intensely cold weather in one winter for forty-nine years. Then, the black squirrels' toes froze in March while they browsed in the elm tree tops.

James Macfarlane, Dover, Kent: I know of only one farmer, whose lot is on the bank of the River Thames, who is doing any tile underdraining. We much need underdraining, but the municipal drainage which has cost us so much has hitherto failed to afford us suitable outlets.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: I have to complain as usual about the general neglect of farmers to improve their stock. I have seen since spring opened several scrub bulls and boars on the highways, which are no good to any person. There should be a law passed to have such animals confiscated and sold at public sale, and the funds placed to the credit of our township charities.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin: Since the Ontario People's Salt Works have been running at Kincardine, salt for agricultural purposes is within the reach of the farmers. No doubt the action taken by the Granges relative to salt will be appreciated by the farmers throughout the Province.

Robert Garnham, Houghton, Norfolk: It is a very pleasant sight to see the birds, but they are scarce, and we believe the cause to be found in so many cats. Go into many houses and you will find from six to twelve of them. Tax the cats where more than two are found in one house, and take the tax off where there is but one dog, and that a true Scotch sheep dog.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: The farmers of this township are turning their attention to the manufacture of cheese, and raising less grain.

E. A. Dickout, Bertie, Welland: It would be well for your Bureau to impress upon the minds of farmers the perniciousness of the practice indulged in to so great an extent, of selling hay and straw off their farms. Ton after ton was shipped to Uncle Sam's domain from the county of Welland during last winter. In tones of thunder say to them that it is impoverishing their farms, and is condemned by all the best farmers in the Dominion.

James Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: As the forest is fast disappearing, it need not be wondered at that our winters are becoming more severe. Shade and ornamental tree planting is well enough as far as it goes, but more attention should be given to protecting the natives of the soil by fencing stock out of the reserves, and allowing the young trees to grow beyond their reach.

Finlay Anderson, E. Wawanosh, Huron: The prices of grain have been so low that the people of this vicinity have erected a cheese factory and are going to keep more cows, believing it will pay better.

William Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The necessity of warmer stabling ought to be sufficiently impressed on all, after the very severe winter we have had; the greater comfort and saving of feed would soon pay for the extra expense. Underdraining ought also to be done everywhere on our clay soils, and it is not unlikely that three crops would pay for the labour.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey: This township is best adapted for stock-raising, as grass, clover and all coarse grains grow well here, also roots. Our farmers are not particular enough about improving the stock. If some—and we have those that can afford it—would pay more attention to their stock and get some good thoroughbred bulls here, it would pay well.

John Darby, Vespria, Simcoe: A good reliable spring wheat, suitable for heavy soil, as the old Fifewaas, is much needed here.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: This has been the longest and coldest winter and latest spring I have seen in the London district. There is a very marked increase in tile drainage. Cattle and wheat are our staple products, and I might mention dairy products, as a large number of our farmers are interested in cheese, and seem well satisfied with the returns from that source.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Many farmers in this neighbourhood have been trying to make beef and cheese keep company, but in almost every case they find that one is successful to the detriment of the other. Herds of cows have repeatedly given from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk in this locality. It only needs a little observation to see that a pound of cheese is almost as easily made as a pound of beef. Of course it is a disputed question which pays the best, but it is quite evident to those who try the two together that neither is eminently successful unless at the expense of the other.

J. Hodgins, Hibbert, Perth: This is the latest spring since 1857; a great deal of seeding to be done yet.

W. Tegsworth, Luther West, Wellington: This is the most backward season in many years, and without exception, the most trying on account of the shortness of fodder and the long and severe winter followed by a cold, wet spring.

J. Connell, Minto, Wellington: If tiles and ditchers could be got at a reasonable rate, there is much need for them in this locality.

C. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: The season has been rather singular on the whole. Frost was in the deep, and no spring rains to break it; snow-storms occasionally up to the 10th May. Land sodden and sticky, consequently a late seeding; no growth of any account until after the middle of the month, and rain is needed before vegetation makes much headway.

R. Rennelson, Dumfries North, Waterloo: The disease amongst lambs, to which I referred, is, I suppose, called goitre. We see less or more of it every season on some farms, while on others it is unknown and now and again it makes its appearance on a farm where they have long been healthy. No ascertainable system of treatment seems to be proof against the trouble.

H. Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo: Flax seed has been sown to an extent of from 200 to 250 acres.

J. Reith, Luther East, Dufferin: The spring has been very backward. I sowed on the 29th of April and on 1st May, but had to stop until the 11th. The frost and cold weather of the last ten days have done more harm to winter wheat and clover than the winter did.

Albert Pay, Grantham, Lincoln: This district or township is largely planted with fruit, and more attention is given to that than to grain or stock.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: The past winter will long be remembered by bee-keepers if not by others. The cold began very early and kept on with unusual steadiness. Many lost all or nearly all the swarms they had: I lost one-half. Though so cold, it has been an easy winter on some things that usually suffer, such as wheat and clover.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Every one seems to think this is the most backward spring they ever remember; it is certainly the latest seeding. I think the cause was that the frost, being so deep in the ground, did not get thawed out until just lately, keeping the water from getting into the drains.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: the prospects of the farmer are not very cheering just now. Everything is in a very backward condition; winter fodder is almost exhausted, no pasture, and stock are in low condition. We never saw the land in such a bad state for receiving seed, and the advantages of well-drained land, natural or artificial, over undrained, were never so apparent as now.

Jacob H. Roblin, Adolphustown, Lennox: There was ice on the Bay of Quinte on the 1st of May. The oldest settlers say such a thing was never known before.

J. A. Russell, Bastard, Leeds: On April 28th about a foot of snow, and sleighing was good; on May 4th more snow, with rain.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Grenville: Six inches of snow fell on the 28th of April, and the weather continued cold and backward up till the 12th of May; but, for the last three days the weather has been delightful and the ground is drying rapidly.

E. L. White, Winchester, Dundas: The cheese business is progressing here; two or three new factories have been started in this township, and farmers are turning their attention to cheese instead of butter.

D. McDiarmid, Kenyon, Glengarry: A greater quantity of snow fell than usual last winter; the cold weather kept on till about the middle of April, when we had the greatest snow storm known for forty years. Owing to the lateness of the season very little maple sugar or syrup has been made.

R. P. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Dairying is receiving more attention than usual, judging from the number of cheese factories that have been erected. Bridges and sluice-ways have suffered very much from spring floods.

John Gibson, Bathurst, Lanark: We have had the longest, coldest, and stormiest winter ever known here.

E. Chalmers, Montague, Lanark: The present is the latest spring since I came to Canada, 48 years ago. The water is higher in the Rideau River than I ever saw it before.

Daniel Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: The present spring has been one with the lowest temperature for many years. During the fifteen years I have lived here I never knew the month of April to range below freezing point, as it has done this year. The last Tuesday in the month there fell an average of nine inches of snow, and we have had showers of snow and sleet as late as May 9th. The tardy vegetation and scarcity of hay has had a very bad effect on stock.

George W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton: Great improvement is noted among farmers here, especially in stock; also in their method of tilling the ground. As they had a virgin soil they have been very careless but successive cropping has opened their eyes. The Reports of the Bureau of Industries have greatly stimulated them to fresh endeavours, arousing competition with other counties.

H. Reazin, Mariposa, Victoria: Frost was never known to enter so deeply. My tile drains on high land are frozen up. I have seen the frost four and a half feet deep and a three-inch tile drain at that depth on level land frozen solid. The frost will not be out till June. This occasions the water to remain and keep the land wet.

A. Howkins, Eldon, Victoria: I have been farming quite a number of years, but in all my recollection never was there such a scarcity of feed. Some farmers took their cattle to the woods and cut down trees for them to eat the buds. From \$3 to \$5 could be got for a load of straw and \$16 and \$17 for a ton of hay.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Last summer's crop of hay and straw was short, and although there was considerable left over from the previous season, the unusual demand created by railroad construction

ton soon cleared all out that was held by farmers who were fortunate enough to have it to dispose of, and his spring hay has fetched a price never before known here, \$25 a ton. Many of the farmers had not enough fodder for their stock, and at any price feed has been difficult to obtain. Many horned cattle and sheep have died, owing to want of food.

R. T. Lyon, Tekkumah, Algoma: A large trade has been done on this Island in cedar posts, ties and poles, which has kept the farmers employed during the winter. The spring has been very late, but the ground is now in excellent condition, and a large area has been seeded in a very short time.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma: With the adjoining township this is the best section of the Island, containing more good land, unbroken with flat rock, than any other part of the Manitoulin. The farmers in general are of the poorer pioneer class; good men with an axe, but poor hands with a plough, and altogether behind the times. Therefore stock-raising and agricultural is not what it otherwise should be, considering the natural advantages of the soil and mild summer climate. For health our Island is second to no other place on the continent.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James McClive, Bertie, Welland: Our township is overrun with weeds. The plantain is becoming a great curse, covering the whole fields; in fact, if a change is not soon effected, weeds will completely destroy all crops of grain and hay.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton: Thistle cultivators (more aptly termed cultivators for destroying thistles) wanted very much. I see none advertised.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton: Flax is a good crop. We have a flax mill here and this year the proprietors have over 300 acres under culture amongst the farmers in the neighbourhood.

W. Milne, Osprey, Grey: It is highly important that farmers should understand the habits of the cut worm, as it frequently destroys large quantities of grain and root crops. All I can find about it in the Report of the Agricultural Commission, is that "it hides under rubbish in the daytime and comes out at night." It destroyed more than one-half of my turnips and of several of my neighbours', just as soon as they came up. I hand-picked two acres, digging them up from under the surface where they borrow through the day, finding on an average one to the rod. This saved the balance of my crop and I re-sowed where cut off. The field has now a large plant here and there with small ones between. Now, if I knew the habits of this insect I might be able to stay its ravages. For instance, if it lays its eggs on green leaves early in spring I would be careful to have my turnip land ploughed early in spring, and keep down all green leaves, so that it would not have the chance to live for want of plant food. The wire-worm is another destructive insect, of which little or almost nothing is given in the Report of the Agricultural Commission, or in the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association.

Wm. Brown, Agricultural College, Guelph, Wellington: The extraordinary rainfall on the 3rd and 4th of August has done immense damage to all grain crops, most to partially matured crops, such as oats and corn. In fact this rain has completely upset all calculations as to quantity and quality. Barley must be largely damaged in colour, though as with fall wheat, being matured, will bulk well. The wind with the rain as it fell twisted and laid the grain flat to the ground. If, therefore, breezes and sunshine do not follow immediately, the greater portion will never rise and harvesting will be very difficult.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: The crops would be much better if farmers would do more summer fallowing to kill weeds, etc. I think I am safe in saying that fully one-quarter of this township is lost, being occupied by all kinds of noxious weeds, and this is getting worse from year to year.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville: All sorts of implements except self-binders in use; but next year or so, when farmers have to buy new machines, they will invest in self-binders.

D. McDiarmid, M.D., Kenyon, Glengarry: The great length of time required last winter and spring to feed hay and straw to cattle, with the addition of a supply of both much below the average obtained from last year's growth, caused the whole to be consumed, so that there is no previous year's supply on hand to feed the increased number of cattle now kept on account of the great number of cheese factories erected throughout the country. The usual price of hay is from \$8 to \$10 per ton; this rose to between \$14 and \$16 towards spring. A slightly better hay crop and a promised large supply of straw have removed the anxiety felt as to the cattle food supply for the approaching winter.

A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: The mortality among trees last winter was fully ninety per cent. Some lost all they had, but they have been building up again. Spring was too cold for trees. Bee pasture is very good now, and the honey harvest is better by far than it was last year.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. R. Stobbs, Romney, Kent: Quite a number are selling their apples at \$1 per barrel. Crops of all kinds have been up to the average in our township. There are very few self-binders used to take off the crop, although quite a number are talking of getting them.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent: What about the advisability of making each one fence in his own animals, and thus do away with road and line fences, which are costly to put up and keep in repair, which harbour noxious weeds and keep a great deal of land out of cultivation?

John L. Sherk, South Dorchester, Elgin: As we cannot compete with the North-West in raising wheat, I think the farmers of Ontario would do well to turn their attention more to raising good stock—both horses and cattle. People are breeding heavy horses lately, but they should be careful and not go too far. In a few years driving horses will be scarce and command high prices.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: I am sorry to say that the Canadian thistle and ragweed are not kept in check as they should be.

Wm. Parker, Stamford, Welland: I had 61 bushels of bright barley to the acre.

J. A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland: On the whole, the year 1885 has been a very discouraging one to farmers, crops being injured badly by the wet weather. With farm labour comparatively high, and extremely low prices for stock and produce, the outlook for farmers is very discouraging.

James Thomson, Warwick, Lambton: A good deal of wheat that is sowed this fall is put in in poor condition. Because the crop was good this year, it is put in in all kinds of ground with the expectation of good crop another year. What fools some farmers are!

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton: The season of 1885 will be remembered as producing, on the whole, the finest crops ever harvested in Lambton.

Silas Mills, Moore, Lambton: Never in the history of our township have so many apples of choicest quality been shipped.

George Shirley, Brooke, Lambton: A large amount of money is being paid out here for apples alone. There will be shipped from Watford station at least 20,000 barrels.

Finlay Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: A great number of farms are offered for sale in this township. Owing to low prices for farm produce and cost of living, real estate is depreciating in value.

Robert Russell, Greenock, Bruce: Owing to the failure of the spring wheat, a great quantity of fall wheat has been sown.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce: The continued low price of grain is a serious drawback to the farmer. Live stock is lower in price at the present time in this section than it has been for many years. How anxious when a change is to come it is hard to conjecture.

Thomas Kells, Artemesia, Grey: For some cause which I do not undertake to explain, wheat, and especially spring wheat, no matter how well adapted to soil and climate, will only do well for a limited time. The Glasgow or Red Fife did well for a while, but it fails to yield an abundant crop. The Red Chaff yielded for a time, but has had its day. Then the White Russian was introduced and did well for a time, but it is now evident it cannot be much longer cultivated and reasonable yields realized. And, as we know of no other hardy varieties being introduced, what is to be done? Would it not be well for our leading men, who control the finances of the Province, to adopt some plan whereby new varieties of seed, suitable for the country, could be supplied to the farmers at a reasonable price?

Wm. Elliott, West Williams, Middlesex: Taking the township at large, I am of opinion that farm produce has been equal to, if not greater than, last year's yield; fruits, excepting apples, are less, and live stock more numerous and in better condition. Prosperity seems to advance.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: The industry of the apiarian is like that of all other branches of farming: where wisdom, forethought, skill and plentiful labour are bestowed, there is a margin of profit always, although there do come years of adversity like the one just past.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex: A very good season on the whole; people busy improving their farms with tile-draining, and building brick houses.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford: On the whole, the hardest year since the Bureau started: much more pleasant to report when crops are good. Fall wheat and hay are about the only crops we have.

W. M. Ryan, Dereham, Oxford: As this was an extra late spring, farmers to a certain extent were prepared for a bad year, and, as the farmers of this section practice mixed farming, what will be lost in one branch of the business will, I have no doubt, be made up in another. As wheat and cheese are the staple productions of this part of the country, a low price in both products will be a serious drawback. Wheat will be a fair price, but as regards cheese the farmers of this section this year will not make the interest on the money invested in cows.

Alex. Bryce, Brantford, Brant: People are going into mixed farming more than formerly, and it is paying better. I do not think the land is farmed as well in this vicinity as it should be; consequently the crops are not as good as the richness of the soil would warrant.

Horace Chisholm, Brantford, Brant: Prices for machinery are high when compared with the results of the crops. The amount of interest which the farmer receives for the capital invested will not bear the pressure; the proportion is too great.

Geo. Follis, Wallace Perth: On account of the fall wheat being good this year people have sown a good deal of land in a very poor state this fall.

Wm. Brown, Guelph, Wellington: A prominent feature of general farm management is, the non-spectulative men feel comfortable, and are waiting what time will develop as to special lines.

Isaac Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Barley is mostly fed on the farm; so are pease, rye and oats, for the reason that farmers begin to realize unless land is fed it cannot produce.

David Spence, Amaranth, Dufferin: This will be a trying year on many, as what spring wheat people had is not saleable. If it had not been for fall wheat and barley, a great many people would be very hard up, for last year's crops being poor and prices low all who had stock on hand had to part with them, causing the supply on hand now to be very small.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: We have had rather a prosperous year. The crops have been good—grass short and winter wheat good; beeves bring a good price, and grain though low is rising in value, and I think we have no reason to complain.

Robert Shearer, Niagara, Lincoln: The season has been a good one in general. The only crop that has suffered serious injury is potatoes, from rot.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: This has been a very unfavourable year for farmers; the weather has been unseasonable and the damage considerable; consequently our expenses have been great while at the same time the price of nearly everything we had to sell has been below cost.

Ramsay McNeil, Flamboro' West, Wentworth: Except for the potato rot, farmers are well satisfied.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Much has been done in the last few years in the way of cleaning the land and preparing it for crops. Very few farmers think of sowing grain on land ploughed in fall, unless cultivated or cross-ploughed in spring.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: What is the next new weed to be introduced? Only a few years ago the ragweed made its appearance on my place, and in spite of close watching it is spreading, stray plants appearing here and there, the seed evidently having been dropped by birds. And now, worse still, the wild flax has got a foothold, with its myriad of small seeds that would pass in alsike clover seed without notice. I have about ten bushels of timothy seed from the wheat crop this year, and will have to chop the wheat for feed, as I will neither sow nor sell it.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: There is a great scarcity of good ploughmen. The country is flooded with a class of men who can handle the fork, or dig, or beg; but when asked, "Can you plough?" the answer almost invariably is, "No." As I consider good ploughing to be the very basis of good farming, it is important that farm servants should learn to be good ploughmen.

D. James, Markham, York: While the profits on the farm during the past two years have been small, farmers appear to have confidence in their occupation, as the price of land has depreciated very little. Their profits being small, farmers are more careful how they expend and invest their money. They are just now receiving a good education, which will be of great advantage to them all through life.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario: Farmers are greatly improving their places in regard to buildings, a great many having gone up this year. There are great complaints of hard times, and I think they will be bad this winter.

James Mackie, Uxbridge, Ontario: The farmer who uses the most improved implements and stock has always the best improved farm, which gives the best crops, and these fetch the best prices, and there is consequently no grumbling.

James McLean, Cavan, Durham: The prospects are not encouraging. I am afraid this will be a hard winter for labouring men, unless the Government go on with some public works to help the poor.

H. A. Walker, Hope, Durham: our township is getting very foul with weeds. I would advise every farmer to summer-fallow one field every year well, and if necessary drain it well, so as to get the whole farm done every six years. We require a great deal of draining. Many fields are part wet and part dry, which prevents sowing crops until it is too late.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: More than three-fourths of the community seem hard up. Many improvements would be made if they could be afforded. Low prices for all produce cripple the farmer; then all must suffer.

A. J. Brooks, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Farming has been very backward work this year, and the prospect is very poor for another year. This old county does nothing much but raise barley. There is no enterprise in the farmers. Good stock is not raised to any extent, unless it is a few good horses.

W. H. Montray, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington: On the whole this is a poor season for the farmers of this district. The barley is of poor quality, and it is the grain they most depend upon. Cheese is low in price, and potatoes a complete failure; large patches altogether rotten.

M. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Unless some steps are taken by the Government, or otherwise, to introduce foreign labour, farming in this locality must cease to a certain extent, owing to the want of labour and high wages. Portions of my crop have been lost on the field before they were housed for the want of help, while others, after paying excessive wages to harvest the crop, find themselves either in debt or with nothing left, as the present prices will not afford such high wages.

A. Abbott, Elizabethtown, Leeds: A good many farms have been sold this year at good prices—average about \$80 per acre. I sold fifty acres for \$75.

G. F. Benson, Edwardsburgh, Grenville: The crops in this section have altogether been good this year, with the exception of the potato crop, which has been almost a total failure owing to the prevalence of rot. There seems to be a surplus of hay and grains of different kinds, while the lands are in good shape for next season's crop.

Alex. Farlinger, Dundas county: Farm lands increasing in value, rents of same higher, farmers very much more intelligent—read and think more actively. Very few sales of farms; farmers' sons anxious to buy and settle down in this locality, saying they do not find anything abroad to equal lands and climate here, and that the maturity of stock here is not excelled. The valley between the St. Lawrence river and the Ottawa is part of the garden of Canada; people as well as stock have great powers of endurance.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: All grains promised an abundant yield, but farmers are disappointed when they thresh. They have less grain, and of a poorer sample than expected.

Thomas Roche, Hagerty, Renfrew: From actual experience here early sown crop is the most profitable, and to facilitate that object everything that possibly could should be done this fall, such as draining, ploughing, manuring, etc.

J. G. Baird, M.D., Pakenham, Lanark: All agriculturists are well pleased with yield of farm produce this year excepting spring wheat.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: This has been and is likely to continue a hard year with farmers. Still there are not wholly discouraged. Farm lands sell and rent about as well as they have for the past few years.

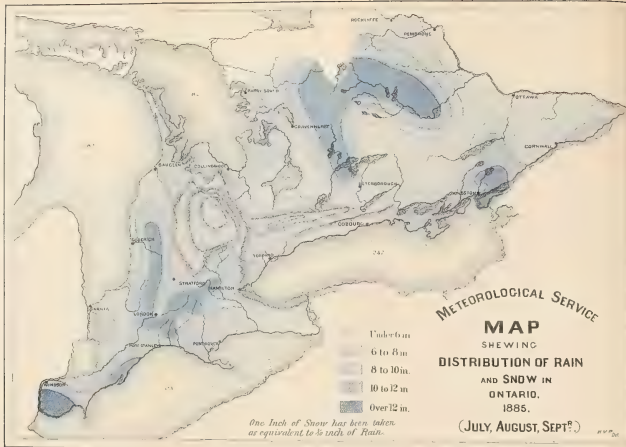
Dan Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Present outlook for the farmer is very gloomy; especially is this so with cattle, for which there appears to be no market. Cattle of ten years old and upwards which a year since were sold at a remunerative rate are not now in demand, and will probably remain in their owner's hands for another year. This is partly owing to the depressed state of the lumber trade, which largely controls the price in this vicinity.

George Wm. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton : The one great fault here, as in backwood townships generally is "too many irons in the fire at once," and consequently the farm usually suffers. For instance, one man here can't find time to draw all his manure, while he fully realizes the value and the need of it. The practice here is to attempt too much, and as the inevitable result, to do nothing.

Arthur W. Bartlett, Monteagle, Hastings : Farming is done here generally in the roughest possible way, as much of the land is new, but considering the treatment, with good success. But fall wheat is almost sure to winter-kill. Barley does well, but is not grown as there is no demand for it.

Stephen Brundige, Ryde, Muskoka : We have a new township, therefore we don't plough so much. The less we plough the better for us. I only plough when the grass fails ; it pays the best to sell the beef and mutton and spread the manure on the land in the shape of top-dressing. It doubles the crop.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound : This vicinity suffered from want of seed grain in the spring consequently had to wait for supply until navigation opened. It was then too late to take advantage of early sowing. Next year this matter will be remedied by the majority of the farmers laying in their supply of seed required for next spring before navigation closes this fall.



PART II.

LIVE STOCK. THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

Owing to the severe strain of a long, cold winter, followed by a late and backward spring, in which pastures made rather a poor start upon the season's growth, live stock of all kinds began the season in a condition far from promising. They had come through the winter on a barely sufficient supply of fodder, while in portions of Bruce, Grey, Simcoe, Muskoka, Parry Sound, and other northern districts, where a severe drought had attacked the pastures in the previous summer, such a state of scarcity prevailed that hay sold in March and April at \$15 to \$25 per ton. A large quantity of pressed hay was sent into these districts over the railways, but the demand was only supplied in part, and many animals died of starvation. In the Lake Erie and most of the West Midland counties, on the other hand, hay sold at \$5 to \$10 per ton, and all classes of live stock were well fed, more especially as coarse grains were plentiful and the market prices for them very low; while in the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, the surplus of hay in farmer's hands from 1883 enabled them with economy to save their stock in a healthy though reduced condition. But spring and summer favoured a speedy and good recovery. The abundant showers which fell at intervals over the greater portion of the Province more than compensated for preceding drawbacks, and generally speaking the result has been that "the year grew lush in juicy stalks," with correspondingly good effects upon live stock. There have been some exceptions, however. In some counties, or parts of counties, especially in western and northern Ontario, pastures were considerably thinned by the heat and drought of July. This was succeeded by copious and frequent rains, under which they revived rapidly. In the Lake Erie, Lake Huron, West Midland and Lake Ontario counties fall pastures were with few exceptions luxuriant; indeed a good many correspondents stated that the excessive rains, while stimulating a heavy growth, rendered the grass deficient in nutriment. In other sections, as in Bruce and the Georgian Bay, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, East Midland and Northern districts, pastures were much more susceptible to the dry weather of September and October, which, with a rather low temperature and some frosty nights, left them in most cases comparatively short and bare. The absence of clover and of mixed grasses as against pure timothy is occasionally alluded to as a cause of poor pasturage, and the depredations of grasshoppers are complained of in some localities.

The condition of live stock has corresponded generally with the condition of the pasturage. Where the latter was abundant all animals were reported as plump and thrifty, and *vice versa*. But even where they were thin in flesh they were remarkably healthy; the temperate summer, with no great extremes of heat or cold, and the open fall having been in every way favourable to them. At the close of the season horned cattle were reported to be absolutely free from disease of any kind.

Many horses succumbed to distemper in the spring in the western and south-western counties, but otherwise they have had a favourable year. There was also a large mortality among young pigs, caused no doubt by the severity of the weather at the time they were dropped; in many cases whole litters were lost. Toward the end of summer, too, hog cholera prevailed pretty extensively in some western localities, but it gradually disappeared with the approach of winter. The reports as to sheep are not entirely favourable. In many cases not only did they suffer from the effects of an unusually trying winter, many lambs dying at birth, but the abundant moisture of the summer, which proved so advantageous to other live stock, was rather unfavourable to sheep, which prefer drier weather and less luxuriant pasturage.

In the matter of stall-feeding, the customs of the farmers of Ontario differ very much, being affected largely by the general character of their products and the local condition of the markets. Where there is plenty of good pasturage, as in the newer districts of the country, or where stock-raisers are content to supply the demands of the local trade only, animals are generally sold off the grass, and very little winter fattening is attempted. On the other hand, farmers who grow large quantities of coarse grains and roots are encouraged to stable their stock to meet the pretty constant demand of the export trade.

With regard to the prevailing breeds of cattle, the farmers of Ontario continue to pursue the policy of cultivating such strains as combine the highest beefing with the highest milking qualities. The Durham grade, that is, the product of pure sires and native females, predominates by far over every other breed; the weight of testimony favours it as the most profitable in a mixed system of husbandry. In several of the St. Lawrence counties, and in a few western localities, where the dairy industry has reached such proportions as to justify farmers in selecting cows for their milking qualities alone, Ayrshires and Jerseys, and grades of these with native stock or with Shorthorns, are frequently found. The Holstein, too, appears to be rapidly growing into favour among dairymen. The Devon and the Hereford, as well as the much despised Canadian, have also their advocates for dairy purposes.

The market for live stock during the year was inactive, a comparative absence of demand and low prices being the rule. As a correspondent tersely expressed it: "The prospect of supplies for market is a great deal better than the prospect of a market for the supplies." There were a good many sales of cattle off the pastures for the British market, but at the close of the season buyers were scarce and large stocks had accumulated in the hands of farmers. The number of horses in the Province increased from 535,953 in 1884 to 558,809 in 1885, and the number of cattle from 1,925,670 in 1884 to 1,976,480 in 1885. The number of hogs was diminished from 916,158 in 1884 to 822,262 in 1885, owing chiefly to the large losses in last spring's litters. The statistics of sheep also show a great diminution, there having been 1,890,733 in 1884 against 1,755,605 in 1885. Correspondents attribute this, first of all, to absence of demand and low price for wool, which render it unprofitable to maintain sheep for that product alone; and, in the absence of that source of revenue sheep, simply as meat producers, do not pay so well as cattle and hogs. The poultry in the Province have increased from 6,237,606 in 1884 to 6,336,805 in 1885.

The following table, showing the average number and value of live stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land in the various districts and for the whole Province, affords material for interesting comparisons:

| DISTRICTS. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Poultry. | Value. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|----------|---------|
| Lake Erie..... | 58.7 | 179.3 | 145.3 | 126.8 | 733.5 | \$9.771 |
| Lake Huron..... | 49.9 | 209.6 | 180.4 | 59.8 | 562.5 | 10.174 |
| Georgian Bay.... | 48.4 | 188.1 | 217.7 | 81.7 | 550.8 | 9.253 |
| West Midland..... | 51.2 | 201.7 | 157.7 | 71.6 | 590.3 | 10.454 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 54.7 | 141.7 | 124.5 | 73.4 | 553.0 | 9.212 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa.... | 47.9 | 186.5 | 180.3 | 61.5 | 580.4 | 7.753 |
| East Midland..... | 49.3 | 176.8 | 156.2 | 65.0 | 493.0 | 8.188 |
| Northern Districts..... | 36.8 | 258.5 | 184.1 | 82.1 | 551.6 | 9.691 |
| The Province..... | 51.5 | 182.1 | 161.7 | 75.7 | 583.7 | 9.275 |

The provincial averages for the four years, 1882-5, are: horses, 51.0; cattle, 172.2; sheep, 175.7; pigs, 82.7; poultry, 562.2; value, \$9,091. Last year's average shows an increase in horses, cattle and poultry, and a decrease in sheep and pigs. The Lake Erie counties stand first in the number of horses, pigs and poultry per 1,000 acres, the Georgian Bay continues first in sheep, the Northern districts first in cattle, and the West Midland counties first in value. The apparent supremacy of the Northern districts in cattle is accounted for by the fact that the farmers of Muskoka and Parry Sound, while

generally having small areas of cleared land, are accustomed to pasture their cattle on the rich, natural and beaver meadows of that part of the country.

Some idea of the extent of the contraction in wool production last year may be found from the following comparison of the product for 1885 with the average annual product or the four years 1882-5 :

| | COARSE. | | FINE. | | Total Clip. |
|--------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | Fleece. | Pounds. | Fleece. | Pounds. | |
| 1885 | 925,314 | 5,161,975 | 180,056 | 924,891 | 6,086,866 |
| 1882-5 | 982,684 | 5,357,840 | 172,724 | 880,507 | 6,238,347 |

The following table gives a similar comparison, by county groups and for the province, of the average pounds weight of wool per fleece :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | | 1882-5. | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Coarse. | Fine. | Coarse. | Fine. |
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Lake Erie..... | 5.77 | 4.91 | 5.60 | 4.91 |
| Lake Huron..... | 5.74 | 5.34 | 5.68 | 5.37 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 5.69 | 5.16 | 5.46 | 5.22 |
| West Midland..... | 5.78 | 5.24 | 5.70 | 5.28 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 6.12 | 5.43 | 5.95 | 5.35 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa.... | 4.90 | 4.93 | 4.74 | 4.84 |
| East Midland..... | 5.29 | 4.90 | 5.17 | 4.87 |
| Northern Districts..... | 5.62 | 5.10 | 5.65 | 5.19 |
| The Province..... | 5.58 | 5.14 | 5.45 | 5.10 |

The provincial average for both kinds of wool for last year exceeds the average for the four years. For all the years the Lake Ontario counties have maintained the first place. Their average product last year exceeded the provincial average by about 9 oz. per fleece for coarse, and about 5 oz. per fleece for fine wool.

EXPORTS OF ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

The exports of horses, horned cattle and sheep from Canada, by numbers, value and price, during the past ten years, are shown by the Dominion trade returns to have been as follows :

| YEAR. | HORSES. | | | HORNED CATTLE. | | | SHEEP. | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|----------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | No. | Value. | Price. | No. | Value. | Price. | No. | Value. | Price. |
| | | \$ | \$ c. | | \$ | \$ c. | | \$ | \$ c. |
| 1876..... | 4,299 | 442,338 | 102 90 | 25,357 | 601,148 | 23 71 | 141,187 | 507,538 | 3 59 |
| 1877..... | 3,306 | 779,222 | 93 82 | 22,656 | 715,750 | 31 59 | 209,899 | 583,020 | 2 78 |
| 1878..... | 14,179 | 1,273,728 | 89 83 | 29,925 | 1,152,334 | 38 50 | 242,989 | 699,337 | 2 88 |
| 1879..... | 16,629 | 1,376,794 | 82 79 | 46,569 | 2,096,696 | 45 02 | 308,093 | 988,045 | 3 21 |
| 1880..... | 21,393 | 1,880,379 | 87 90 | 54,944 | 2,764,437 | 50 31 | 398,726 | 1,422,830 | 3 57 |
| 1881..... | 21,993 | 2,094,037 | 95 21 | 62,277 | 3,464,871 | 55 64 | 354,155 | 1,372,127 | 3 87 |
| 1882..... | 20,920 | 2,326,637 | 111 21 | 62,106 | 3,256,330 | 52 43 | 311,669 | 1,228,957 | 3 94 |
| 1883..... | 13,019 | 1,633,291 | 125 45 | 66,306 | 3,898,028 | 58 70 | 308,474 | 1,388,056 | 4 50 |
| 1884..... | 11,595 | 1,617,829 | 139 52 | 89,263 | 5,681,082 | 63 64 | 304,403 | 1,544,605 | 5 07 |
| 1885..... | 11,978 | 1,554,629 | 129 79 | 143,003 | 7,377,777 | 51 59 | 335,013 | 1,261,071 | 3 76 |

The exports of horses show a very rapid increase in the first six years, from 4,299 in 1876 to 21,993 in 1881, from which they have gradually fallen back to 11,978 in 1885, yet a high average price has been maintained. In the exports of horned cattle there has been a steady and remarkable advance every year of the period, indicating the great expansion of our foreign trade in fat stock. From 25,357 animals in 1876, the number has multiplied to no less than 143,003 in 1885, nearly six times as many, or an increase in the ten years of 464 per cent. But this statement alone does not reveal the whole extent of the added profit to the country; for, along with this extraordinary development in the bulk of the trade, the average price obtained per head has more than doubled—the increase being from \$23.71 in 1876 to \$63.64 in 1884 and \$51.59 in 1885. The total value in the first year was \$601,148, and in the last year \$7,377,777—over twelve times as much, or amounting in the ten years to the enormous increase of over 1127 per cent., as compared with the increase in number of 464 per cent. From this may be inferred the great improvement that has taken place in the character and quality of the cattle exported, and, by implication, of the general stock of the country. The export trade in sheep also shows a good development, though, as was of course to be expected to nothing like the extent of the cattle trade. The number of sheep exported has increased from 141,187 in 1876 to 335,043 in 1885, more than double, though the highest point was reached in 1880, when 398,726 were exported. The aggregate value has increased correspondingly, and the average price advanced steadily from 1877 to 1884 when it reached \$5.07, after which it dropped last year to \$3.75 per head. Our chief market for sheep is found in the United States. In this connection, the exports of wool from Canada for the ten years may be tabulated:

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Price per lb. |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| | lbs. | \$ | |
| 1876 | 2,907,229 | 933,601 | \$0.32 |
| 1877 | 2,476,484 | 698,974 | .28 |
| 1878 | 2,445,893 | 707,319 | .29 |
| 1879 | 3,013,587 | 691,894 | .23 |
| 1880 | 3,619,181 | 920,923 | .25 |
| 1881 | 1,404,123 | 409,683 | .29 |
| 1882 | 1,053,305 | 246,657 | .23 |
| 1883 | 1,375,572 | 280,530 | .20 |
| 1884 | 1,501,031 | 310,060 | .21 |
| 1885 | 989,925 | 196,178 | .20 |

In the first five years the exports showed a large increase in the quantity; yet so great a fall in the price occurred that, in 1880, 3,619,181 lbs. of wool sold for \$12,678 less than 2,907,229 lbs. sold for in 1876. In the last five years, notwithstanding some feeble attempts to recover, the general tendency both in quantities and values has been towards decline. Comparing the last year with the first year of the period, we find that the exports in 1885 amounted to but slightly over one-third in quantity, and not much more than one-fifth in value, of those of 1876, while the average price fell from 32 cents per lb. in 1876 to 20 cents in 1885, a drop of 38 per cent.

The production of eggs for export has grown to be an important and profitable industry of Canada. Its expansion during the past ten years is shown by the following:

statistics of the quantities and values of the annual exports from the whole Dominion, and the average price :

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Price per dozen. |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Doz. | | |
| 1876..... | 3,880,813 | \$508,425 | \$0.13 |
| 1877..... | 5,025,953 | 534,891 | .10 |
| 1878..... | 5,262,920 | 646,574 | .12 |
| 1879..... | 5,440,823 | 574,093 | .10 |
| 1880..... | 6,452,580 | 740,665 | .11 |
| 1881..... | 9,090,135 | 1,103,812 | .12 |
| 1882..... | 10,499,082 | 1,643,709 | .16 |
| 1883..... | 13,451,410 | 2,256,586 | .17 |
| 1884..... | 11,490,855 | 1,960,197 | .17 |
| 1885..... | 11,542,703 | 1,830,632 | .16 |

This is a very satisfactory exhibit, and all the more so as showing the double advantage to the country of an enhancing price simultaneously with an enlarging market. Thus, taking the first and the last year for comparison—although less favourable to a striking result than some others—1877 with 1883 or 1884, for example—we find that the quantity exported has nearly trebled, while the aggregate value has nearly quadrupled. This is the result of a rapidly growing demand in the United States.

The following table, covering the last six years, gives a comparison of (1) the total exports of eggs from Canada according to the Dominion trade returns, (2) the imports from Canada into the United States according to the American returns, and (3) the total imports from all countries into the United States, for each fiscal year ending June 30 :

| YEAR. | TOTAL EXPORTS FROM CANADA. | | IMPORTS FROM CANADA INTO UNITED STATES. | | TOTAL IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES. | |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|---|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Dozen. | | Dozen. | | Dozen. | |
| 1880..... | 6,452,580 | \$740,665 | 7,662,068 | \$894,349 | 7,773,492 | \$901,932 |
| 1881..... | 9,090,135 | 1,103,812 | 9,471,391 | 1,199,157 | 9,578,076 | 1,206,067 |
| 1882..... | 10,499,082 | 1,643,709 | 11,728,518 | 1,793,167 | 11,929,355 | 1,808,585 |
| 1883..... | 13,451,410 | 2,256,586 | 14,683,061 | 2,584,279 | 15,279,065 | 2,677,604 |
| 1884..... | 11,490,855 | 1,960,197 | 14,688,338 | 2,356,313 | 16,487,204 | 2,677,360 |
| 1885..... | 11,542,703 | 1,830,632 | 13,969,474 | 2,095,437 | 16,098,450 | 2,476,672 |
| Totals. | 62,526,765 | 9,539,901 | 72,202,850 | 20,922,702 | 77,145,642 | 11,748,220 |

It will be observed that the United States buy nearly all of their imported eggs from Canada. On the other hand, the great bulk of our egg exports are sent to that country. The American returns, indeed, show larger imports from Canada than our total exports, according to our own returns, and the former are no doubt the more accurate, for this reason : although eggs go into the United States free of duty, all imports of them are entered at the custom houses, while many exports are doubtless made from Canada without being entered here, owing to the less rigorous watchfulness of exports than of imports. The following figures for the last three years, from our Trade tables, will show

that of the total quantity of eggs exported to the United States from Canada, about 70 per cent. go from Ontario :

| YEAR. | TOTAL EXPORTS TO U.S. | | EXPORTS TO U.S. FROM ONTARIO. | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | doz. | \$ | doz. | \$ |
| 1883..... | 13,413,744 | 2,251,304 | 8,939,250 | 1,612,043 |
| 1884..... | 11,384,856 | 1,950,561 | 7,800,317 | 1,835,638 |
| 1885..... | 11,512,279 | 1,726,729 | 7,953,065 | 1,234,714 |

In the United States tables the imports from Ontario and Quebec are not given separately, but it is fair to assume that those from Ontario are at least in the same relative proportion as our own tables show.

Although Great Britain imports annually an immense quantity of eggs, they do not show so great a volume of increase as its imports of some other agricultural commodities. In the ten years from 1875 to 1884 they increased from 61,768,630 dozen to 82,800,730 dozen, not a very remarkable advance, relatively speaking, in that length of time.

Dealers evidently find the exportation of eggs much more profitable than that of poultry, for the latter in value amounts to less than one-tenth of the former. The returns for the whole Dominion for the exports of "poultry and other animals," (excluding horses, cattle, swine, and sheep) for the last ten years, are as follows :

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 |
| \$74,317 | \$48,303 | \$67,448 | \$90,880 | \$141,034 | \$133,963 | \$149,804 | \$161,229 | \$192,908 | \$175,475 |

During the ten years from 1875 to 1884 the total imports of poultry and game into Great Britain and Ireland increased from \$1,596,590 in the former year to \$3,263,854 in the latter. The following table, giving the total imports of horned cattle and sheep into the United Kingdom for the same ten years will indicate the growth of the market there for imported live stock during that period :

| YEAR. | CATTLE. | | SHEEP. | |
|------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| 1875 | 263,684 | £4,885,462 | 985,652 | £2,185,750 |
| 1876 | 271,576 | 4,860,440 | 1,041,329 | 2,226,952 |
| 1877 | 201,193 | 3,817,499 | 874,055 | 2,107,466 |
| 1878 | 253,462 | 5,080,702 | 892,125 | 2,171,904 |
| 1879 | 247,768 | 4,639,431 | 944,888 | 2,252,824 |
| 1880 | 389,724 | 7,793,960 | 941,121 | 2,266,436 |
| 1881 | 319,374 | 6,251,577 | 933,144 | 2,191,762 |
| 1882 | 343,699 | 6,655,590 | 1,124,391 | 2,558,827 |
| 1883 | 474,750 | 9,332,242 | 1,116,115 | 2,518,382 |
| 1884 | 425,507 | 8,271,020 | 945,042 | 2,149,704 |

While the trade in sheep has barely held its own, the mother country's imports of cattle have increased over 61 per cent. in the ten years. The following figures will show

What proportion of our total exports of these animals went to Great Britain and Ireland 1883 and 1884:

| | CATTLE. | | SHEEP. | |
|--|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1883. | 1884. | 1883. | 1884. |
| Canada exported | 66,396 | 89,263 | 308,474 | 304,403 |
| Great Britain and Ireland imported from Canada | 53,176 | 61,083 | 94,285 | 61,367 |

The great national importance of the export trade which has been brought under view in the tables and other statements given here will be apparent from the following comparisons of the relations towards each other of (1) the total aggregate exports of all kinds, (2) the aggregate exports of animals and their produce, and (3) the aggregate exports of agricultural products for the two five-year periods, from 1876 to 1880, and from 1881 to 1885, respectively:

| | 1876-80 | 1881-85 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Total aggregate exports of Dominion..... | \$331,652,632 | \$408,630,496 |
| Exports of animals and their produce..... | 83,568,224 | 110,446,436 |
| Exports of agricultural products..... | 95,760,587 | 102,039,894 |

In the first five years the exports of agricultural products exceeded those of animals and their produce by \$12,197,363, whereas in the second period the latter exceeded the former by \$8,406,542. Of the total exports, animals and their produce formed 25 per cent. in the first five years and 27 per cent. in the second, and agricultural products 29 per cent. in the first and 25 per cent. in the second period.

IMPORTS OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

The report of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa shows that during the year ending December 31, 1885, the imports of thorough-bred animals by Ontario farmers were as follows:

CATTLE.—At Quebec—109 Shorthorns, 15 Jerseys, 15 Herefords, 3 Galloways, 8 Sussex, 4 Holsteins, 30 Ayrshires—184. At Sarnia—3 Shorthorns, 71 Holsteins, 59 Jerseys, 2 Herefords,—135. Total cattle, 319. In 1884 the total number imported was 81, of which 201 were quarantined at Quebec and 80 at Sarnia.

SHEEP.—At Quebec—18 Cotswolds, 89 Southdowns, 1 Hampshire, 29 Dorsets, 38 Shropshires. Total sheep, 175. The total number imported in 1884 was 272.

SWINE.—At Quebec—2 Suffolk, 2 Essex, 28 Berkshire—32. At Sarnia.—11 White Chesters, 8 Poland Chinas, 14 Red Jerseys, 19 Yorkshires, 17 Berkshires—69. Total swine, 101.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

George Leak, Rochester, Essex: I think there is a greater supply of cattle than usual, which perhaps accounts for their poor condition. There was a plentiful supply of fodder throughout the winter.

N. A. Coste, Malden, Essex: The winter has been very severe for this part of the country—the most severe so far as known by any of the farmers of any winter on record. The cattle had to be fed much longer than usual, and sufficient fodder existed for all the requirements up to the end of April, but at present it is getting scarce. Grass, however, is at last coming up. Cattle are generally in fair condition, and no sickness prevails.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield, Essex: Store pigs look well, and there is a good supply of food. I never knew of a winter when so many sows lost their young: hogs will not be so plentiful as was expected.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex: Plenty of corn from last fall kept the live stock well.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex : There has been a great loss of young pigs ; many farmers lost both sows and pigs.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent : Fodder has been fairly plentiful and live stock looks well, with some few exceptions.

Thomas Bateman, Chatham, Kent : Live stock as a rule look better than after the long winter, especially cattle. Pigs are rather scarce, a few having died about a month ago from hog cholera.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Live stock look very well. Pigs are in good order, but around here a majority of sows pigged about the 17th of March, and the weather being excessively cold, the pigs were nearly all lost. Fodder has been abundant throughout the winter, but owing to the long cold winter and late spring it is getting pretty well cleaned out.

D. M. McCallum, Dunwich, Elgin : Cattle and horses are looking very well ; sheep are very poor, the winter being so close and dry. There was plenty of feed and of a good quality, hay especially.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin : Horses are fairly well now, but a great many have been affected with a kind of diphtheria or distemper ; a number of bad cases, but not many deaths. Hogs are scarce, a great many having lost their spring litters.

George Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk : The condition of live stock is good. The long, cold winter has pretty well exhausted the fodder supply, and as a consequence the animals in general are a little thin. Fodder was somewhat scarce, but there was always some to be obtained in our township.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand : Very good generally. Horses have had a distemper, which in many cases proved fatal. A number of lambs and young pigs have died, owing to the cold season.

J. H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand : A few young cattle have died of blackleg.

S. H. Van Every, Pelham, Welland : Live stock are generally in good condition ; a great many young pigs have died during the cold weather this spring.

Alex. Reid, Crowland, Welland : All in good condition. Plenty of fodder, and hay and oats have been very low in price all winter.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton : Cattle are in very good condition in this neighbourhood ; quite a number have died of actual starvation. Wasteful feeding in the early part of the season made fodder scarce in the spring.

Joseph H. Patterson, Dawn, Lambton : Horses are in good condition, but cattle are thin in flesh. The young pigs that were littered early have mostly perished from cold.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Live stock that have had proper attention are in good condition ; those that have wintered at the straw stack are very poor.

J. R. Smith, Plymouth, Lambton : Cattle are in average condition ; horses have suffered from distemper and some have died ; fodder very scarce.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Live stock are in fair condition. Great loss of lambs occurred owing to the cold spring. Sheep have suffered from a peculiar disease not understood by veterinary surgeons. The animal holds its head around to one side, falls off in condition rapidly, and dies in a short time in the majority of cases. I fancy it is an affection of the brain.

John Rudd, Goderich, Huron : Horses in good condition except where there are a few cases of pink eye ; cattle are healthy, but rather poor ; sufficient fodder, with economy in feeding.

Malcolm McDonald, West Wawanosh, Huron : Stock are healthy, but low in flesh. A large quantity of pressed hay was brought in by rail, which sold at \$15 to \$20 per ton.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce : Stock of all kinds are in poor condition on account of the great scarcity of feed. A large quantity of hay was imported and sold from \$18 to \$20 per ton.

William Welsh, Huron, Bruce : The necessity of warmer stabling ought to be sufficiently impressed on all, after the very severe winter we have had ; the greater comfort and saving of feed would soon pay for the extra expense.

Donald Blue, Huron, Bruce : Stock wintered in fair condition, notwithstanding the long severe winter. A number of lambs were lost, more through carelessness than from any disease among the sheep.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : Live stock generally had a hard winter ; the continued severe weather caused a scarcity of feed. Horses are generally in good condition, but cattle are very thin, as also are sheep and pigs. Fodder was very scarce towards the end of March and through April.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : Stock of all kinds are very poor ; fodder having been exceptionally scarce, great quantities of hay were imported at high prices.

Joseph McArdle, Proton, Grey : This township is best adapted for stock-raising, as grass, clover and all coarse grains grow well here, also roots. Our farmers are not particular enough about improving the stock. If some—and we have those that can afford it—would pay more attention to their stock and get some good thoroughbred bulls here, it would pay well.

William Irvine, Bentinck, Grey : Live stock in general are leaner this spring than for many years back. Fodder has not been so scarce for years as this winter, a large quantity of pressed hay being bought for cattle.

A. Elliott, Artemesia, Grey : The general condition of all kinds of live stock is good. There was sufficiency of fodder to meet all demands ; of course there were individual cases of scarcity, but there was sufficiency on the market.

Joseph K. Irving, Sydenham, Grey : I believe it would be much more profitable if farmers kept on third less cattle, in numbers, and if they fed the less number what they feed the large, they would have better returns than they now have.

J. R. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: Stock are generally good, but there has been some distemper among horses, with a few deaths. Fodder has not been so scarce for some years, but still there has been enough in its part.

George McLean, Oro, Simcoe: The condition of stock is not very good. The severe winter, together with a great scarcity of fodder towards spring, has caused considerable loss among sheep and lambs.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: Live stock are poor, cattle being the worst. Very many farmers are scarce of fodder, hay being \$20 per ton all spring.

John Hutton, Metcalfe, Middlesex: Horses look well, but cattle and sheep, as a rule, are not in good condition; hogs are scarce. Fodder is scarce and all is used up.

John Dawson, Williams West, Middlesex: Stock look very fair. Distemper has been quite bad and a few horses have died of it.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford East, Oxford: Stock are fair—quite as well as can be expected considering the severe winter; a number of farmers have lost their young pigs.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Stock are in fair condition. There has been a great deal of distemper among horses this winter and spring, and numbers have died from it. Fodder was plentiful during the winter, but it is now scarce on account of the late spring.

James Simmon, Maryborough, Wellington: A bad cough prevailing with horses; cattle a little thin; sheep not doing well and many lambs dying, but I do not know from what cause.

J. McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington: Stock are generally thin. Horses have been troubled with disease in the nature of colic, accompanied by a severe cough; it has proved fatal in some cases. Hay as very scarce and dear.

John McNab, Luther West, Wellington: Cattle are in poor condition. Numbers of mares are losing their foals, and in many instances have died themselves. Fodder is very scarce.

R. Rennelson, Dumfries N., Waterloo: The condition of live stock generally good, notwithstanding considerable disease among lambs, and rather heavy loss of ewes in lambing. This disease is, I suppose, called goitre. We see less or more of it every season on some farms, while on others it is unknown; and now and again it makes its appearance on a farm, where they have long been healthy. No ascertained system of treatment seems to be proof against the trouble.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin: Cattle are very poor, but horses are fair. Some sheep died from grub the nose. Fodder is very scarce.

Robert Gray, Mulmur, Dufferin: Live stock are generally in good condition; about one-third of the lambs died.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby, Lincoln: The condition of stock may be considered fair; some horse distemper has prevailed. No disease among pigs to my knowledge, that is among grown hogs, but a great many sows have lost their pigs in early spring. Some think it is a disease, but I am of the opinion that it was caused by confining sows too closely and having them too fat. There has been generally a sufficiency of fodder.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: Stock are in ordinary condition, but considerable distemper appeared among horses in this neighbourhood during the winter, some having a severe attack. There has been considerable fatality among young pigs, a great many being dead at birth; cannot account for it. The fodder supply has been sufficient, indeed abundant.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: Stock of all kinds are in good health. There was an unusual abundance of fodder to begin the winter with, and hay could scarcely be sold; but owing to the long, steady winter, feed has become very scarce and consequently high priced.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Stock has been well wintered and looks well; no disease of any kind except in hogs, and young pigs have done very badly. Hay has been plentiful, never having got over 12 a ton in our markets.

Archibald McKinnon, Caledon, Peel: Cattle are in good condition; sheep are doing very well; pigs have not been successful; two-thirds of the sows lost their pigs in March.

J. Bartholomew, Whitechurch, York: This has been a hard winter on stock by the long continued cold weather, but I have not heard of any disease. In general feed has been plentiful.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: Stock are in a healthy condition, but thin in flesh. Cattle are generally tabled yet, 15th May. There has been a sufficiency of fodder.

John Foott, Hope, Durham: The condition of live stock is rather low, especially cattle; considerable losses in young pigs. There was a plentiful supply of fodder and large quantities of old hay, but owing to the length and severity of the winter it is becoming scarce.

John A. Sprague, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: The condition of live stock is poor, particularly cattle. There has been a great scarcity of fodder.

John Sharp, Ernestown, Lennox: Stock generally wintered well, but owing to a scarcity of fodder towards spring, they have fallen off to some extent. Hay went up from \$7 in winter to \$15 in spring.

Thos. Lane, Denbigh, etc., Lennox and Addington: The condition of live stock is not very good. Cattle suffered from a spiral affection towards the end of winter, and partially lost the use of their limbs; cause, excessive cold. Fodder is scarce, hay selling at \$20 to \$25 per ton.

John Elkington, Palmerston, Frontenac: Cattle of all kinds are very poor. Hay was scarce at \$20 per ton, and straw was short also. Many settlers were chopping down maple trees to browse their stock as early as March 1st. I must here express an opinion that no food appears to bring cattle through so strong and hearty as maple browse.

Wm. A. Webster, Lansdowne, Leeds : With good stock men, live stock is all right; but alas! we have too many ill-bred and worse fed cattle, which is the fault of the men and not of the stock. No disease. Plenty of fodder in this township.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville : Live stock are in good condition, but there have been a few cases of horse distemper. A large number of lambs this spring.

James P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas : The condition of live stock is generally good. A great many young pigs died when from one to four weeks old. There have been a few cases of blackleg among cattle. Plenty of fodder.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry : Live stock is in very good condition. Distemper very prevalent among horses, and some have died. Enough of fodder in this locality.

John McLennan, Clarence, Russell : Cattle are generally thin; horses are in good condition; most of the young pigs are dying. Fodder was plentiful till late in the spring, but it is scarce now.

James Rutherford, Osgoode, Carleton : The condition of live stock is generally good. This is a remarkable season for twin lambs. There has been a great scarcity of fodder, except with those who had some left over from the previous year.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton : Farmers in this vicinity are improving very fast. A great deal of imported stock is being brought in.

Peter Dalglish, Adamston, Renfrew : Live stock are poor. Fodder very scarce, and hay went up to \$8 per ton.

Wm. Brownlee, Dalhousie, Lanark : Cattle are thin; horses in good condition; young pigs scarce, and a great many dying. Fodder very scarce.

Geo. Green, Ramsay, Lanark : The condition of live stock is only fair. There has been an unusual number of lambs this spring, but many have perished from cold. Fodder is fairly plentiful.

William Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria : Horses have come through all right, but cattle and sheep are generally very thin, owing to the scarcity of feed this spring. Pigs are in very good condition.

A. Howkins, Eldon, Victoria : I have been farming quite a number of years, but in all my recollection never was there such a scarcity of feed. Some farmers took their cattle to the woods and cut down trees for them to eat the buds. From \$3 to \$5 could be got for a load of straw and \$16 and \$17 for a ton of hay.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : Live stock of all kinds are looking well. We had an abundance of hay in this township last season, and our cattle have come through in fine condition. There will be a surplus of hay for another season.

William Anderson, Belmont, Peterborough : Cattle are very thin and weak on account of scarcity of fodder; hay sold for \$20 per ton.

George W. Deller, Cardiff, Haliburton : Horses have not suffered as much as other stock; cattle have literally starved, a large number having died of sheer want of food, and of those living a large majority are in a frightful condition which nothing can, at least this summer, rectify. There has been such a scarcity of fodder that whole herds have been kept alive on the tops of trees chopped down for the purpose.

James McGregor, Wollaston, Hastings : Live stock are in a very poor condition. The winter of January being unusually open many fed liberally, indeed, wasted it, and hay was sold to lumbermen at \$10 per ton, but towards spring the same parties bought at \$20 and many sold cattle to save buying fodder. Some cattle died of starvation.

James D. Smith, McLean and Ridout, Muskoka : Cattle are in a very poor condition; some have died. There has been a great mortality among calves, caused in some instances by bloat and in others through intense cold and bad condition of the majority of stables. There has also been great mortality among sheep many dying of grub in the head. Fodder has been very scarce; it reached the enormous price of \$30 a ton.

John Young, Armour, Parry Sound : Live stock generally are very poor, especially cattle. Owing to the construction of the N. and P. Junction Railway, hay is very scarce, being worth \$30 per ton, and very little to get.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

J. H. Morgan, Anderson, Essex : Hog cholera has been playing the mischief. Some farmers lost their whole stock.

D. McCall, Southwold, Elgin : Pastures have been good until about two weeks ago. Since then they have been very dry, and the grasshoppers have about destroyed everything green, except the corn.

Samuel MacColl, Dunwich, Elgin : Fat stock are kept up to a better than usual condition at this season of the year, they being shifted to the fresh second growth pastures which are yet ample. Not much attention given to dairy produce at present, as the market for it will not pay its manufacture.

Geo. Cruise, Walsingham, Norfolk : Never in my life have I seen pasture fields looking so brown. I would think the grass completely dead in some places, and as a consequence the live stock have a hungry look. They are healthy, though. Not many fat animals.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : Pasture is good, and good pasture makes fat horses, sheep and cattle. A good many have quit keeping sheep, or keep only a few. There does not seem to be much money in raising wool at 17 to 22 cents per pound. Farmers are going more into raising cattle for export.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Large quantities of grass fed cattle and sheep sent to England and other markets. Prices have been fair, but not equal to last year by half a cent.

B. P. Mitchell, Howick, Huron : There having been frequent rains this summer, the pastures have been very good. Stock are not so good as they might be ; the hard winter told severely on them. Horses, by their general appearance, fared better than cattle. Fat stock few.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : Pastures at present poor on account of drought and want of more sowing of mixed grasses.

Thos. Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant : Sheep good, but numbers decreasing owing to the very low price of wool.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Live stock are doing well. Farmers are taking more interest in stock than formerly and take better care of them, and as a consequence the live stock of the township are improving year by year.

James Graham, Scugog, Ontario : The grasshoppers are so plentiful that they have destroyed all the old pastures.

John Riddell, South Monaghan, Northumberland : Seventy-five per cent. of the old clover having been killed last spring the pastures were left thin, and the late drought has made them poor for the season of the year. Live stock generally have suffered thereby to some extent.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Pastures never so good within my recollection. There has been no lack of rain since vegetation commenced, and rather too much for low land. Stock of all descriptions in good condition, and increased in number as compared with last year. As to prices : horses, high ; milch cows, medium ; two and three year olds, fair ; sheep, low. Fat grazing stock for sale not abundant, but increasing yearly. Present price for three year olds, \$23 to \$25.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : There will be an increased amount of beef cattle on account of good grass and the low price of cheese and butter. Many farmers will reduce their cow stock ; all old and poor ones will be weeded out, which in the end will be an improvement.

Alex. Buchanan, South Gower, Grenville : Not many fat stock, but a great quantity of store stock that are in very good butcher's condition, owing to the excellence of the pastures. More beef cattle raising than for many years.

John J. Watson, Brudenell, Renfrew : In some places the grasshoppers have completely destroyed the pastures. They are as thick as hail on the ground after a storm, and devour everything—leaves, flowers, grain and vegetable tops.

John H. Delamere, Minden, Haliburton : Pastures have been excellent up to the latter part of July, when they became somewhat dried up, but they are looking better now. Horses, cattle and sheep are generally in first-class condition. Pigs somewhat scarce here this year. There will be quite a large number of young cattle fit for beef (grass fed) to dispose of here. No stall feeding done. No cheese being made here now, but butter is plentiful and good, as up to the end of July pastures (which were very late starting) have been particularly good, having had tolerably showery weather in May and June.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. H. Morgan, Anderdon, Essex : The competition of foreign wool is killing our wool growing industry. The Michigan farmer gets 10 cents per lb. more for his wool than we do.

A. M. Wigle & Son, Gosfield, Essex : There is a great surplus of general purpose horses. Cattle and sheep are picked up as fast as they are ready for market. Hogs in some parts of the country died off immensely, but this township was spared. There are many very fine hogs in Gosfield.

J. G. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : More enterprise is shown yearly in the quality of stock. There is plenty of corn and a big supply of hogs, but prices are likely to be low.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent : The young and thrifty cattle have been picked up by Americans and shipped west.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin : Sheep are not so plentiful as usual ; wool is too low in price.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk : Cattle are very low, and there is no sale for them. Hogs have been mostly bought up live weight and shipped off.

J. A. Ramsden, Humberstone, Welland : We have a good many fat cattle and any quantity of sheep, with a very poor market for both. Hogs are healthy and in good supply, and cheap. There is any amount of stuff for market, but no market.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland : Our cattle look fine, as we have had a fine summer for pasture. I find that stock pays better than raising grain. Markets are very dull and low.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : Many farmers are turning their attention to stock raising and fattening cattle. Prices are not high, but compare favourably with the prices realized for other farm produce. There is no disease of any kind that I have heard of amongst any animals in Moore.

John Grant, Sombra, Lambton : The pastures have been extra good all the season, and all stock are in a very thriving condition.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron : A great many young cattle that ought to have been fed here have been bought up and shipped away.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron : The tendency at present in this locality is to raise beef for the English market, and in order to be successful none but pure-bred male animals should be used. Both breeders and feeders, as well as those who buy and ship, lose money on rough animals, as even in dull times a first-class compost animal always commands a good price in the old country markets when rough animals can hardly be sold at any price.

John Anderson, East Wawanosh, Huron: Cattle did not seem to put on flesh this summer, although there was lots of grass; but it was so wet that there was not so much nutriment in it to put on flesh as there is in a middling dry season.

Thomas Askin, Amabel, Bruce: There is not much beef made here; but the farmers are turning their minds more to stock than they were.

Daniel McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce: Live stock are in good condition, and will have at least one month advantage in the stall over last year. I notice a very great improvement in both quantity and quality of live stock exhibits at our township shows this fall, more especially in cattle and horses of the Durham and heavy draught classes. It is certainly a noticeable fact that *scrubs must go*.

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce: There should be a law to fine any farmer who lets a scrub bull run at large.

John Booth, Normandy, Grey: Scrub cattle and scrub bulls in particular are still the plague of the settlement.

Wm. H. Free, St. Vincent, Grey: There has been a great improvement within the last two years in the young horse stock of this section. The introduction of first-class stallions is beginning to tell greatly. The companies formed—viz., the Sydenham and St. Vincent Stock Importing Co., and the Meaford Importing Co.—have been a great benefit, and this idea is well worthy the consideration of other sections.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey: Fall pastures are really good, owing to copious rains and warm weather, and consequently live stock are in extra good condition.

W. S. Porter, Keppel, Grey: At the fair on the 15th of this month cows that two years ago sold for \$4 were sold for \$24.

Alex. Stephen, Sullivan, Grey: The fattening of cattle is not up to that of former years at this period. Sheep and hogs are in better condition. The supply at present seems to be greater than the demand, and prices are considerably lower than they have been in former years.

Joseph M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey: The prospect of supplies for market is a great deal better than the prospect of a market for the supplies.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: Pastures are good and stock in very fair condition, but cheaper than for some years. A good stocker can be bought for three and a half cents per lb. Considerable stock is likely to be held over till next year.

R. W. Giffin, West Nissouri, Middlesex: Most of the heavy stock that is fit for shipping has been bought up. The lighter stock will be kept over for early beef next spring. Sheep are not paying, and farmers are going out of them.

S. C. Smith, East Oxford, Oxford: Very little interest has been taken in sheep for the last two or three years by the farmers of this township.

Thomas Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant: Flocks of sheep are greatly diminished owing to the low price of wool.

Thomas Dunn, Oakland, Brant: The supply of hogs for market will probably be small owing to the presence of the so-called hog cholera in some sections.

F. R. Hamilton, Hibbert, Perth: There will be considerable stall-feeding done. A great many are going out of sheep altogether.

W. D. Wood, Eramosa, Wellington: Fattening of stock will be less gone into on account of scarcity of roots.

Alex. Butchart, West Luther, Wellington: There is plenty of fodder for stock this winter. If people in this part would get good houses for their stock, it would pay them double over.

R. Rennelson, North Dumfries, Waterloo: There has been in some instances much loss of sheep. I have lost eleven this summer out of fifty-five, chiefly by derangement of the digestive organs, sometimes induced by continued drenching rains. Long-woolled sheep are at a great discount in the country at present. The Southdown, with his compact form and unrivalled quality, is thought small for crossing; hence a demand for the larger Downs; amongst these I think the Hampshire entitled to the first place because of his great bone, early maturity, and nearest approach to the Southdown in quality.

Thomas Shaw, Binbrook, Wentworth: Sheep are just about holding their own. More short wools are coming in.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Farmers in this fruit section should carry more stock; fruit growing and stock raising go hand in hand. Fruit requires much labour and much manure. Keeping an extra heavy stock, even at a small direct profit, enables us to get a large quantity of good manure, and gives employment to part, at least, of the summer hands for the year. There are very few flocks of sheep. Ten years ago there were ten flocks to one now.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: I do not think as many beef cattle are fed in this locality as there were a few years ago.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Sheep are scarce; fewer of them are kept each year.

J. Bartholomew, Whitechurch, York: Cattle are not looking as well as might be expected in some places, for the condition of pastures. I think on account of so much rain the grass has been soft and lacking in substance.

Philip McRae, Mars, Ontario: I do not think farmers will go into fattening stock very extensively this fall, on account of the lowness of prices.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham : Prices are so low that people feel discouraged and are not putting their cattle up.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Sheep are becoming scarce. Farmers find that cattle pay better than sheep, with the low price for wool.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : There has been a vast improvement both in the stock and in the way of keeping them. All kinds look well.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac : There is a heavy supply. Prices rule low.

G. F. Deane, Lansdowne, Leeds : Stock are thin, owing to excessive moisture and cool weather.

John B. Wilson, Lansdowne, Leeds : Fall pasture has been fairly good, but not the best, as the weather has been too cold for good growth. Live stock of all kinds seem to be in fair condition. Hogs are being fattened owing to the low price of grain.

S. Chalmers, Wolford, Grenville : Cattle sold well, and a good many have been sold.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry : Large quantities of sheep and lambs were sold for the Boston market.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry : There are plenty of cattle and hogs for sale, but the demand is not good.

Wm. Ferguson, West Hawkesbury, Prescott ; Pastures were never known to be so bad as they have been this season all through.

R. Serson, Fitzroy, Carleton : From what I saw at the fall fairs, cattle are in poor condition, and very low prices were realized.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton : Pastures are not very good, the weather on the whole having been cold and dry. Stock are in fair condition.

A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew : The supplies are here all right, but we don't see the market.

F. Train, Somerville, Victoria : This part of the country is more adapted for raising stock—sheep and cattle—than for grain, as it cannot be beat for oats, hay and roots; and a great number of the farmers are turning their attention to stock raising and importing good Durham and Polled Angus males and good flocks of sheep. Cattle this year are very cheap and farmers are letting them all go, being afraid of running short of feed, as they did last year; but I believe it will be better to have them cleaned out, as they are of an inferior breed, and better stock, if fewer of them, will take their place.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria : Live stock are not in as good a condition as usual. They were very thin in the spring, and this retarded their improvement.

Hamilton Spence, Dummer, Peterborough : Pastures are very short and cattle are very thin, but sheep in good condition; pigs are fair, but very few are raised for market.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough : There is not much preparation for stall-feeding, as the prospects of remunerative prices are very gloomy. Farmers are selling their hogs off the stubble for what they will bring.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterborough : There is plenty of stock of all kinds, but I think many animals are slaughtered in a half-fed condition, as there is no expectation of paying prices.

A. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton : Pastures are very bare, having been eaten by grasshoppers.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : There has been but light growth in the pastures owing to the dry season.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka : There is a good supply of all sorts of live stock, but hardly any market. It is hard to sell anything this fall.

CHEESE.

The results of the past year's operations in cheese making have been rather unsatisfactory. Of late years the profitableness of this industry has stimulated a largely increasing production. Factories have been springing up in all parts of the country, and, affording farmers an easy and remunerative means of disposing of their milk, have tended to displace the old system of home dairying. This expansion, promoted as it has been during the past year by generally good pasturage, and accompanied by a weakened demand both at home and abroad, has resulted in a considerable drop in prices, so that at the close of the season there were large stocks of cheese in the country waiting for a market. The prevailing feeling among dairymen, however, is that this inactivity is only temporary, and that the Canadian cheese industry, which has attained such enormous proportions, must soon revive with a return of an active foreign demand; therefore there is no diminution in the number of factories in operation. The following table shows the

total number of factories in the Province, and estimated quantities of milk used, quantities and values of the product, etc., for 1883, 1884 and 1885, together with the various averages for the three years :

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | Averages. 1883-5. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. of factories in operation..... | 752 | 751 | 635 | 713 |
| Pounds of milk used..... | 733,437,254 | 685,964,727 | 539,696,197 | 653,032,726 |
| Pounds of cheese made..... | 71,209,719 | 66,939,573 | 53,513,032 | 63,887,441 |
| Value of cheese..... \$ | 5,781,469 | 6,998,889 | 5,589,339 | 6,123,232 |
| Value of cheese per lb..... cts | 8.119 | 10.456 | 10.445 | 9.584 |
| Pounds of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese | 10.300 | 10.248 | 10.085 | 10.222 |
| Value of product of 100 lbs. of milk..... cts | 78.83 | 102.03 | 103.56 | 93.77 |
| Average per factory of milk used..... lbs | 975,315 | 913,402 | 849,915 | 916,323 |
| Do. of cheese made..... lbs | 94,694 | 89,134 | 84,272 | 89,646 |
| Do. of value of cheese..... | 7,688 | 9,319 | 8,802 | 8,592 |

These comparisons afford a very clear and striking view of the great fall in value that has occurred. The average price per pound obtained last year was but a trifle over eight cents, a much lower rate than has ruled in any of the years for which the Bureau has received returns. While the number of factories in operation in 1885 was practically the same as in 1884, their production amounted to over $4\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds more, and yet the aggregate value of the greater product was upwards of \$1,200,000 less than that of the smaller product of the preceding year.

The following statements are compiled from direct returns made to the Bureau by the factories themselves :

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | Averages 1883-5. |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| No. of factories reported | 433 | 445 | 385 | 421 |
| Quantity of milk used .. lbs. | 436,335,359 | 426,260,665 | 327,353,679 | 396,649,901 |
| Quantity of cheese made..... lbs. | 42,479,047 | 41,595,027 | 32,495,811 | 38,889,962 |
| Total value of cheese..... \$ | 3,446,514 | 4,357,208 | 3,396,882 | 3,733,535 |
| No. of patrons..... | 26,300 | 24,015 | 19,797 | 23,371 |
| Average No. of patrons per factory..... | 61 | 54 | 51 | 56 |
| Average No. of cows whose milk was supplied | 154,824 | 158,366 | 117,577 | 143,589 |
| Average No. of cows per factory..... | 358 | 356 | 305 | 341 |
| Average yield of milk per cow..... lbs. | 2,818 | 2,692 | 2,784 | 2,762 |
| Average produce of cheese per cow lbs. | 274.4 | 262.7 | 276.4 | 270.8 |
| Average value of product per cow..... \$ | 22.26 | 27.51 | 28.89 | 26.00 |
| Average return for each patron..... \$ | 131.05 | 181.44 | 171.59 | 159.75 |
| Average No. of working days..... | 157 | 159 | 156 | 157 |

It is to be regretted that, as these returns are not compulsory, more than a third of the total number of factories neglect to send them, and the number sent last year was little under that of the year before. Incomplete as they are, however, they do represent pretty accurately the general condition of the cheese industry, and form reliable data from which to compute the total product of the country, as in the first table,

number of factories in operation being known. The increased number of patrons, notwithstanding the smaller number of factories reporting, indicates the degree to which the pursuit of dairying is extending among the farmers; yet, owing to the prevailing low prices, the average return of money to each patron was \$50 less last year than the year before, and nearly \$30 less than the average of the three past years. The effect of the fine pasturage of the year is seen in the yield of milk as well as the product of cheese per cow, both of which were above the average.

The following returns of the year's operations by counties, from the principal cheese-making districts of Eastern and Western Ontario respectively, form a basis for some interesting comparisons:

| WESTERN. | Days worked. | Cows. | Milk. | Yield of milk per cow per— | | Cheese. | Value. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|------|------------|--------------|
| | | | | Season. | Day. | | |
| | No. | No. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Elgin..... | 166 | 3,714 | 11,874,815 | 3,197 | 19.3 | 1,134,770 | 93,968 72 |
| Norfolk..... | 167 | 5,407 | 15,942,620 | 2,949 | 17.6 | 1,540,896 | 124,393 25 |
| Lambton..... | 151 | 3,630 | 10,583,517 | 2,916 | 19.3 | 1,003,429 | 83,360 60 |
| Huron..... | 146 | 4,694 | 13,699,203 | 2,918 | 20.0 | 1,302,318 | 110,255 95 |
| Bruce..... | 131 | 4,377 | 11,543,989 | 2,637 | 20.1 | 1,109,904 | 92,292 92 |
| Middlesex..... | 169 | 10,598 | 33,291,611 | 3,141 | 18.6 | 3,148,972 | 263,771 74 |
| Oxford..... | 179 | 13,599 | 43,158,641 | 3,174 | 17.7 | 4,129,068 | 345,273 24 |
| Perth..... | 156 | 8,570 | 24,726,326 | 2,885 | 18.5 | 2,374,447 | 203,879 46 |
| Wellington..... | 144 | 3,960 | 11,376,906 | 2,873 | 20.0 | 1,091,497 | 89,396 76 |
| Totals and averages..... | 162 | 58,549 | 176,197,628 | 3,009 | 18.6 | 16,835,301 | 1,406,592 64 |
| EASTERN. | | | | | | | |
| Northumberland..... | 157 | 5,621 | 16,669,025 | 2,965 | 18.9 | 1,624,013 | 127,086 72 |
| Prince Edward..... | 149 | 3,786 | 10,392,995 | 2,745 | 18.4 | 1,019,101 | 77,155 88 |
| Lennox and Addington..... | 155 | 4,790 | 13,383,217 | 2,794 | 18.1 | 1,314,391 | 102,902 47 |
| Frontenac..... | 152 | 5,064 | 14,218,755 | 2,808 | 18.5 | 1,376,574 | 108,859 79 |
| Leeds and Grenville..... | 168 | 19,139 | 53,090,181 | 2,774 | 16.5 | 5,293,667 | 418,721 47 |
| Simcoe..... | 154 | 6,818 | 17,508,815 | 2,568 | 16.7 | 1,753,749 | 138,984 68 |
| Peterborough..... | 145 | 3,126 | 8,241,128 | 2,636 | 18.2 | 797,557 | 63,018 52 |
| Castroville..... | 164 | 12,970 | 37,315,305 | 2,877 | 17.5 | 3,731,803 | 292,634 11 |
| Totals and averages..... | 160 | 61,314 | 170,819,421 | 2,786 | 17.4 | 16,910,855 | 1,329,363 64 |

These figures are for factories which furnish complete data only. The following comparisons of averages, covering the past three years, relate to the same counties:

| | WESTERN COUNTIES. | | EASTERN COUNTIES. | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| | 1885. | 1883-5. | 1885. | 1883-5. |
| No. of factories in operation..... | 227 | 227 | 283 | 265 |
| No. of working days..... | 162 | 162 | 160 | 159 |
| Averages per factory of— | | | | |
| Milk used.....lbs. | 1,276,794 | 1,208,134 | 970,565 | 917,970 |
| Cheese made.....lbs. | 121,995 | 115,872 | 96,084 | 91,909 |
| Value of cheese.....\$ | 10,193 | 11,473 | 7,553 | 8,569 |
| No. of patrons..... | •76 | 73 | 53 | 48 |
| No. of cows..... | 424.27 | 409.26 | 348.38 | 333.88 |
| Yield of milk per cow— | | | | |
| For the season.....lbs. | 3,009 | 2,952 | 2,786 | 2,749 |
| Per day.....lbs. | 18.64 | 18.26 | 17.41 | 17.34 |
| Product of cheese per cow— | | | | |
| For the season.....lbs. | 287.54 | 283.12 | 275.81 | 275.27 |
| Per day.....lbs. | 1.78 | 1.75 | 1.72 | 1.73 |
| Value of product per cow— | | | | |
| For the season.....\$ | 24.02 | 28.03 | 21.68 | 25.67 |
| Per day.....\$. cts. | 14.8792 | 17.3412 | 13.5479 | 16.1881 |
| Lbs. of milk to make 1 lb. of cheese..... | 10.4660 | 10.4265 | 10.1012 | 9.9878 |
| Value of cheese per lb.....cts. | 8.3550 | 9.9017 | 7.8610 | 9.3236 |
| Value of product of 100 lbs of milk.....cts. | 79.83 | 94.97 | 77.82 | 93.35 |

The western counties, with 2,765 fewer cows than the eastern, produced 5,378,20 lbs. more milk. Of this difference, however, over 2,000,000 lbs. are accounted for by the two working days enjoyed by the west above the number in the east. On the other hand the cheese-producing quality of the eastern milk surpasses that of the western; for, though less in quantity, both per cow and in the total product, it yielded 75,554 lbs. more cheese or, to make the comparison more definite, a pound of cheese was made from 10.1012 lb. of milk in the east against 10.4660 lbs. in the west. This difference, however, between the two districts appears to be diminishing; in 1884 it was about one-twentieth of a pound less than in 1883, and in 1885 it was about one-tenth of a pound less than in 1884, the difference last year being only a little over one-third of a pound of milk. In connection with this part of the comparison it should be noted that in the product per cow, of cheese as well as of milk, the west somewhat surpasses the east. Thus, while the milk of the former district possesses a slight advantage as to quantity, that of the latter appears to have a corresponding advantage in cheese-making properties.

The difference in the price of cheese in the two districts more than deprives the west of the advantage of its larger product, which brought \$77,229 less than the product of the east. There was, however, less discrepancy in value last year than the year before, while the average excess in the west per 100 lbs. in 1884 was 61½ cents, in 1885 it was but 49½ cents. With this difference, the average product of an eastern cow for the season was worth \$2.34 less to its owner than that of a western cow.

While the factories are considerably more numerous in the eastern counties than in the western—283 against 227—the individual factories in the latter district are evidently as a rule larger, judging from the averages of milk used and cheese produced, and the average number of patrons and cows to each factory.

Some interesting comparisons may be instituted between the different counties. In both 1884 and 1883 Oxford and Middlesex were the only counties in the Province in which the season's yield of milk per cow exceeded the standard of 3000 lbs.; last year Elgin not only joins them but surpasses them both, and that with a smaller number of working days. All three counties, however, enjoyed a season of milk supply considerably longer than the average, and that is what enabled them to make their high record. The counties of Wellington, Huron and Bruce exceed the most productive of them in the daily yield of milk per cow. With the same number of working days as Oxford, Wellington and Huron would each have given a return of 3,580 lbs. for the season, and Bruce 3,598 lbs., against Oxford's 3,174 lbs. In 1884 Huron gave the highest average daily yield of milk per cow, 20 lbs.; in 1885 it remained at the same figure, but Bruce took the lead with 20.1 lbs. In the season's value of product per cow, Oxford stands first at \$25.39, which, though \$3.04 more than the provincial average for 1885, is \$2.21 less than that of 1884, and \$7.41 less than Oxford's own record in that year, when also it headed the list. Elgin came second last year at \$25.30, and Middlesex third at \$24.89. In eastern Ontario, Hastings came first at \$22.56, Dundas second at \$21.90, and Leeds and Grenville third at \$21.88.

BUTTER.

Farmers were asked last year, as usual, to make reports to the Bureau of the total quantity of butter made by them in 1884; but as many do not keep very accurate record of their product and made no return, the statistics on this subject are necessarily defective. The total quantity given was 31,887,745 lbs., against 32,844,269 lbs., in 1883, both of which numbers are certainly far below the mark by probably one-third or more.

The number of creameries reported in operation was 27, being four more than in 1884, and the same number as in 1883. Of these, the number making returns was 13, against 8 in the previous year, and 12 in 1883. The following table gives the statistics in detail of the creameries reporting for 1885, and the totals for the two preceding years:

| COUNTIES. | CREAMERIES. | | | No. of Patrons. | BUTTER. | | CHEESE. | | Total value of produce. | Average price of butter per lb. | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | No. in operation. | No. making butter. | No. making cheese. | | Quantity made. | Value. | Quantity made. | Value. | | | |
| | | | | | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | \$ c. | cts. | |
| Lambton | 1 | 1 | .... | 75 | 25,951 | 4,825 34 | ..... | ..... | 4,825 34 | 18.60 | |
| Huron | 4 | 2 | .... | 160 | 67,197 | 12,921 71 | ..... | ..... | 12,921 71 | 19.23 | |
| Bruce | 6 | 2 | .... | 239 | 93,359 | 18,362 13 | ..... | ..... | 18,362 13 | 19.67 | |
| Perth..... | 1 | 1 | .... | 13 | 4,312 | 862 50 | ..... | ..... | 862 50 | 20.00 | |
| Wellington | 1 | 1 | .... | 200 | 63,337 | 12,285 79 | ..... | ..... | 12,285 79 | 19.40 | |
| Waterloo | 2 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 19,542 | 3,896 91 | 72,238 | 4,441 24 | 8,333 15 | 19.94 | |
| York | 1 | 1 | .... | 37 | 6,975 | 1,315 24 | ..... | ..... | 1,315 24 | 18.86 | |
| Prince Edward.. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 52 | 8,331 | 1,720 09 | 54,353 | 3,343 45 | 5,063 54 | 20 65 | |
| Dundas | 3 | 2 | .... | 86 | 61,343 | 12,793 69 | ..... | ..... | 12,793 69 | 20 86 | |
| Stormont | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | 3,000 | 600 00 | ..... | ..... | 600 00 | 20.00 | |
| Other Counties.. | 6 | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Totals for { | 1885 | 27 | 13 | 2 | 912 | 353,347 | 69,583 40 | 126,591 | 7,784 69 | 77,368 09 | 19.69 |
| | 1884 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 540 | 147,924 | 32,087 76 | 259,688 | 20,785 86 | 52,873 62 | 21.69 |
| | 1883 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 639 | 243,902 | 51,816 99 | 134,446 | 11,218 28 | 63,035 27 | 21.33 |

Of the 13 creameries reporting, only two made cheese as well as butter last year, against three in each of the two preceding years, the remaining 11 devoting themselves exclusively to the production of butter. This reduction was in the county of Prince Edward, where in 1884 there were two combination creameries against only one last year. It may probably be taken as an evidence of growth in the creamery system, that while for the creameries giving returns the average number of patrons was nearly the same, yet the average product shows an immense increase in 1885 over the preceding year. With an average of seventy patrons for each year, the average product per creamery was 27,180 lbs. of butter in 1885 against 18,500 in 1884, and the average value of the product was \$5,352 in 1885 against \$4,022 in 1884, although the price of butter ruled exactly two cents per lb. lower in the latter year than in the former. The counties of Huron and Bruce show the greatest development of the creamery system, both as to number of creameries and number of patrons. Outside of those counties, where the system appears to have obtained a firm foothold, those establishments have not yet gone beyond the experimental stage. The great bulk of the butter produced in Ontario is a home-made article of extremely varying quality. The large number of patrons reported from Wellington are those contributing to the creamery in operation at the Model Farm.

The following table gives a comparison of results for the past three years :

| | BUTTER MAKING. | | | BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING. | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
| No. of creameries | 8 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Average number of patrons.. | 671 | 335 | 281 | 101 | 205 | 95 |
| Average No. of cows..... | 3,490 | 1,591 | 1,140 | 606 | 1,000 | 803 |
| Quantity of butter made..lbs | 272,972 | 118,288 | 94,883 | 27,873 | 29,636 | 56,930 |
| Quantity of cheese made..lbs | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126,591 | 259,688 | 134,446 |
| Value of product\$ | 54,010.59 | 25,717.21 | 19,618.88 | 13,401.69 | 27,156.41 | 23,608.99 |
| Value of— | | | | | | |
| Season's product, per cow, \$ | 15.48 | 16.16 | 17.21 | 22.11 | 27.16 | 29.40 |
| Daily product, per cow, cts | 11.16 | 13.71 | 14.50 | 14.36 | 17.84 | 18.50 |
| Average date of opening | May 14. | June 3. | May 21. | May 3. | May 14. | May 1. |
| Average date of closing | Oct. 25. | Oct. 20. | Oct. 9. | Oct. 26. | Oct. 26. | Nov. 1. |
| Average No. of days worked. | 139 | 118 | 119 | 154 | 152 | 159 |

This statement seems to indicate the combination system to be more profitable than the single system of butter alone ; for under the former the value of last season's product per cow was \$22.11 against \$15.48 under the latter, a difference of \$6.63, or a difference in the value of the daily product of 3.2 cents per cow, and it was considerably more in the previous year. It is questionable whether the value of the milk for feeding purposes would be equal to this difference. However, the insufficiency of the data furnished in the above table, and the evident preference of butter-makers for the creamery system proper, render it unsafe to rely on this as a general deduction.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The exports of butter and cheese from Canada for the past ten years, by quantities and values, as shown by the Dominion Trade returns, together with the average ruling price of the same, have been as follows :

| YEAR. | CHEESE. | | | BUTTER. | | |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Price per lb. | Quantity. | Value. | Price per lb. |
| | lbs. | \$ | cts. | lbs. | \$ | cts. |
| 1876 | 35,024,090 | 3,751,268 | 11 | 12,250,066 | 2,540,894 | 21 |
| 1877 | 35,930,524 | 3,748,575 | 10 | 14,691,789 | 3,073,409 | 21 |
| 1878 | 38,054,294 | 3,997,521 | 11 | 13,006,626 | 2,382,237 | 18 |
| 1879 | 46,414,035 | 3,790,300 | 8 | 14,307,977 | 2,101,897 | 15 |
| 1880 | 40,368,678 | 3,893,366 | 10 | 18,535,362 | 3,058,069 | 16 |
| 1881 | 49,255,523 | 5,510,443 | 11 | 17,649,491 | 3,573,034 | 20 |
| 1882 | 50,807,049 | 5,500,868 | 11 | 15,161,839 | 2,936,156 | 19 |
| 1883 | 58,041,387 | 6,451,870 | 11 | 8,106,447 | 1,705,817 | 21 |
| 1884 | 69,755,423 | 7,251,989 | 10 | 8,075,537 | 1,612,481 | 20 |
| 1885 | 79,655,367 | 8,265,240 | 10 | 7,330,788 | 1,430,905 | 20 |

Our exports of cheese have from year to year steadily and enormously increased, having more than doubled during the period. This very gratifying fact is, of course, due to the excellent quality of Canadian cheese and the high reputation it has established for itself in European markets. On the other hand our butter exports, although showing an apparently healthy increase during the first half of the period, have declined rapidly during the latter half, until last year they were less than 60 per cent. of those of ten years ago, and less than 40 per cent. of those of 1880. This very serious decline cannot be due to any fall in price, for that has been well maintained, nor to any weakening of the foreign demand, for the British trade returns show a larger relative increase in the imports of butter into the United Kingdom during the period under review than of cheese, as will be shown from the following table of comparison, extending from 1875 to 1884 :

| YEAR. | BUTTER (including Butterine). | CHEESE. | YEAR. | BUTTER (including Butterine). | CHEESE. |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | cwts. | cwts. | | cwts. | cwts. |
| 1875 | 1,467,870 | 1,627,748 | 1880 | 2,326,305 | 1,775,997 |
| 1876 | 1,659,402 | 1,531,204 | 1881 | 2,047,341 | 1,840,090 |
| 1877 | 1,637,403 | 1,653,920 | 1882 | 2,169,717 | 1,694,623 |
| 1878 | 1,796,517 | 1,968,859 | 1883 | 2,334,473 | 1,799,704 |
| 1879 | 2,045,399 | 1,789,721 | 1884 | 2,475,436 | 1,927,139 |

Thus, while the imports of cheese into the United Kingdom increased from 1,531,204 cwts. in 1876 (the first year included in our table of exports) to 1,927,139 cwts. in 1884 (the last year for which British returns are available) an increase of 395,935 cwts., or about 26 per cent., the imports of butter (including butterine) increased from 1,659,402 cwts. in 1876 to 2,475,436 cwts. in 1884, an increase of 816,034 cwts., or over 49 per cent. These figures establish the existence of a market in Great Britain for our butter if our farmers and dairymen are willing to compete for it. Their loss of that market, so

far as they have lost it in recent years, is due chiefly, if not wholly, to the relatively inferior quality of much that has been sent; and if it is to be regained, the importance of maintaining a high standard of quality in the butter we send there cannot be too strongly emphasised; we must keep pace with the improvement in other countries. There seems no reason why, with discrimination in selection and care in shipping, Canadian butter should not acquire as high a station in the British market as Canadian cheese.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand: The farmers of this township are turning their attention to the manufacture of cheese and raising less grain.

Finlay Anderson, E. Wawanosh, Huron: The prices of grain have been so low that the people of this vicinity have erected a cheese factory and are going to keep more cows, believing it will pay better.

E. L. White, Winchester, Dundas: The cheese business is progressing here; two or three new factories have been started in this township, and farmers are turning their attention to cheese instead of butter.

R. P. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton: Dairying is receiving more attention than usual, judging from the number of cheese factories that have been erected.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

B. P. Mitchell, Howick, Huron: Dairy produce booming. There is a general increase in this industry in Howick.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Creameries getting more popular and more patronized; Ayton paying 6½ cents per inch of cream in 9 inch can.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Dairying is at a low ebb as to prices—both cheese and butter. There seems to be something radically wrong in the butter business—a low price is all it is worth. The whole system, as well as the butter, requires a revolution.

E. W. B. Snider, Woolwich, Waterloo: The St. Jacob's creamery is doing a very satisfactory work for farmers in this locality. The creamery system I consider especially deserves recommendation in localities where farmers apply themselves to stock raising, the milk being left on the farms.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward: Dairy produce is much neglected. Cheese factories reasonably convenient to all, but patronized to only one-third or one-half their capacity. No creamery in the township no improvement in home-made butter.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Cheese so far has valued low, and the prospects are not very encouraging at present. The production has been large. It seems to me this business is overdone.

John Downing, Caledonia, Prescott: Farmers are disgusted with the low price of dairy produce, and great number of milch cows will be turned into beef this fall.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton: Grass fed cattle are plentiful and cheap. Dairy produce is also abundant, with a tendency shown to improved methods in its manufacture.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

J. Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: The state of the dairy industry here is unsatisfactory. In the first place most of the farmers do not provide proper pastures, and good butter cannot be made from poor pasturage very few of them put up ice, and few, if any, have proper milk rooms. Then they do not use the necessary care in skimming their milk and in colouring their butter. We have no cash market, and never will until we make marketable butter.

J. R. Stobbs, Romney, Kent: The dairy industry has not been very paying this season, as prices have been low.

Samuel Russell, Orford, Kent: Butter has been low in price this season, 10 cents per lb. having ruled for some time. It is now 15 cents. Cheese has also ruled low in price; it was 7 cents and 8 cents, but now 11 cents per lb. I fancy there was more butter and rather less cheese made this season. Durham cows seem to be gaining in favour, though some are looking to Polled Angus and some to Holsteins, the latter especially, for milkers.

D. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: The cheese market has been in a very deplorable condition. Sale in the early part of the season were effected at 6 cents per lb., in July and August at 6½ cents. Deduct cents for making and drawing, and there is but little left for the patrons. I trust this will rouse the farmer so that they will pay more attention to raising good stock. Much better feed the milk to calves.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: I think the dairying industry of this country is open to great improvement. If factories were established for both butter and cheese, they would not have to depend on one article alone, viz., cheese. Good butter always commands a good price, and the factory conducted on scientific principles is the only place where we can get good butter.

Win. Chalmers, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: We find that the common native breed, as a general thing, are about as good for milk as the general run of imported stock.

James McLive, Bertie, Welland: A neighbour of mine has a cross from the Devon and the Durham and it gave the best yield of any at our cheese factory.

Martin Wattson, Bosanquet, Lambton : Prices have been so low that farmers have been holding back for winter, and several who have tested the difference prefer making butter to sending their milk to the cheese factory.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton : Two butter factories were started in this locality this season. There is also a cheese factory (established some years ago), but it is dwindling down to almost nothing.

George Hess, Hay, Huron : There has been more cheese made than butter. Some butter factories have been changed to cheese factories.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron : Dairy butter is low in price. Creamery butter brings a good price, and the creameries have done well this year. Creamery butter pays fully better than cheese. In order to make dairying pay, farmers must provide some kind of feed for cows when pastures fail to keep up the flow of milk.

Frank Morley, Usborne (southern part), Huron : The butter industry rather predominates over cheese in this section, the farmers preferring to feed the milk to stock.

Thomas Askin, Amabel, Bruce : Cheese making has been gaining ground here fast the last few years.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce : Dairy interests are improving, caused by the establishing of creameries and cheese factories in the township or in its vicinity. Prices were low for both butter and cheese. Our creamery sold its butter at from 18c. to 20c.—a fair price.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce : Butter has been in better favour than cheese with farmers on account of prices ruling higher for the former than the latter, and this is likely to result next season in a run to butter factories.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey : Most of the farmers here send their milk to the cheese factory, and, find it to pay better than making butter.

James S. Grant, Biddulph, Middlesex : Butter production is at a low point. The butter factory system not being properly managed, the people have gone entirely to cheese making, and are fairly well satisfied.

J. Grimason, Caradoc, Middlesex : The prices of butter and cheese are too low to pay the farmer for his trouble. The Durhams are the best for butter, and the Devons for milk.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Both butter and cheese are considerably depressed in value. This is chronic as to butter. This industry is all wrong and needs a thorough reform.

James Sifton, North Oxford, Oxford : The Holsteins are coming into favour, and it is said justly by those who have tried them.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : I think butter for local use has paid as well, if not better, than cheese this season.

Robert Simpson, Downie, Perth : Cheese is king in this locality. Ballantyne's creamery could not live.

Duncan Stewart, North Easthope, Perth : A butter factory has been run this year, and more home-made butter is made than there was a number of years ago, people preferring to raise their calves well to sending their milk to the cheese factory. There is only one cheese factory in the township, four having closed up within the last ten years. Nearly all cows are bred to Durham males for beef.

George Follis, Wallace, Perth : Dairying on the whole is advancing annually. About two-thirds of the milk is made into cheese, and one-third into butter.

W. C. Smith, Wilmut, Waterloo : We have a joint-stock butter factory here which has been working for twelve or fourteen years, but which has never been a success. It pays an average of one-half a cent a gallon less for milk than the cheese factory.

James Reith, East Luther, Dufferin : The dairy industry is about paralyzed owing to the low price of butter and cheese. We have one cheese factory in the township and another in the township adjoining. We have also a large number of patent creameries, and a good grade of butter is produced.

Edward Irvine, South Grimsby, Lincoln : Greater attention is paid to the production of butter than cheese ; but a cheese factory has been started in the township the past year, and carried on with a fair degree of success.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth : Cheese factories are well patronized, but a good many prefer butter-making on account of being able to retain the milk. I think a butter factory would be well patronized.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : The dairy business has been a losing one all the season for farmers. Milk has brought us only from 4 to 6 cents a gallon, and butter has been no better until lately.

John Weylie, Glanford, Wentworth : The dairy interest is growing fast in this township. We have a good market in Hamilton for butter, and there is a cheese factory on the town-line on each side of us to which a large quantity of milk is supplied.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton : Mr. M. Moyer started what is known as the Little Falls creamery, near Linthouse, last May. Most farmers in this section sold their cream at about seven cents per inch, who inches making a pound of butter.

James A. Newlove, Albion, Peel : There is no cheese factory in this township, although there is one on the border. It is not well patronized, farmers preferring to use the milk for calves and pigs.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel : The state of the dairy industry is good. Prices have been fair. Selling milk to cheese factories is getting more common. Jersey cattle are coming more into favour.

A. Forster, Markham, York : Butter has paid better than usual, as compared with cheese.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario : There requires to be some remedy applied to raise the standard of butter. The fault is not so much in farmers not making good butter as in the custom of selling to the

country stores, and good, bad and indifferent being thrown together. If butter was bought on its merits, the same as wheat and other farm produce, we would soon hear less about poor butter.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: The Jersey grade is becoming a great favourite for butter, and also with parties using milk, and parties in towns and cities keeping one cow.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: There are only two creameries in the county and both are closed. Very little butter is made here for export; nearly all is wanted here; the product is mostly cheese. The Holsteins seem to be the favourite breed here now, but they are only an experiment as yet.

C. R. Allison, South Fredericksburgh, Lennox: The Holstein is now being introduced, and many of our best and largest dairymen are of opinion that this breed will supersede all others for factory use.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox: The dairy industry has not been as profitable as it was last season, owing principally to the low price of cheese, which is generally manufactured in preference to butter, and partially to a somewhat smaller flow of milk.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Cheese is all the go. The price has been low on an average. The production has been larger than last year, and on the whole the sales will net about three-fourths as much in money as last season. The manufacture of cheese has been better understood, and its keeping quality is far ahead of that of other years.

Alexander Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Nearly all are in the cheese business, but on account of low prices there is some talk of making butter next year. It would be a good thing if every tenth cheese factory would be turned into a butter factory.

James Moulton, Lansdowne, Leeds: Durham grades, crossed with Ayrshires, are most in favour.

G. C. Tracy, Williamsburg, Dundas: Until within three years this was essentially a dairy butter section and enjoyed a good reputation: but the decline of the reputation of "American" butter in England, and the improvement of the reputation of cheese, has turned attention to cheese. I am interested in the cheese factory business, and I think the prospects encouraging in spite of low prices for the early markets this season.

James Wylie, East Hawkesbury, Prescott: The dairy industry was not a paying business this year. Cheese factories are plentiful in this township—twelve in all—and cheese was sold at 6½c., to 9c. Only good butter brings from 17c. to 20c. per lb.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Cheese is taking the lead and driving the butter out.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton: The dairy industry is steadily improving. Cabinet and other creamers are used in considerable numbers.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: We had a cheese factory in operation several years, but for the past few years it has been idle. Butter is about the only dairy produce sold.

James Tindle, Smith, Peterboro': Butter is not so much made as usual, owing to the failure of pasturage and the establishing of more cheese factories.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Butter during the past season has been at a discount. Cheese is not made in this immediate locality. I have heard that the cheese factory at Huntsville was prematurely closed, owing to some dispute between the proprietors and farmers.

J. M. Ansley, McDougall, Parry Sound: With good pasture, plenty of pure water, and fat cattle, butter here should be of the very best, but it is otherwise. I think the creamery question could be agitated here with very great advantage.

THE APIARY.

The past season has not been a very favorable one for the apiarist. A great many bees died during the winter, owing to the severity of the weather, and those that survived were in rather a weakly condition in the spring. The honey-gathering season was short, both as to clover and basswood bloom, and the weather in most parts of the Province was too wet, cold and cloudy for an abundant harvest of honey. The result was that, though bees multiplied to an unusual extent, the honey product was deficient and many bee-keepers had to supply their swarms with artificial nutriment. This was the prevailing condition of things at the beginning of November, but a very considerable number of apiarists, on the other hand, reported an average yield of excellent honey. Complaints are occasionally made that some Canadian bee-keepers are imitating the evil practices of American apiarists by putting on the market a quantity of so-called honey which bears about the same relation to the genuine article that oleomargarine does to butter. There is no reason to suppose, however, that these practices are at all extensively indulged in.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

C. Darling, Howard, Kent : Bee culture has become a matter of considerable importance with a great many farmers, but the last winter has nearly annihilated them. It would be interesting to us to know in what localities they have escaped, and how they were protected, if at all.

James Davidson, Yarmouth, Elgin : There has been a great mortality among bees : except where they had the very best winter care they have all perished with the steady cold.

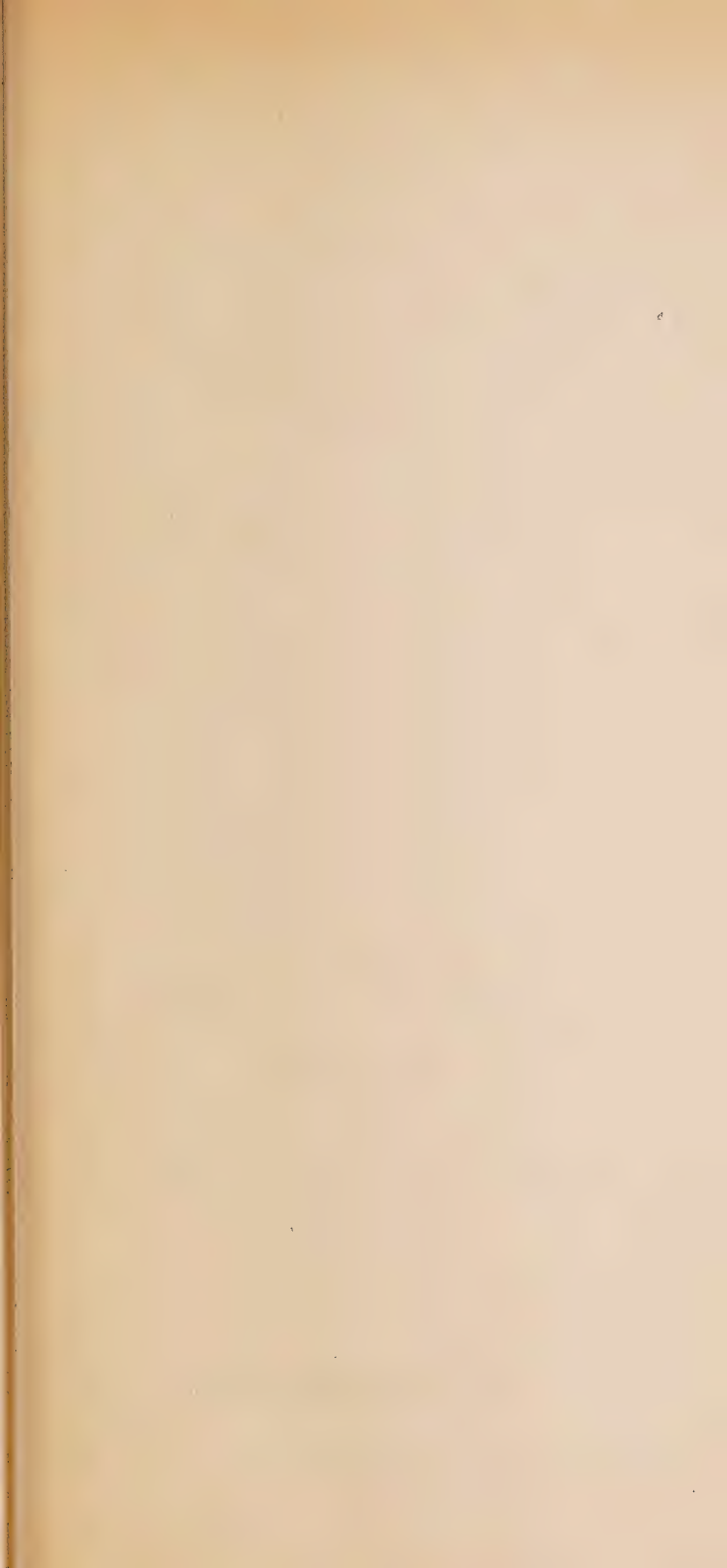
James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Fully eighty per cent. of the bees in this locality have been killed by a severe frost in winter.

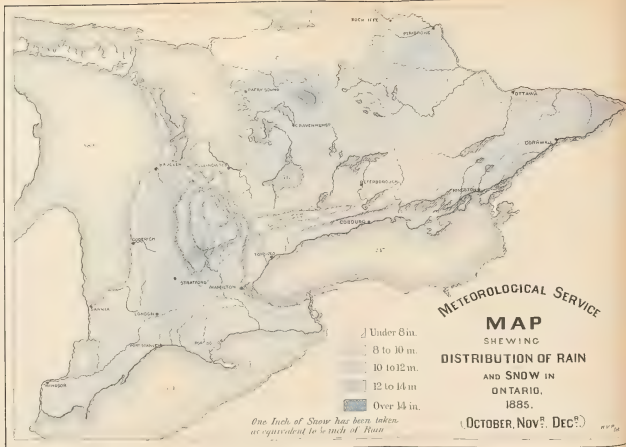
Malcolm McDonald, W. Wawanosh, Huron : Bee-keeping is becoming quite an industry in this section, but I think fully one-half of them have succumbed to the long, hard winter.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton : The past winter will long be remembered by bee-keepers if not by others. The cold began very early and kept on with unusual steadiness.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex : The industry of the apiarian is like that of all other branches of farming : where wisdom, forethought, skill and plenteous labor are bestowed, there is a margin of profit always, although there do come years of adversity like the one just past.





PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND WAGES.

VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY AND CROPS.

The average value per acre of the various kinds of farm property, on the land occupied in the several districts of the Province, are given in the following table for each of the two past years.

| DISTRICTS. | Farm land. | | Buildings. | | Implements. | | Live stock. | | Totals. | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Lake Erie..... | 37.35 | 38.28 | 10.45 | 10.15 | 2.78 | 2.72 | 5.38 | 5.38 | 55.96 | 56.53 |
| Lake Huron..... | 32.09 | 32.95 | 7.90 | 7.54 | 2.18 | 2.22 | 5.19 | 5.45 | 47.36 | 48.16 |
| Georgian Bay..... | 24.00 | 23.76 | 6.70 | 6.14 | 1.91 | 2.00 | 4.32 | 4.52 | 36.93 | 36.42 |
| West Midland..... | 43.29 | 43.73 | 12.47 | 12.30 | 3.19 | 3.30 | 6.99 | 7.44 | 65.94 | 66.77 |
| Lake Ontario..... | 44.99 | 44.36 | 14.21 | 13.29 | 3.50 | 3.37 | 6.75 | 6.85 | 69.45 | 67.87 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa.... | 18.04 | 18.04 | 5.77 | 5.51 | 1.66 | 1.56 | 3.19 | 3.27 | 28.66 | 28.38 |
| East Midland..... | 15.80 | 15.18 | 4.38 | 4.01 | 1.23 | 1.13 | 2.54 | 2.42 | 23.95 | 22.74 |
| Northern Districts..... | 4.13 | 4.29 | 1.06 | 1.05 | .34 | .37 | .97 | .95 | 6.50 | 6.66 |
| THE PROVINCE..... | 28.77 | 28.81 | 8.38 | 7.99 | 2.23 | 2.20 | 4.62 | 4.75 | 44.00 | 43.75 |

The average value for the Province of all kinds of farm property shows an increase in 1885 over 1884 of exactly 25 cents per acre. This increase is made up by the Lake Ontario, East Midland, Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence and Ottawa districts, those showing the greatest relative increases being in the order named. In land there was a fall in the average value of 4 cents per acre. On the total occupied acreage of 1884, 21,712,316 acres, this apparently trifling reduction is equivalent to a decrease in the aggregate value of no less than \$868,492. The occupied acreage, however, increased in 1885 over the previous year by 62,983 acres; so that, notwithstanding the drop in the value per acre, the sum of the value of farm lands in the Province shows an increase of \$943,318. The total acreage was returned as 21,775,299 acres, and the total value as \$626,422,024. The reductions were, in the Lake Erie Counties, 93 cents per acre; the Lake Huron, 86 cents; the West Midland, 44 cents; and the Northern districts, 16 cents. There were increases in the others, except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where the value of land remained stationary, the greatest increase being in the Lake Ontario district, viz., 63 cents per acre. Farm buildings show a healthy increase in every district, the average increase for the Province being 39 cents per acre. In implements, four of

the groups show increases and four decreases, but the former slightly preponderate. The Lake Ontario counties make the best record in this class also. The value of live stock underwent an average decrease for the Province of 13 cents per acre. The decrease were: West Midland Counties, 45 cents; Lake Huron, 26 cents; Georgian Bay, 2 cents; Lake Ontario, 10 cents; and St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 8 cents. In the Lake Erie counties values were stationary, and in the East Midland and Northern districts there were increases of 12 cents and 2 cents per acre respectively.

The following table gives the average value, by districts, of the various field crops, the combined average, by districts, of all crops, and the provincial averages of both, for the year 1885 :

| CROPS. | Lake Erie. | Lake Huron. | Georgi- an Bay. | West Midland | Lake Ontario. | St. L. & Ottawa. | East Midland | North- ern Dis- tricts. | The Pro- vince |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Fall Wheat..... | 19.59 | 20.51 | 19.21 | 19.72 | 21.76 | 15.63 | 16.80 | 16.70 | 20.00 |
| Spring Wheat..... | 11.31 | 8.32 | 7.31 | 7.76 | 8.72 | 13.65 | 8.24 | 12.42 | 9.20 |
| Barley..... | 15.64 | 15.88 | 14.01 | 16.29 | 15.64 | 14.22 | 13.97 | 13.21 | 15.20 |
| Oats..... | 12.03 | 11.86 | 10.39 | 12.00 | 11.42 | 10.80 | 9.87 | 9.29 | 11.20 |
| Rye..... | 9.32 | 9.85 | 11.33 | 8.34 | 8.38 | 9.66 | 8.21 | 9.13 | 8.40 |
| Pease..... | 11.82 | 14.36 | 12.63 | 13.80 | 12.30 | 11.11 | 11.20 | 12.73 | 12.80 |
| Corn..... | 19.41 | 18.88 | 14.72 | 18.83 | 14.78 | 14.16 | 11.08 | 10.99 | 17.80 |
| Buckwheat..... | 8.83 | 8.32 | 7.84 | 8.28 | 9.62 | 10.45 | 9.00 | 8.28 | 9.70 |
| Beans..... | 15.23 | 17.63 | 13.71 | 15.26 | 17.38 | 20.91 | 14.23 | 22.33 | 16.10 |
| Hay and Clover..... | 15.46 | 14.47 | 11.17 | 15.69 | 14.62 | 13.61 | 11.98 | 10.93 | 14.10 |
| Potatoes..... | 36.49 | 66.05 | 76.99 | 45.48 | 45.12 | 61.62 | 57.41 | 61.05 | 54.40 |
| Carrots..... | 116.25 | 147.93 | 131.05 | 120.56 | 133.78 | 106.47 | 116.25 | 86.01 | 124.70 |
| Turnips..... | 94.79 | 109.92 | 106.87 | 88.74 | 99.06 | 84.46 | 73.21 | 65.14 | 94.40 |
| Averages..... | 16.33 | 17.08 | 15.22 | 17.11 | 16.18 | 14.31 | 12.94 | 14.36 | 15.70 |

The West Midland counties give the highest combined average for all crops, viz. \$17.11; the Lake Huron counties are only 3 cents lower, and the other districts come in this order: Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Georgian Bay, Northern districts, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and East Midland. In fall wheat the Lake Ontario counties stand first at \$21.76 per acre, or \$1.76 above the provincial average; all the other districts are under that average, except the Lake Huron district, which is only 51 cents above it. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties are easily first for spring wheat, at \$13.65 per acre, the Northern districts coming next at \$12.42. Barley yielded most profitably in the West Midland district at \$16.29 per acre, \$1.02 above the provincial average; the Lake Huron counties came next at \$15.88, per acre, and the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie districts are equal at \$15.64. The last-named district had the best acreage return from oats, at \$12.03 per acre, though the West Midland district was only 3 cents lower. In potatoes there is great variation. The Georgian Bay district makes by far the best showing, at \$76.99 per acre, or \$22.72 above the average for the Province, and \$40.50 above that for the Lake Erie counties, or more than twice as much. The Lake Huron counties stand second at \$66.05, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa third at \$61.62, and the Northern districts fourth at \$61.05. In these northern latitudes the potato rot was less destructive than in the more southern portions of the Province.

The values of last year's wheat, barley, oats, rye and pease crops in the Province are given elsewhere, amounting in the aggregate to \$60,212,854. The ascertained values of the other field crops are as follows: corn, \$2,996,848; buckwheat, \$600,024; beans

\$397,251; hay and clover, \$32,033,727; potatoes, \$8,668,460; carrots, \$1,125,254; turnips, \$9,708,505; total, \$55,530,069. Hence, the total value of all the field crops of Ontario for 1885, exclusive of the fruit crop, the value of which it has been impossible to obtain accurately—amounted to the enormous figure of \$115,742,923.

RENTS OF LEASED FARMS.

Last year returns of the rent paid for leased farms in Ontario were obtained from 10,967 farmers. In 1884 the number reporting was 8,589, in 1883, 22,868, and in 1882 about 1000. The following table gives the averages of rent paid in the several districts, and average for the Province, in each of the four years :

| DISTRICTS. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Lake Erie | 2.90 | 2.84 | 2.92 | 3.02 |
| Lake Huron | 2.68 | 2.74 | 2.70 | 2.78 |
| Georgian Bay | 2.32 | 2.26 | 2.25 | 2.47 |
| West Midland | 2.92 | 2.90 | 2.91 | 2.98 |
| Lake Ontario | 3.35 | 3.29 | 3.31 | 3.43 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa. | 2.25 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 1.97 |
| East Midland | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.76 |
| Northern Districts | 2.01 | 1.48 | 1.83 | ..... |
| THE PROVINCE | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.79 |

A comparison of this table with the table of the acreage value of farm property will show how closely the rate of rent corresponds with the selling value per acre. With the single exception of the East Midland district, the various districts stand in the same order as to rent that they do as to value. Yet it is curious to note that in the districts in which the rentals are the highest, the ratios of those rentals to the value of the property are the lowest, and *vice versa*. This will be apparent from a comparison of the tables with the following per centages, showing the ratio the average rent bears to the average value of land and buildings together in the several districts: Lake Erie, 6 per cent.; Lake Huron, 6; Georgian Bay, $7\frac{1}{2}$; West Midland, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Lake Ontario, $5\frac{3}{4}$; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, $9\frac{1}{2}$; East Midland, $11\frac{3}{4}$; Northern districts, $38\frac{3}{4}$. The rate of rent in the Northern districts is, for obvious reasons, out of all proportion to the value of the property; and to a lesser degree the same is true of the East Midland district, where the average value of farm property is greatly reduced by the inclusion of Haliburton in the calculation. For the Province generally, the average rental of farms is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the average value.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

The labor supply during the past year for the various operations of the farm was reported to be quite adequate to the needs of the farmer in almost every section of the Province. Only in a few rare and exceptional instances—as, for example, in some localities of Muskoka and the Ottawa valley, where the lumber mills absorb the surplus labor, or on farms where there is a deficiency of labor-saving implements—has there been any inconvenient scarcity of farm hands. In consequence of this abundance the general tendency of wages was everywhere reported as downward, as will be seen from the following table :

| DISTRICTS. | FARM HANDS. | | | | | | | | DOMESTICS. | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Per year. | | | | Per month. | | | | Per week. | |
| | With board. | | Without board. | | With board. | | Without board. | | With board. | |
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Lake Erie..... | 157 | 162 | 246 | 253 | 16 96 | 18 83 | 26 07 | 28 13 | 1 44 | 1 50 |
| Lake Huron | 163 | 169 | 263 | 257 | 17 68 | 19 73 | 27 95 | 29 72 | 1 46 | 1 49 |
| Georgian Bay | 159 | 165 | 257 | 260 | 17 52 | 19 66 | 27 82 | 29 92 | 1 48 | 1 47 |
| West Midland | 159 | 167 | 254 | 256 | 17 31 | 19 58 | 27 71 | 28 94 | 1 52 | 1 52 |
| Lake Ontario | 162 | 168 | 255 | 256 | 17 38 | 18 95 | 27 19 | 28 65 | 1 57 | 1 52 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa... | 158 | 170 | 248 | 258 | 17 16 | 19 99 | 26 67 | 29 35 | 1 52 | 1 53 |
| East Midland | 160 | 171 | 246 | 256 | 16 93 | 19 03 | 26 39 | 29 10 | 1 50 | 1 53 |
| Northern Districts | 161 | 182 | 267 | 287 | 18 55 | 21 21 | 28 65 | 31 19 | 1 49 | 1 49 |
| THE PROVINCE..... | 160 | 167 | 253 | 257 | 17 32 | 19 44 | 27 18 | 29 11 | 1 51 | 1 51 |

This reduction of wages is attributable to various influences. First among these mentioned the prevailing low prices of all agricultural products, accompanied by a inactive demand and scarcity of money, which are inducing farmers to economize in all directions, to undertake no expensive improvements, and to dispense with all hired help beyond what is absolutely necessary. Then, the marvellously rapid development of machinery in agricultural operations in recent years has in part wrought a revolution in the matter of farm labor. With the adoption of the numerous appliances now provided for facilitating and expediting the various tasks of the husbandman, there is no longer any necessity for the wonted rush and worry at the haying and harvesting seasons, or for farmers being put to their wits' end to obtain sufficient help to secure their crops in good order. Such invaluable aids as the sulky rake, the horse fork, the hay loader, the rack lifter, and above all the self-binder, have effectually disposed of that difficult task. These and kindred machines for the more important branches of farm work are coming to be regarded as absolutely indispensable to the progressive agriculturist, even on ordinary hundred acre farms; and during the past year they have multiplied extensively. This has especially been the case with the self-binder, which is generally commended as the greatest

boon to the farmer produced for many years. The number of binders made for the season of 1885 was 8,000; while the number being built for the harvest of 1886 is 9,100.*

The expensiveness of the machine and the cost of the cord used for binding are mentioned by a few correspondents as interfering considerably with its usefulness and popularity; but in general these are regarded as very minor drawbacks compared with the great utility of the binder, in enabling the farmer to save his crop speedily, in excellent order, with a minimum expenditure of labor, and less at the mercy of the weather than under the old system. The immediate and direct effect of this universal adoption of machinery has been, of course, to greatly lessen the demand for hired help, and for the present, at least, to reduce the rate of wages. But it is likely, on the other hand, ultimately to benefit the agricultural laboring class by making their employment more constant and less spasmodic. Among the other causes which to a greater or less extent are said to have contributed to the decline of wages are,—the closing of railway construction on the Canadian Pacific and other lines, which has released large numbers of laborers; the return of many young men from the West and North-West; the growing disposition among farmers to devote less attention to grain-growing and more to grazing and stock-raising, in which less help is required; and dulness in lumbering operations, though in a few of the lumber districts of northern and eastern Ontario that industry is described as fairly active and as maintaining the rate of laborers' wages up to its normal point. Still another cause of low wages, inferentially alluded to by correspondents, is the inferiority of so many men who pass as agricultural laborers. It is a subject of universal complaint that ordinary navvies who know little or nothing of farm work, as well as many lazy and worthless characters, impose themselves on farmers and rather hinder than help them, while at the same time their presence tends to swell the labor supply and thus to keep down the rate of pay for good hands. Nevertheless, correspondents say that really desirable agricultural laborers, who know their business and are willing to work, are always in request at fair rates of pay. Several correspondents state that there would have been a still further decline in farm wages but for the disturbance in the North-West, which temporarily withdrew a large number of young men from the avocations of the farm in some parts of the Province.

The servant girl question is becoming a much more serious problem to our Ontario farmers than that relating to male help. In this case the very opposite evil is encountered—scarcity. As several correspondents express it, they cannot be obtained "for love or money," outside of certain very exceptional localities in the most thickly settled parts of the Province. This all but universal scarcity is attributed chiefly to the superior attractions of the cities, towns and villages, where so many young women find employment in factories, at the needle, or in various other ways, and where domestic service is not only lighter and more congenial, but more liberally paid than in the majority of farm houses. The fact of so many young women forsaking the country for the town entails upon farmers' wives overwork and much real hardship, which in obvious ways must seriously impair the condition of the agricultural community unless some effective means are devised for supplying the deficiency so widely complained of. Whether this should be done by increasing the attractiveness of home life on the farm, so as to lessen the tendency of young women to flock to the towns, or by filling the places of those who leave by female immigration or in some other way, is a subject well worthy the consideration of our farmers, in their clubs, institutes and associations.

* Mr. Adam Cochrane, President of the Cochrane Manufacturing Company, St. Thomas, writes under date of March 3rd, 1886: "In reply to your enquiries of the 25 February I beg to say that the number of binders manufactured in Ontario in 1885 were sold as follows: number made last year, 8,000; sold in Ontario, 6,500; sold in Quebec and elsewhere, 540; sold in Manitoba, 650; number held over, 310; number built for harvest of 1886, 9,100. I have no estimate of the number held over from the harvest of 1884, which I think could not have been less than 350, and I have only given the sales of 1885 from the output of that year. I think the number sold in Manitoba last year could not have been less than 800."

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex: The supply of farm labor is sufficient just now.

John Buckland, Gosfield, Essex: The supply is equal to the demand, but good help on the farm always command fair wages.

W. C. Fletcher, Tilbury East, Kent: No scarcity of male servants; but servant girls are scarce.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: About as many as required. Tile ditchers can get plenty of work at fair wages.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Enough laborers; about \$16 to \$20 is paid for good hands for about six or seven months in the year, which is about as long as any farmer hires for now.

T. M. Nairn, Malahide, Elgin: A sufficient supply of farm labor at \$15 per month, with board.

George A. Mariatt, Bayham, Elgin: There is an abundance of farm laborers and many cannot find employment; wages from \$12 to \$14 with board.

Robert Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: There is a sufficient supply of farm labor; wages \$15 to \$18 with board; without board, about \$25.

J. H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand: Farm laborers are scarce at \$13 to \$18 with board.

J. J. Sherk, Bertie, Welland: A sufficient supply of farm labor: wages average \$15 per month with board.

Joseph Garner, Pelham, Welland: There is a scarcity of farm laborers here; wages \$15 per month with board, without board \$22 to 26.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Farm hands are plentiful, but not generally good. The best seem inclined to go to towns and cities and try something else. Wages \$18 to \$20 with board, or by the year \$150 to \$180 with, and \$250 to \$300 without board.

Isaac Unsworth, Euphemia, Lambton: A sufficient supply of farm labor. Wages \$17 with board when engaged for six months.

Robert Montgomery, Emiskillen, Lambton: Good practical farm hands are scarce, inferior hands being inclined to take their place, at about \$13 per month with board.

Robert Osborne, Plympton, Lambton: A sufficient supply of farm laborers; wages are generally low this year.

T. M. Kay, Usborne, Huron: The labor supply fully equal to demand; wages about \$20 per month with board, for the summer season only.

James Armstrong, Stanley, Huron: Farm laborers are now plentiful at \$18 to \$20 with board summer months; no demand in winter.

John Rudd, Goderich, Huron: A sufficient supply of farm laborers at \$18 to 20 per month, for about seven months in the year.

John Varcoe, Colborne, Huron: Plenty of farm help this year, but domestic servants are very scarce. Good men get \$20 per month with board.

Finlay Anderson, E. Wawanosh, Huron: Laborers are plentiful at \$18 with board; \$26 with board.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce: There is a scarcity of farm laborers of the proper kind; wages \$14 to \$20 a month for six months, with board.

Daniel Sullivan, Brant, Bruce: Plenty of farm laborers; some looking for work and none to be had. Wages from \$14 to \$16 per month with board.

Robert B. Fleming, Saugeen, Bruce: I hear no complaints about a scarcity of laborers; quite a number left for the United States in the spring. The volunteers going off on Monday will no doubt make reference. Wages about \$18 per month, with board.

Robert Oliver, Artemesia, Grey: The supply is sufficient; good farm men get about \$17 per month with board.

W. Totten, Keppel, Grey: Laborers are in fair supply at from \$12 to \$16 per month.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: Fairly sufficient just now; through haying and harvesting we cov with more; wages about \$16 per month, with board.

James Farney, Flos, Simcoe: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, at wages from \$15 to \$18 per month, with board.

Archibald Thomson, Orillia, Simcoe: There is a sufficient supply at present; wages for the summer to \$18 per month, with board.

Benjamin Waterworth, Mosa, Middlesex: There is a sufficient supply; wages, by the six or seven summer months, about from \$12 to \$18 per month, with board.

Richard Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: A moderate supply; just sufficient, I think. Wages are reasonable but how far I cannot say.

D. Leitch, Caradoc, Middlesex: Plenty of farm laborers at from \$12 to \$18 per month, with board according to ability.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Plenty of farm hands; wages average \$16 to \$20 per month for the summer, with board, and about \$240 per year for married men who board themselves, with free use of garden, firewood, etc.

Richard Joliffe, Dorchester North, Middlesex : A full supply of laborers ; wages about \$14 with board or \$20 without board, per month. In reference to working hands on the farm, I might say that if some who live in towns and cities would feel like taking hold on a farm instead of eking out a mere existence where they are, the advantage would be mutual.

Peter Stewart, Williams West, Middlesex : There is a sufficient supply, mostly with board from \$15 to \$18 per month, for the summer months.

Elisha Ironside, London, Middlesex : The farmers find no difficulty in securing help ; wages about \$14 per month by year, or \$20 per month for six months, with board in both cases.

Alex. Douglas, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Female help is very scarce, and suitable help could find constant employment at good wages.

James Bradburn, Dereham, Oxford : A good supply of laborers ; wages, say from \$14 to \$17 per month or seven months, with board.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich South, Oxford : There seems to be plenty of laborers ; wages about \$15 with board, \$25 without.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford East, Oxford : There seems to be a sufficient supply ; wages about \$17 per month, or from six to seven months.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford : There have been plenty of farm laborers this spring, more so than for years. The average rate of wages without board is \$26 ; with board, \$17.50.

Wm. Brown, Blenheim, Oxford : There is a moderate supply of help ; the trouble is to get good men.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant : I think there is a better supply than last year, but not a great many are hired in this neighborhood ; wages \$16 to \$18 and board per month, for seven or eight months, and \$20 to \$22, without board, by the year.

Daniel Burt, Dumfries South, Brant : A good supply of laborers. Improved machinery has done wonders for the farmer in regard to the labor question ; wages \$12 to \$16 with board, \$20 without.

J. Brown, vicinity of Stratford, Perth : A fair supply of farm laborers ; wages with board, \$15 to \$17 ; without board, \$25 to \$26.

R. Francis, Fullarton, Perth : As many farm laborers as required ; wages about \$18 per month with board, for seven or eight months.

W. J. McLagan, Logan, Perth : There is a good supply of farm laborers ; wages about \$16 with board, \$24 without board.

R. Forrest, Elma, Perth : Farm laborers very scarce ; wages \$20, with board.

J. Stewart, Mornington, Perth : There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers ; wages \$18 per month with board, for six months.

W. Hearn, Guelph, Wellington : Lots of farm laborers this season ; wages about \$15 per month with board.

R. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington : Farm laborers plenty ; wages by the year \$40 less than last year.

J. Black, Eramosa, Wellington : Farm hands are plenty at \$16 per month, with board ; without board, 25.

A. Ray, Waterloo, Waterloo : No scarcity ; wages per year, with board, \$160 to \$180 ; without board, 260.

T. B. Snider, Waterloo, Waterloo : Supply of farm laborers quite sufficient ; wages about \$13 per month ; without board \$20, and not including house rent.

I. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Scarcity of good hands ; wages \$14 to \$18, without board and washing.

H. Liersch, Wilmot, Waterloo : Supply of farm laborers plenty ; average wages \$17 ; without board 25.

H. McDougall, Luther East, Dufferin : A sufficient supply available ; wages with board, about \$16 per month for six or seven months.

G. Cumming, Mulmur, Dufferin : Farm laborers very scarce ; wages for boys, \$7 to \$10 ; youths, \$10 to \$16 ; men, 16 to \$24 per month for from five to seven months of the year, with board.

John H. Lindebury, Gainsboro', Lincoln : There is a scarcity of farm laborers, with wages from \$14 to \$20 per month with board, and poor hands at that.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln : There is a sufficiency of laborers at \$16 per month, with board.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby, Lincoln : There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, with wages at \$15 per month, with board.

Frank Wyatt, Louth, Lincoln : A scarcity ; wages from \$12 to \$16 per month, with board. A few good men are better paid.

Alexander Servos, Niagara, Lincoln : I hear no complaints from farmers about procuring help this spring ; wages, with board, from \$13 to \$17 per month.

Archibald Jarvis, Binbrook, Wentworth : Labor is scarce ; wages from \$15 to \$20 per month, with board.

George F. Lewis, Saltfleet, Wentworth : There is a scarcity of male and female help, especially the latter. Men's wages about \$18 per month, with board.

Ralph F. Little, East Flamboro', Wentworth : Plenty of farm laborers at present ; wages from \$17 to \$18 per month, with board, during the summer months.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton : I do not know of any scarcity of hands. Wages run as high as \$20 per month and board, but only for first-class hands.

John Shaw, Esquesing, Halton : There seems to be a sufficient supply of farm laborers. The rate of wages is from \$16 and upwards, depending a good deal on the kind of man. A great number of self-binding is likely to be introduced this season, so that the farmer will be less at the mercy of the hired man.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : A fair supply of farm laborers, such as they are, but there is an increasing scarcity of good ploughmen ; wages \$20 per month, with board. I have noticed this spring an unusual number of applicants for situations on the farm of the artisan class—persons who have scarcely a knowledge of farm work. It is to be regretted that so many of our farm laborers have gone to the North West and the large towns, and that inexperienced men have come to take their places on the farm.

William Porter, Toronto Gore, Peel : There seems to be sufficient for our wants. Around here we usually hire for eight months at about \$18 per month, with board.

N. A. Malloy, Vaughan, York : A scarce supply, with wages at \$18 per month, and board, for seven months.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : Farm laborers are rather scarce, but I think that in due time we will have a full supply. Wages from \$16 to \$20 per month for seven or eight months.

Joseph D. Davidson, North Gwillimbury, York : There are plenty of men this spring ; wages are lower than last year, being from \$14 to \$16 per month, with board.

R. R. Mowbray, Pickering, Ontario : There has been a sufficiency of farm laborers in this part of the county this spring to meet the demand ; the first time the supply was equal to the demand for years. Wages about \$15 per month, with board, for the summer months.

Henry Glendenning, Brock, Ontario : A good supply of farm laborers, but a great scarcity of domestic servants. Wages from \$16 to \$20 per month, with board.

Joseph McGrath, Mara, Ontario : Farm laborers are scarce. The average rate of wages is \$18 per month, with board, for a term of seven months.

William Windatt, Darlington, Durham : The principal reason for laborers being so scarce and wages so high is that there is very little for them to do during the winter.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham : About an average supply at \$16 per month, with board.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland : About sufficient ; no great complaint of want ; wages from \$12 to \$20 per month, with board.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward : There seems to be plenty of men so far with us, but farmers are not hiring as much as usual, owing to money being scarce. Wages about \$18 per month, with board, for the best men.

W. H. Montray, Amherst Island, Lennox and Addington : A sufficient supply of farm labor at \$16 per month, with board ; none hired without board.

John Sharp, Ernestown, Lennox and Addington : Farm laborers are plentiful. The rate of wages is about \$16 per month, for say six to eight months.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Farm laborers are scarce at \$16 with board, and \$24 without board.

Hugh Hogan, North Crosby, Leeds : There is no scarcity of farm laborers.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Grenville : A sufficient supply of laborers ; there is so much machinery in use now that farmers require fewer hands.

A. Gilday, South Elmsley, Leeds : There is a sufficient supply of farm labor ; average wages \$14 per month, with board.

A. G. Macdonell, Williamsburg, Dundas : Farm laborers are scarce here at \$16 to \$18, with board.

John McRae, Roxborough, Stormont : The supply of farm laborers is sufficient ; female servant wages are scarce.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry : The supply of farm labor is fully up to the demand.

John McLellan, Clarence, Russell : There is any number of laborers at \$12 to \$15 per month, with board.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton : Farm laborers are very scarce.

Isaac Wilson, March, Carleton : Farm labor is plentiful at \$15 to \$18 per month, with board.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew : There is a sufficient supply of farm labour ; wages from \$14 to \$16 per month, with board.

Peter D. Campbell, Drummond, Lanark : Laborers are not very plentiful ; wages are pretty much the same as last year.

Peter Guthrie, Darling, Lanark ; There is a good supply of male labor ; female help is very scarce, girls' wages being \$7 to \$8 per month.

H. Reazin, Mariposa, Victoria : The supply is good at \$18 per month, with board, for six months. A. Hawkins, Eldon, Victoria : Farm laborers are rather scarce on account of so many in the county going as volunteers to the North-West.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria : The supply is ample ; wages about \$16 per month, with board, for a term of six months.

Dawson Kennedy, Otonabee, Peterborough : The supply is sufficient at about \$18 per month, with board.

Porter Preston, Belmont, Peterborough : No scarcity of farm laborers ; wages, with board, from \$13 to \$17 per month.

Wm. Davis, Sidney, Hastings : There seems to be a sufficient supply of farm laborers ; wages average \$5 per month, with board.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Rather scarce ; I do not know a man unemployed ; wages about \$5 per month, with board.

James Gay, Huntingdon, Hastings : Very many this spring ; wages, with board, about \$13 per month.

William Watt, jr., Wollaston, Hastings : Farm laborers are quite plentiful ; wages, with board, from \$5 to \$20 per month.

John Wilson, Dungannon, Hastings : Very scarce ; no men to be had : wages, \$18 per month, with board.

James Young, Morrison, Muskoka : Plenty of men at \$14 to \$18 per month.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka : Labor very scarce ; wages about \$20 per month, with board.

John H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka : A sufficiency, or nearly so ; wages \$20 per month, with board.

Charles Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka : Farm laborers are scarce ; wages \$15 to \$20 per month, with board.

Robert F. Ogle, Carnarvon, Algoma : The supply is equal to the demand ; farmers to a great extent change work. Wages—\$12 to \$16 per month, with board, are the usual wages this season.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex : There have been four self-binders working in this locality. They do the work well, but the twine manufacturers must produce twine for less than 16c. to 20c. per lb., or else they will refuse to keep their binders at home. My neighbor got seven and a half acres cut with the binder, and it cost \$3.40 for cord to bind the crop, at 16c. per lb.; and the next lot of cord he sent for cost 20c. per lb. A man could bind it by hand for less money than it takes to buy the cord.

George M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Laborers are plentiful and wages lower than they have been in past years. Self-binders have been introduced to a greater extent this year, and it is only a matter of two or three years till old reapers will be a thing of the past. The labor of haying and harvesting is greatly supplemented and facilitated by means of the hay-fork, rack-lifter, binder, tedder, etc., which are used, and will be universally used in a few years.

Edmund B. Harrison, Howard, Kent : Owing to the introduction of self-binders, tedders, etc., the rate of wages has not exceeded \$1.50 per diem so far as I know. During the season many men could scarcely find employment. Wages must be much lower before farmers can give permanent employment, with the present prospect of prices for farm produce.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : The self-binder is fast coming into use, agents telling me of some thirty-five having been sold in this section—some fifteen in Malahide.

Peter Stalker, Aldborough, Elgin : Some four or five self-binders are used here, and are doing good work. The greatest objection to them is that they are heavy on horses.

A. Reid, Crowland, Welland : The self-binder is coming extensively into use. It is about equal to eight men.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton : Wages are still higher than the farmer can afford to pay. Men are getting from \$175 to \$210 by the year with board, or \$15 per month for winter and \$18 to \$20 for the summer months. The demand is not so great on account of labor-saving implements, but men will not accept lower wages.

D. S. Robertson, Plympton, Lambton : Quite a number of self-binders introduced into the neighborhood this season, reducing the wages to \$1 per day and \$18 per month, which is fully a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent.

G. Edwin Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Owing to the very general use of labor-saving machinery, self-binders, mowers, hay rakes and hay loaders, horse forks, etc., the general call which used to be heard this season of the year of want of hands has ceased.

Peter Clark, Culross, Bruce : The mowing machine and sulky rake have greatly lessened the labor and worry of hay making, enabling the farmer to store his hay in good condition. If manufacturers of self-binders would place their implements within the reach of 100-acre farmers, the demand for them in this section would be very great. Many who would like to buy a binder cannot do so at the present price. Will manufacturers consider the matter? Everything the farmer has to sell is low in price at the present time.

Peter Corrigan, Kinloss, Bruce : There is every reason to believe that the self-binder is going to take the place of the rake-reaper. The combination of manufacturers in prices prevents farmers from buying at a profit.

Peter Harris, Euphrasia, Gray : The greatest labor-saving machine, considering its cost, is the rack-reaper. I recommend it to all farmers who have barns in any way suitable.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : Self-binders are getting to be the order of the day. The great drawback is the cost of binding cord. Our next want is a pea harvester.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Quite a few self-binders have been used with such satisfaction that there is no doubt they will come into general use next season.

J. M. Henderson, Adelaide, Middlesex : The labor supply has been sufficient, and in consequence, wages have not been as high as formerly. This is also due to the general use of self-binders and other implements, such as the horse rake, hay loader and hay fork.

Andrew Robinson, McGillivray, Middlesex : Three self-binders this year for one there was last year.

James Anderson, East Zorra, Oxford : Not much of the grain will be bound by hand this season, as those not owning binders hire them to cut and bind at about \$1 per acre.

Wm. Donaldson, East Zorra, Oxford : Self-binders will, I think, keep day labor down, but will not interfere with yearly wages.

John Rae, Eramosa, Wellington : Binders are being brought in as old reapers give out, but many hold back owing to the high price.

Robert Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington : Most of the farmers manage their haying and harvesting without extra help by the use of self-binders and other implements.

Richard Rennelson, North Dumfries, Waterloo : Self-binders are now felt to be about as indispensable as the reaper was about twenty-five years ago.

James Dill, South Grimsby, Lincoln : The self-binders have done most of the harvesting. They are a great assistance to the farmer, doing about the work of four or five men, and doing it better. In fact I don't know how we could get through harvest without them.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Plenty of hands glad to work for fair wages. Self-binders attend to the fall wheat and other grains. One farmer buys a machine and cuts for his neighbors at \$1 per acre, the neighbor finding the twine. The farmer follows the machine and sets up the wheat. Hired men don't ask \$2 per day any more.

A. W. Peart, Nelson, Halton : The use of binders has diminished the demand for labor, but not to a great extent. They are not in general use, and are scarcely found at all on farms less than 200 acres.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York : The use of self-binders is becoming universal here, completely killing the harvest haste.

Robert C. Brandon, Brock, Ontario : In the dissemination of useful hints to the farmers through your circular please mention the Wilson hay loader. We have bought one this year; it is the first in our township. It can easily accomplish the work of three men in loading hay, as it takes up the windrow and places a large load on the wagon in from three to seven minutes quite easily. We have handled 115 tons of hay with ours, and with no trouble or expense whatever. In fact, it is as great a curiosity as the binder itself, and scores of people have come to see it operate.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland : Farmers are becoming independent of day laborers, and generally with the help of machinery can take off their crops with the same help that they require to fit the land to put them in.

P. R. McDonald, Osgoode, Carleton : There are a few self-binders introduced in this neighborhood, but do not give general satisfaction. I think as soon as the manufacturers' combination breaks through we will get a better article at a reasonable price.

John H. Delamere, Minden and Anson, Haliburton : The supply of agricultural implements has improved immensely here in the past four years. Prior to that there was scarcely such a thing used as even a horse rake.

Amos Hawkins, Eldon, Victoria : We are well supplied with labor, and at reasonable rates, thanks to the self-binders. Before their introduction we had to pay \$40 a month to almost any kind of a man, and glad to get him; but now you can get a good man for \$30 a month, and even less, and men are glad to get a place.

Henry W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka : Farmers here are gradually, as they get able, purchasing machinery. There are now three reapers and two mowers in the township. A good many sulky rakes have been introduced this season. Besides the saving of labor by machinery, it causes the farmer to be more particular in preparing and deepening the land so as to use it to advantage.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

W. G. Morse, Mersea, Essex : Wages are lower than they have been for many years past, and I think are likely to be lower still, as there are five men for every vacancy. There has generally been a large number of men employed in the lumber business. This is done now, which is another reason. In winter men can not get work half the time.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin : Wages are not likely to advance, as farmers will work within their own limits until there is more remuneration for their products.

C. H. Kitchen, Townsend, Norfolk : Girls for housework hard to be got at any price. It would be a good idea to import good girls.

J. W. Overholt, Wainfleet, Welland : Wages will fall on account of low prices and scarcity of money.

R. Fleck, Moore, Lambton : I think wages will likely rise, as the depression appears to be passing away because of the abundant crop of this year.

Thomas Strachan, Grey, Huron : Girls are plenty, so many of our young men having gone to the United States and the North-West.

A. Drummond, Howick, Huron : Very few young men are going to the West now.

N. J. Clark, Usborne, Huron : Wages are not likely to rise, on account of the use of improved machinery and stock-raising being on the increase.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : Wages are not likely to rise, thanks to the untiring energy of our agricultural implement manufacturers. If the wages of former years had to be paid, especially in haying and harvesting, the position of the farmer would be anything but pleasant.

James M. Monkman, Arran, Bruce : Wages are likely to fall as farmers are going into the raising of stock, and fewer laborers are required.

Daniel McNaughton, Bruce, Bruce: Domestic servants are scarce, owing to higher wages and easier work in towns and cities.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Wages are likely to fall by reason of all classes being forced to limit expenses, because of small prices for all produce and no appearance of a change.

George Buskin, Artemesia, Grey: Plenty of girls to marry, but not to work in farm houses at milking cows, etc. They prefer to work in villages at dressmaking, and in towns such as Toronto as servants, where they get from \$8 to \$10 per month.

William Caulfield, Egremont, Grey: I think it would be much better if servants would hire by the year instead of sponging in the winter and asking such high wages in the summer, and grumbling about long hours, as the work or the hours are not what they were 25 years ago for hardship.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: The supply of laborers here for the most part has been equal to the demand, but with the increased use of labor-saving implements and more stock raising it is rather in excess of the demand at present. There is a considerable surplus of domestic help here, but the farmers who have to hire find it hard enough to get because they do not like to give more than \$3 or \$4 per month, while in the cities of Toronto, Hamilton and Guelph they get from \$5 to \$8 per month.

Robert McCutcheon, Sydenham, Grey: Wages are likely to come down as farmers are using labor-saving machines, and with poor crops and low prices they cannot afford to pay the wages that have been paid; neither can they afford to go on with underdraining or other improvements. Good farm hands are asking \$18 per month. If some farm immigrants would come this way they would do well in place of stopping about towns.

J. K. Irving, Innisfil, Simcoe: Domestic servants are very scarce: they can hardly be got for love or money.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Wages will undoubtedly fall because, as the lumber business decreases through lack of material, laborers are becoming more plentiful, and lower wages will be accepted.

R. A. Brown, West Nissouri, Middlesex: The supply of domestic servants is rather limited, but getting more plentiful, because their wages have doubled in the last four years. They are not yet what they should be in comparison with men's wages, considering the amount of labor performed. Women's wages must yet come up--the law of supply and demand will make them what they should be.

James G. Pettit, East Oxford, Oxford: I think the rate of wages for good farm laborers who understand the care of stock will keep up to a good figure, on account of a scarcity of that class.

M. W. Schell, East Oxford, Oxford: The rate of wages is likely to fall as a whole; but the wages for competent, reliable men will be fully maintained. Owing to increased facilities for harvesting by machinery, itinerant laborers will not be required to the same extent.

Thomas Lloyd Jones, Burford, Brant: Domestic servants are very scarce, which is a great drawback to our wives, who are nothing better than white slaves, what with raising a family and doing the drudgery of a farm house. This state of things will have a most damaging effect on the rising generation. I believe one-half of the deaths in infancy in the country is from lack of proper care.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Wellington: Wages for good men will not likely fall, but for second-rate men they will, I think, be lower.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: Domestic servants are very independent. If they can't get big wages they won't work.

John Secord, Grantham, Lincoln: I do not think wages can go much lower than they are at present.

J. W. VanDuzer, North Grimsby, Lincoln: Servant girls are scarce, and those we have are getting to be good organ players.

John McPhail, Beverley, Wentworth: Domestic servants scarce, expensive and saucy.

R. Postans, Trafalgar, Halton: The rate of wages should fall, for farmers generally are not making anything, and many are losing money. Prices are very low and likely to remain so, and labor-saving machinery is becoming more abundant.

N. V. Watson, Chinguacousy, Peel: The demand for farm labor is diminishing with the disappearance of the forest, which leaves little or no employment through the winter season.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Farmers are beginning to see that first-class men pay best. If the Government would take some steps to procure the immigration of domestic servants, it would be a great blessing to the country.

D. James, Markham, York: Wages are likely to fall a little, because labor-saving machinery (such as binders, hay-tedders, rock-lifters, horse-forks and hay-loaders) is being more used; on account of low prices farmers are more economical, and hands can afford to take less, as a given sum of money will purchase more of the necessaries of life than it would two years ago.

Wm. H. Findlay, Scarborough, York: There is an over supply of useless men. Good experienced men are always wanted.

M. Jones, Whitchurch, York: There is a lack of domestic servants. The agent convinces a family that an organ is the only thing that affords uninterrupted happiness, and when a girl can play "Old Grimes is dead" she is no longer a domestic servant.

S. H. Stevenson, Pickering, Ontario: Domestic servants are very hard to be got. This is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of farming.

Thomas Cain, Scott, Ontario: A binder in the harvest field is equal to four good men.

George Kennedy, Haldimand, Northumberland: The girls have all got above hiring. We cannot get them for love or money.

C. A. Mallory, Percy, Northumberland: We are in greater need of domestic servants than anything else. Our wives are worked too hard, and we cannot get help for them.

Robert Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Farmers who have to hire nearly all their help cannot make farming pay in this section.

Alexander Ritchie, Storrington, Frontenac: Wages are likely to fall as self-binders are coming into use, as the Canadian Pacific Railway will soon be completed and will throw a number of laborers on the market, as farmers are going more into stock-raising and will not require so many men, and as wages have been too high for the past two years compared with crops and prices of farm produce.

Isaac Wright, Augusta, Grenville: It is thought by many that wages of farm laborers will fall, as many who went West are returning.

Thomas Moulton, Yonge, Leeds: Girls for service are scarce, but for wives they are plenty.

Paul Labrosse, East Hawkesbury, Prescott: Wages are likely to fall on the approach of winter, as is the case every year.

Neil Stewart, Goulbourn, Carleton: As the lumber business is brisk this year I do not think wages will fall.

W. H. Berry, March, Carleton: Domestic servants are very scarce and apparently becoming more so, city life possessing greater attractions than work on the farm.

F. Kosmark, Admaston, Renfrew: Wages are not likely to rise as there is no railroad building in this part now, and lumbering is not very brisk as yet. Self-binders have been introduced in great numbers. In several cases two neighbors own one together. Still more would have been bought if farm produce was bringing a better price.

Peter Anderson, McNab, Renfrew: Servant girls of the right stamp are scarce. It is thought more genteel to earn a precarious living in towns and villages, plying the needle.

William Selkirk, Petewawa, Renfrew: Wages have fallen 20 per cent. since last year. There is not so much demand for men now on the C. P. R., which has left a lot of men out of work.

Reuben Stedman, Drummond, Lanark: Wages are likely to fall because lumbermen are curtailing their operations.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Domestic servants are hard to be got, although their wages are at least 50 per cent. higher than they were half a dozen years ago.

John Fell, sr., Somerville, Victoria: Wages are likely to be lower as lumbering and public works are not in operation to the same extent as usual.

Hugh Collins, Asphodel, Peterborough: The rate of wages may rise on account of the lumber trade being brisk.

Dan. Williams, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Wages will probably fall, as the lumber industry, which controls the rate of wages in this locality, is in a depressed condition.

Wm. J. Casselman, Brunel, Muskoka: I think wages are likely to fall, as the railroad through this district is about finished, and I don't hear of much lumbering going on.

A Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Wages are higher here than in the older parts of the Province. The lumbering industry absorbs all willing hands. There would be more done in clearing land if it was not for the high wages.

URBAN LABOR, WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

In towns and cities which are the seats of large industries it is found that statistics of labor and wages may be collected economically from the two classes concerned in them. A canvass of employers as well as of employes is practicable without waste of time on the collectors' part, and at a moderate cost. Information gained from one source only may be prejudiced to some extent, or, at any rate, prejudice may be suspected where there are opposing interests: the employer may give the highest rate of wages in the hope of inducing competition for labor, while the employe may give the lowest rate with the view of discouraging competition. Hence the importance of seeking information at the two sources, and presenting both, each one as the corrective of the other. But of course this is only possible within certain limits. The number of a workman's dependents, for example, or how much he pays for rent, food, clothing, fuel and other items in the cost of living, are best known to himself, and upon himself alone we must depend for information concerning them. His rate of wages—whether it be by the day, week, month or year, or by piece-work—is as well known to his employer as to himself, and in the matter of this rate returns gathered from the two parties should give statistics of reasonable, if not absolute, accuracy. But it is obvious that those returns, to be of real value, should not be collected by the same person. They might be obtained in good faith from employer and employe, but it is more probable that the one would be merely a duplicate of the other, and lean to one side or the other according as the collector possessed the confidence

f one or other of the parties. The plan pursued was to send out an officer of the Bureau to collect statistics from employers in the various towns and cities, and to engage local agents to canvass the employes. * In this way statistics of weekly wages were collected in twenty-six towns and cities of the Province, viz.: Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Merritton, Oshawa, Ottawa, Paris, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerville and Windsor.

Table xxxv presents by industries the totals of returns collected from the employers of labor for the April and October weeks, of which the following is a summary, compared with similar returns for 1884:

| | April—1885—October. | | April—1884—October. | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| No. of returns..... | 496 | 494 | 416 | 416 |
| Male workers..... | 15,148 | 15,240 | 16,803 | 16,384 |
| Female workers..... | 3,119 | 3,095 | 2,799 | 3,027 |
| Workers over 16..... | 16,544 | 16,678 | 17,666 | 17,435 |
| Workers under 16..... | 1,723 | 1,657 | 1,936 | 1,976 |
| Amount of earnings..... | \$142,529.60 | \$143,531.61 | \$154,867.43 | \$151,603.79 |

The number of industries represented last year was 62, against 56 in the previous year, not including those under the head of "Miscellaneous," which embraced all single returns of classes. In 1884, however, the average number of employes in an establishment was 47, against an average of 37 in 1885.

The statistics of the joint returns of employers and employes are compiled in Table xxxvi, showing the average rate of weekly wages by occupations and sub-occupations in April and October and the average of both weeks. The number of workers represented by the returns of each month, classified as male and female over and under 16 years of age, was as follows:

| MONTH. | NO. OF RETURNS BY— | MALES. | | FEMALES. | | TOTAL. |
|---------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| | | Over 16. | Under 16. | Over 16. | Under 16. | |
| April | Employers | 13,147 | 1,134 | 2,840 | 226 | 17,347 |
| | Employes | 2,280 | 64 | 347 | 16 | 2,707 |
| | Total | 15,427 | 1,198 | 3,187 | 242 | 20,054 |
| October | Employers | 13,552 | 1,215 | 2,876 | 213 | 17,856 |
| | Employes | 2,384 | 65 | 345 | 17 | 2,811 |
| | Total | 15,936 | 1,280 | 3,221 | 230 | 20,667 |

* Following is a copy of the schedule used by local agents for the collection of weekly wages:

"The statistics of this return are accepted in confidence. They are not available for taxation, or for any purpose excepting tabulation by totals and averages in the annual report of the Bureau of Industries.

A. BLUE, *Secretary.*

Toronto, November 2nd, 1885.

SCHEDULE A.

LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE (TOWN OR CITY) OF FOR THE WEEKS ENDING APRIL AND OCTOBER, 1885.

1. Name
2. Over or under 16 years
3. Occupation
4. Where employed
5. Amount of wages for week ending April 25th, - - - \$.....
6. Amount of wages for week ending October 31st, - - - \$.....
7. Number of hours employed in week ending April 25th, - - -
8. Number of hours employed in week ending October 31st, - - -

Certified,

..... *Collector of Statistics.*

NOTE.—The amount of wages is for the last full week of April and October."

The return from employers was collected under the same heads, with this exception, that employes were grouped by occupations.

Where the preponderance of returns is so largely on the side of the employers the general average must necessarily incline to the average computed from their figures. The following analysis shows what it is in hours and earnings computed from the two sources of returns respectively, together with the averages for 1884 and 1885 :

| CLASSES OF WORKERS. | APRIL WEEK. | | | OCTOBER WEEK. | | | AVERAGE FOR BOTH WEEKS. | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Wages. | Hours em- ployed. | Wages per hour. | Wages. | Hours em- ployed. | Wages per hour. | Wages. | Hours em- ployed. | Wages per hour. |
| Males over 16 from— | % c. | | cts. | % c. | | cts. | % c. | | cts. |
| Employers | 9 12 | 59.49 | 15.34 | 9 13 | 59.63 | 15.31 | 9 13 | 59.56 | 15.33 |
| Employees | 8 92 | 58.65 | 15.21 | 9 00 | 58.72 | 15.32 | 8 96 | 58.68 | 15.27 |
| Average..... | 9 09 | 59.37 | 15.31 | 9 11 | 59.50 | 15.31 | 9 10 | 59.43 | 15.31 |
| Males under 16 from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Employers | 2 82 | 48.75 | 5.79 | 2 93 | 49.84 | 5.87 | 2 88 | 49.31 | 5.84 |
| Employees | 2 86 | 61.88 | 4.62 | 2 86 | 61.43 | 4.69 | 2 87 | 61.65 | 4.66 |
| Average..... | 2 82 | 49.45 | 5.70 | 2 93 | 50.43 | 5.81 | 2 88 | 49.95 | 5.76 |
| Females over 16 from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Employers | 4 35 | 58.58 | 7.43 | 4 37 | 58.74 | 7.44 | 4 36 | 58.66 | 7.43 |
| Employees | 4 25 | 59.32 | 7.16 | 4 26 | 59.06 | 7.21 | 4 25 | 59.19 | 7.18 |
| Average..... | 4 34 | 58.66 | 7.40 | 4 36 | 58.77 | 7.42 | 4 35 | 58.72 | 7.41 |
| Females under 16 from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Employers | 2 56 | 57.46 | 4.46 | 2 50 | 56.20 | 4.45 | 2 53 | 56.85 | 4.45 |
| Employees | 2 88 | 60.37 | 4.77 | 2 79 | 57.65 | 4.84 | 2 83 | 58.97 | 4.80 |
| Average..... | 2 58 | 57.66 | 4.47 | 2 52 | 56.31 | 4.48 | 2 55 | 57.00 | 4.47 |
| All classes from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Employers { 1885 | 7 85 | 58.61 | 13.39 | 7 87 | 58.78 | 13.39 | 7 86 | 58.70 | 13.39 |
| { 1884 | 7 90 | 57.00 | 13.86 | 7 81 | 55.54 | 14.06 | 7 85 | 56.27 | 13.95 |
| Employees { 1885 | 8 14 | 58.82 | 13.84 | 8 23 | 58.82 | 13.99 | 8 19 | 58.82 | 13.92 |
| { 1884 | 8 35 | 57.92 | 14.42 | 8 14 | 57.17 | 14.24 | 8 24 | 57.55 | 14.32 |
| Average... { 1885 | 7 89 | 58.64 | 13.45 | 7 92 | 58.79 | 13.47 | 7 90 | 58.71 | 13.46 |
| { 1884 | 7 96 | 57.12 | 13.93 | 7 85 | 55.74 | 14.08 | 7 90 | 56.44 | 14.01 |

In the case of males over 16 years of age, which constitute 77 per cent. of the total number of workers, the average earnings per week are 17 cents less by employees than by employers' returns; but as the time of work is also .82 of an hour less the actual difference is only .06 of a cent per hour, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per week. In the case of females over 16, the wages according to employers is 11 cents per week more than according to employees, while the time is shorter by .53 of an hour and the rate of wages per hour is higher by a quarter of a cent. These results are so close that no reasonable doubt can exist as to the general accuracy of the returns obtained from both sources. The differences in the average wages of males and females under 16 years are more marked, but owing to the few returns received from workers of this class they can scarcely be accepted for the computation of averages. Taking all classes, the average weekly wages by the returns of employers is \$7.56, or 13.39 cents per hour, while by the returns of employees it is \$8.19 per week, or 13.92 cents per hour—the difference in length of time per week being only .12 of an hour. Comparing the rate of wages per week for all classes in 1884 and 1885, it will be observed that it is exactly the same in both years, \$7.90; but

as the time is 2.27 hours longer in 1885, the rate per hour is .55 of a cent lower. A comparison of a few of the principal occupations is presented in the following table.

| OCCUPATIONS. | APRIL WEEK. | | | OCTOBER WEEK. | | | AVERAGE OF THE TWO WEEKS. | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | Wages. | Hours. | Wages per hour. | Wages. | Hours. | Wages per hour. | Wages. | Hours. | Wages per hour. |
| | \$ c. | | cts. | \$ c. | | cts. | \$ c. | | cts. |
| Blacksmith | 1885 9 86 | 59.32 | 16.62 | 9 74 | 59.15 | 16.46 | 9 80 | 59.24 | 16.54 |
| | 1884 9 42 | 58.33 | 16.16 | 9 76 | 58.21 | 17.05 | 9 58 | 58.27 | 16.44 |
| Carpenter and woodworker... | 1885 9 89 | 59.11 | 16.73 | 9 97 | 58.88 | 16.90 | 9 98 | 59.05 | 16.82 |
| | 1884 9 72 | 59.10 | 16.44 | 9 98 | 59.07 | 16.90 | 9 85 | 59.08 | 16.67 |
| Machinist | 1885 10 15 | 59.16 | 17.15 | 10 16 | 59.14 | 17.18 | 10 15 | 59.15 | 17.17 |
| | 1884 9 85 | 59.31 | 16.61 | 10 08 | 59.17 | 17.03 | 9 96 | 59.25 | 16.81 |
| Moulder | 1885 11 60 | 59.31 | 19.56 | 11 76 | 59.15 | 19.90 | 11 69 | 59.22 | 19.74 |
| | 1884 11 61 | 58.86 | 19.74 | 11 55 | 58.75 | 19.66 | 11 58 | 58.80 | 19.70 |
| Painter | 1885 9 61 | 58.53 | 16.42 | 9 54 | 57.29 | 16.65 | 9 58 | 57.97 | 16.52 |
| | 1884 9 44 | 58.70 | 16.08 | 9 72 | 59.19 | 16.42 | 9 58 | 58.94 | 16.25 |
| Average of the five trades... | 1885 10 19 | 59.12 | 17.23 | 10 26 | 58.94 | 17.41 | 10 22 | 59.03 | 17.32 |
| | 1884 10 10 | 58.99 | 17.11 | 10 30 | 58.95 | 17.47 | 10 19 | 58.88 | 17.28 |

For these five trades the average wage per week is three cents higher in 1885 than in 1884, and the average of time only three minutes longer. The statistics are compiled from returns made by employers and employes for both years.

Of 440 occupations reported in Table XXXVI the weekly wages of 252 were over the average of \$7.90 and those of 188 were under it.

Males over 16 years were engaged in 326 occupations at an average of \$9.10 per week, of whom the earnings in 173 were over that average and in 153 under it.

Males under 16 years in 25 occupations averaged \$2.88 per week, of whom those in 20 were over and in 5 were under it.

Females over 16 years in 79 occupations averaged \$4.35 per week, those in 53 being over and those in 54 under that figure.

Females under 16 years in 10 occupations averaged \$2.55 per week, in 6 of which the earnings were more and in 4 less than the average.

Hotel employes and servants with board are not included in this summary.

The statistics in Tables XXXVIII to XLII are compiled from schedules filled up by and collected from workers only,* and they show by occupations the time employed, wages earned and cost of living for the year ending 31st October, 1885, in the following towns

* Following is a copy of the schedule used by local agents of the Bureau in the collection of yearly statistics:

"The statistics of this return are accepted in confidence. They are not available for taxation, or for any purpose excepting tabulation by totals and averages in the annual report of the Bureau of Industries.

A. BLUE, Secretary.

Toronto, November 2nd, 1885.

SCHEDULE B.

LABOR STATISTICS FOR THE (TOWN OR CITY) OF _____ FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING 1ST NOVEMBER, 1884, AND ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1885.

1. Name.....
2. Over or under 16 years.....
3. Occupation.....
4. Where employed.....
5. Number dependent for support (not including workingman),

and cities, viz : Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas and Toronto. Returns available for tabulation were received from 2637 workers, representing 26 industries and 269 occupations. One hundred and sixteen others were defective, owing to the omission of one or more essential items in filling up the schedule.

The statistics of 1884 gave earnings and cost of living for 2,835 workpeople, representing 204 occupations in nineteen towns and cities. Compared with the statistics of 1885 the averages of dependents, time employed, wages earned and cost of living, together with the number of occupations whose averages are greater or less than the general average, are shown in the following table :

| AVERAGE OF— | 1885. | 1884. | No. OF OCCUPATIONS OVER AND UNDER THE AVERAGE. | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | | | —Over-1885-Under— | | —Over-1884-Under— | |
| Dependents..... | 3.54 | 3.34 | 31 | 215 | 25 | 151 |
| Hours per week..... | 58.85 | 59.10 | 148 | 121 | 109 | 95 |
| Days per year..... | 271.28 | 265.17 | 160 | 109 | 131 | 73 |
| Total earnings..... \$ | 388.85 | 383.31 | 141 | 128 | 126 | 78 |
| Cost of living..... \$ | 332.50 | 334.47 | 143 | 126 | 124 | 80 |

In 54 occupations 1,032 workers had no dependents in 1885, against 994 workers in 28 occupations who had no dependents in 1884. In 215 occupations 1,605 workers in 1885 had an average of 3.54 dependents, against 1,859 workers in 176 occupations with an average of 3.34 dependents in 1884. In 1884 the total number of dependents was 6,212, while in 1885 it was 5,682, of whom 3,633 were under 16 years of age—the average of the latter being 2.26 per worker, against 3.54 of all ages. In 112 occupations the average time employed per week is 60 hours and over; in 85 it is 60 to 65 hours; in 9 it is over 65 to 70 hours; in 11 it is over 70 to 75 hours; and in 7 it is over 75 hours. Hotel bell-boys have an average of 76 hours, and bar-tenders 80.17; railway baggagemen 78 hours, signalmen 79.33 and engineers 79.83; street car drivers 83.40 hours, and sailors 84 hours. In 75 occupations the average number of days employed was 300 and upwards, against 43 occupations the previous year; and of those who work 313 days and upwards the principal are hotel, brewery and railway employes, telegraph operators, lamplighters and caretakers. In 40 occupations the average time is less than 250 days; in 22 it is less than 225, and in 11 it is less than 200 days.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| 6. Number of dependents under 16 years of age, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Hours employed per week, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Days employed during the year, | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Wages derived from occupation during the year, | - | - | - | - | \$..... |
| 10. Extra earnings (if any) received during the year outside of regular occupation, | - | - | - | - | \$..... |
| 11. Earnings (if any) of wife or minor children during the year, | - | - | - | - | \$..... |
| COST OF LIVING. | | | | | |
| 12. Cost of rent for the year, | - | - | - | - | \$..... |
| 13. Cost of fuel for the year, | - | - | - | - | \$..... |
| 14. Cost of clothing for family (or self if without dependents) for the year, | - | - | - | - | \$..... |
| 15. Cost of food for family for the year, | - | - | - | - | \$..... |
| 16. Total cost of Living for family (or self if without dependents) for the year | - | - | - | - | \$..... |

Certified,

Collector of Statistics.

NOTE.—The details under Cost of Living may be given in whole or part according as the person making the return is able to classify them. Minute accuracy is not possible, unless accounts are kept, but a close approximation can doubtless be made. Item No. 16 is of the greatest importance, for without it the return is useless in making up the Tables."

The totals and averages of earnings and cost of living of workers classified as persons with and without dependents were as follows in the two years :

| | Without dependents. | | With dependents. | | Totals. | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| No. of workers..... | 1,032 | 994 | 1,605 | 1,859 | 2,637 | 2,853 |
| Total earnings.....\$ | 306,976 | 292,440 | 718,404 | 801,137 | 1,025,380 | 1,093,577 |
| Average do.....\$ | 297.46 | 294.20 | 447.60 | 430.95 | 388.85 | 383.31 |
| Total cost of living.....\$ | 232,927 | 228,731 | 643,884 | 725,523 | 876,811 | 954,254 |
| Average do.....\$ | 225.71 | 230.11 | 401.17 | 390.28 | 332.50 | 334.47 |

The aggregate of days' labor was 756,523 in 1884 and 715,374 in 1885. The total earnings include \$12,337 of extra earnings by employes in 62 occupations in 1884, and \$17,710 in 103 occupations in 1885 ; together with \$19,094 of wives' and children's earnings in 70 occupations in 1884, and \$24,132 in 85 occupations in 1885. Less these earnings the average wages of workers without dependents was \$372.29 in 1884 and \$372.98 in 1885, or \$40.48 in excess of the cost of living in the latter year, and \$37.82 in the former. Comparing the earnings from all sources with the cost of living, the surplus or deficit of the several classes of workers with and without dependents was as shown in the following table :

| | Males over 16. | | Males under 16. | | Females over 16. | | Females under 16. | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Workers with dependents— | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings.....\$ | 452.25 | 436.29 | ..... | ..... | 195.03 | 210.61 | ..... | ..... |
| Cost of living.....\$ | 405.08 | 394.29 | ..... | ..... | 189.07 | 224.86 | ..... | ..... |
| Surplus or deficit (+ or -).....\$ | 47.17 | 42.00 | ..... | ..... | 5.96 | -14.25 | ..... | ..... |
| Workers without dependents— | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings.....\$ | 353.32 | 334.12 | 129.95 | 133.54 | 182.43 | 177.82 | 126.82 | 97.15 |
| Cost of living.....\$ | 259.92 | 252.27 | 121.82 | 138.91 | 155.90 | 166.34 | 117.64 | 107.92 |
| Surplus or deficit.....\$ | 93.40 | 81.84 | 8.13 | -5.37 | 26.53 | 11.48 | 9.18 | -10.77 |
| Workers of both classes— | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings.....\$ | 421.26 | 406.42 | ..... | ..... | 183.82 | 183.28 | ..... | ..... |
| Cost of living.....\$ | 359.60 | 352.76 | ..... | ..... | 159.55 | 176.09 | ..... | ..... |
| Surplus or deficit.....\$ | 61.66 | 53.66 | ..... | ..... | 24.27 | 7.19 | ..... | ..... |

In the following table is presented a comparison of time, earnings and cost of living in the five principal occupations taken for comparison of weekly wages for the years 1884 and 1885 :

| OCCUPATIONS. | | No. of dependents. | No. of dependents under 16. | Hours employed per week. | Days employed in year. | Yearly wages from occupation. | Extra earnings. | Wife and minor children's earnings. | Total earnings. | Total cost of living. |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Blacksmith | { 1885 | 2.58 | 1.67 | 59.05 | 272.77 | 418.42 | 4.13 | 16.28 | 438.83 | 368.43 |
| | { 1884 | 2.35 | ..... | 58.19 | 269.54 | 428.32 | 2.91 | 6.36 | 437.59 | 376.02 |
| Carpenter | { 1885 | 2.98 | 1.95 | 57.47 | 262.05 | 424.01 | 6.42 | 9.55 | 439.98 | 379.11 |
| | { 1884 | 3.15 | ..... | 57.78 | 256.28 | 409.34 | 3.37 | 14.43 | 427.14 | 376.34 |
| Machinist | { 1885 | 2.62 | 1.78 | 58.02 | 264.67 | 452.97 | 4.29 | 9.68 | 466.94 | 383.50 |
| | { 1884 | 2.84 | ..... | 58.63 | 255.26 | 417.22 | 6.25 | 6.01 | 429.48 | 381.32 |
| Moulder..... | { 1885 | 2.84 | 1.89 | 57.61 | 244.90 | 473.51 | 3.40 | 3.86 | 480.87 | 411.99 |
| | { 1884 | 2.40 | ..... | 57.61 | 249.54 | 434.92 | 2.34 | 3.95 | 441.21 | 393.27 |
| Painter..... | { 1885 | 2.53 | 1.57 | 58.43 | 256.99 | 410.31 | 6.05 | 7.87 | 424.03 | 369.31 |
| | { 1884 | 2.75 | ..... | 58.10 | 252.12 | 399.36 | 12.52 | 5.11 | 416.99 | 367.75 |
| Average for the five trades .. | { 1885 | 2.77 | 1.82 | 57.99 | 260.63 | 436.03 | 5.11 | 9.32 | 450.46 | 382.88 |
| | { 1885 | 2.77 | ..... | 58.04 | 256.10 | 416.89 | 5.01 | 8.32 | 430.22 | 378.76 |

In this table are included all workers of the several occupations in such industries as agricultural implements, boiler and engine works, carriage works, general foundries, stove foundries, lock factories, railway shops and sewing machine factories ; consequently the averages are computed from a large number of returns. The differences are not wide in any of the trades, comparing one year with another ; and for the five trades they are in favor of 1885 by four and a half days in time and \$20.24 in earnings, with an increase of \$4.12 in the cost of living.

Table XL shows the earnings and cost of living in each of the nineteen towns and cities from which returns were obtained. Table XLII exhibits the averages of time, wages and cost of living of those whose earnings were more than, equal to, and less than the cost of living, classed as workers with dependents and without dependents. The following tables show the general results of this analysis, compared with the statistics for 1884 :

L.—EARNINGS GREATER THAN COST OF LIVING.

| | With dependents. | | Without dependents. | | Total. | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Number of workers | 950 | 794 | 671 | 548 | 1621 | 1,342 |
| Average of— | | | | | | |
| Days employed | 278.53 | 280.37 | 279.15 | 275.77 | 278.79 | 278.49 |
| Earnings | \$ 493.21 | 510.95 | 345.03 | 373.32 | 431.87 | 454.75 |
| Cost of living..... | \$ 400.14 | 398.70 | 231.91 | 251.88 | 330.50 | 338.75 |
| Surplus | \$ 93.07 | 112.25 | 113.12 | 121.44 | 101.37 | 116.00 |

II.—EARNINGS EQUAL TO COST OF LIVING.

| | With dependents. | | Without dependents. | | Total. | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Number of workers | 410 | 884 | 300 | 381 | 710 | 1,265 |
| Average of— | | | | | | |
| Days employed..... | 267.14 | 258.78 | 277.99 | 265.47 | 271.72 | 260.80 |
| Earnings.....\$ | 396.59 | 385.85 | 218.87 | 205.40 | 321.50 | 331.50 |
| Cost of living.....\$ | 396.59 | 385.85 | 218.87 | 205.40 | 321.50 | 331.50 |

III.—EARNINGS LESS THAN COST OF LIVING.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of workers | 245 | 181 | 61 | 65 | 306 | 246 |
| Average of— | | | | | | |
| Days employed..... | 233.61 | 209.64 | 218.11 | 229.82 | 230.52 | 214.97 |
| Earnings.....\$ | 356.12 | 300.25 | 160.67 | 147.79 | 317.16 | 259.96 |
| Cost of living.....\$ | 412.86 | 374.88 | 191.10 | 191.48 | 368.66 | 326.42 |
| Deficit.....\$ | 56.74 | 74.63 | 30.43 | 43.69 | 51.50 | 66.46 |

In the first class the number of days employed was almost exactly the same in both years, with a decrease of \$22.88 in earnings, \$8.25 in the cost of living and \$14.63 in the surplus. In the second class the time employed shows an increase of almost 11 days, with a decrease of \$10 in earnings and the cost of living. In the third class the time in 1885 was greater than in 1884 by 15.55 days and the earnings by \$57.20; and though the cost of living increased by \$42.24, the deficit of \$51.50 is \$14.96 less than in 1884. For both years the time employed is longest for the class having a surplus, and shortest for the class having a deficit—the difference being 48½ days. The daily average rate of wages is also highest for workers having a surplus, as appears by the following table:

| | First class. | | Second class. | | Third class. | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Daily wages for workers— | | | | | | |
| With dependents.....\$ | 1.76½ | 1.82 | 1.48½ | 1.50 | 1.52 | 1.30 |
| Without dependents.....\$ | 1.23½ | 1.35½ | 78¾ | 77¼ | 73¾ | 64½ |
| With and without do.....\$ | 1.55 | 1.63 | 1.18½ | 1.27 | 1.37½ | 1.21 |

In 1884 there was a marked uniformity in the shortened time and lowered wages from the first class to the second, and from the second to the third; which also is true of the statistics of 1885, with the exception of the rate of wages for workers with dependents in the third class. The high average of the cost of living for this class (\$412.86), together with the high average of daily wages (\$1.52) would indicate that a large proportion were workers of first rate rank, whose short time was due to some special circumstance—possibly a strike. Had they been employed the same number of days as workers with dependents in the first class, earnings at \$1.52 per day would have exceeded cost of living by \$10.50, instead of falling short by \$56.74; while, on the other hand, had workers with dependents in the first class been employed the same number of days as those in the third, their earnings at \$1.76½ per day would have exceeded cost of living by only \$12.57, instead of \$93.07. Thus it appears that with men in the general mass, time and the rate of wages are the essential data in working out the problem of a livelihood: a surplus or a

deficit depends on the margin of a few days in the time employed, or of a few cents in the rate of daily wages earned.

Table XLII shows that out of the 2,637 workers who gave returns of earnings and cost of living for the year, 710 came out even : they made a subsistence only ; they were alive at the end of the year, with such bodily gain and mental progress as was possible under their circumstances. The number whose earnings exceeded cost of living was 1,621, and the number whose cost of living exceeded earnings was 306. Of the former, the average surplus of 810 workers ranged from the minimum to \$50, of 410 from \$50 to \$100, and of 401 from \$100 upwards ; whereas of the latter, the average deficit of 203 ranged from the minimum to \$50, of 67 from \$50 to \$100, and of 36 from \$100 to \$300.

The chief items in the cost of living are rent, fuel, clothing and food, and workmen were asked to give these in detail, as in schedule B. There is a considerable diversity in the averages of these items for the several towns and cities, as will be seen by reference to Table XL ; but it must be borne in mind that the inquiry was made for the first time, and that exact figures cannot be given excepting by persons who keep expense accounts. The general averages for the nineteen towns and cities from which returns have been collected appear to be fair and moderate enough. Rent at \$74.41 a year is only \$6.20 a month, fuel at \$40.53 is only the price of six tons of coal, and clothing at \$19.03 per capita cannot be extravagant for a family one-half of whose members are over 16 years of age.* The average cost of food per capita, as ascertained from the returns, is \$47.67, or \$216.42 for an average family. A fair test of the accuracy of this average appears to be supplied by the statistics in Table XLIII, which gives in detail the quantity and value of food consumed at certain public institutions in the Province for a period of two weeks in February of this year. These institutions are the following :

I. Schools and Colleges : Agricultural College, Guelph ; School for the Blind, Brantford ; School for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville ; Presbyterian Ladies' College, Ottawa ; Baptist College, Toronto.

II. Provincial Prisons : Penitentiary, Kingston ; Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene ; Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

III. Lunatic Asylums : The Provincial institutions in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Kingston.

The reports for each of these institutions appear to have been prepared with the greatest possible care by responsible officers ; and in addition to quantities and values a register was kept of each meal, showing the number of persons at each, graded by ages and the kinds of food supplied. Following is a description of persons and rations in the three classes of institutions :

| INSTITUTIONS. | No. | No. OF MEALS SUPPLIED TO PERSONS— | | | | Total meals. | Total No. of rations.† |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | Under 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | Over 15 years. | | |
| Schools and colleges | 5 | 42 | 2,478 | 6,992 | 17,123 | 26,635 | 8,878 |
| Provincial prisons | 4 | 42 | 1,092 | 4,641 | 52,208 | 57,983 | 19,328 |
| Lunatic asylums | 4 | 418 | 434 | 168 | 131,198 | 132,218 | 44,073 |
| Totals | 13 | 502 | 4,004 | 11,801 | 200,529 | 216,836 | 72,279 |

* For the 1,605 persons with dependents in Table XLI the average number in a family is 4.54, of whom 2.28 are over and 2.26 are under 16 years of age. To clothe such a family at all adequately for a year will \$86.39 must test the resources of ingenuity and economy.

† A ration is the daily allowance of food to one person, and is taken in this Table as the equivalent of three meals.

From the food consumed in two weeks by 5,163 persons of various ages, as shown in this description, the following averages of the quantity and value of a daily ration are computed for the several classes of institutions:

| CLASSES OF FOOD. | SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. | | PROVINCIAL PRISONS. | | LUNATIC ASYLUMS. | | ALL CLASSES. | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | cts. | lbs. | cts. | lbs. | cts. | lbs. | cts. |
| Animal albuminoids | 1.815 | 9.722 | 0.855 | 4.295 | 1.234 | 6.181 | 1.204 | 6.111 |
| Vegetable albuminoids . . | .984 | 2.287 | 1.950 | 3.361 | 1.156 | 2.740 | 1.347 | 2.850 |
| Starchy foods | 1.789 | 3.215 | 1.344 | 1.740 | 1.671 | 2.626 | 1.597 | 2.461 |
| Miscellaneous | .021 | 0.953 | 0.014 | 0.374 | 0.028 | 1.008 | 0.024 | 0.832 |
| Totals | 4.609 | 16.177 | 4.163 | 9.770 | 4.089 | 12.555 | 4.172 | 12.254 |

These large institutions are enabled to purchase supplies at more favorable rates than private families can procure them, and, as a rule, waste of food is minimized where there are many consumers. Yet, at the average cost of food supplies for all institutions, the cost per capita for a year is \$44.72, or only \$2.95 less than the average in Table XLI, computed from returns made by workmen. At the prison rate the annual cost per capita would be \$35.66; at the asylum rate it would be \$45.82; and at the school and college rate it would be \$59.04. These figures are possibly a little high for the average of a whole year, since they represent the food consumption of one of the coldest months in the year, when the greatest quantity of food is required to maintain animal heat; and in order to get a true average for the year it will be necessary to get reports from the same institutions for one of the summer months. But although it is then shown that the average is somewhat lower, the fact remains that the highest economy in food supplies is attainable where large quantities are purchased and prepared for the table, and it does not seem probable that the average of \$47.67 for the yearly cost per capita of food for a workingman's family will be successfully challenged. At the same time it would be rash to assume from such limited data, and from the returns of one year, that the figure is an economic fact which time or circumstance cannot alter or affect.

RELATIONS OF WAGE-EARNERS TO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYMENT.

With the view of ascertaining the relations of wage-workers to employers and employment, how far means are provided for their health and safety, and what opportunities are afforded for social culture and mental improvement, the collectors of the Bureau were given the following subjects for enquiry and report in the several towns and cities while employed in gathering the statistics of labor and wages:

1. PAYMENT OF WAGES.—(1.) Is there a fixed pay-day for wages of workers? and what day? (2.) How many pay-days in each month? (3.) Is the full amount of workers' wages paid per day? (4.) What proportion, if any, is reserved by the employer? and for what object is it reserved? (5.) Are wages as a rule paid in cash?
2. ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS.—(1.) Are any accidents reported for the year? (2.) How many? and what has been the nature of each? (3.) How many have resulted fatally? how many resulted in permanent injury? and to what cause were they due in each case? (4.) Is machinery so protected as to prevent accidents, with reasonable care on the part of the workers?
3. INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.—(1.) Have any strikes occurred during the year? and if so, what trades have been affected by them? (2.) What was the cause of the strikes? and if settled, upon what terms? (3.) How many workers were affected in each strike? how long were they out of employment? and what amount of earnings was lost in consequence of the strike?
4. HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORKERS.—(1.) What is the general condition of the health of workers? and how in this respect do in-door and out-door workers compare? (2.) Has any epidemic or contagious disease broken out in the families of workers? and if so, to what is its origin ascribed? (3.) Is there a proper

ventilation of workshops or factories? (4.) Are wash-rooms and water-closets provided for the convenience of workers? and separate ones for each sex? Are they kept in a proper state of cleanliness? (5.) Is the water supply ample, and of a good quality for drinking? (6.) Are adequate means of escape provided in case of an outbreak of fire? (7.) Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours?

5. **RUNNING TIME OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES.**—Have factories or shops been idle for any part of the year? and if so, how long and for what cause? (2.) Have workers been idle for any cause except the closing of factories or shops, or (in the case of out-door trades) the state of the weather? Have they been able as a rule to find steady employment? (3.) Is it the custom to keep factories, shops, etc., open the same number of hours for each day of the week? If any portion of Saturday is given to workers, how much? and are the full day's wages allowed?

6. **READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES.**—(1.) Are reading rooms or libraries maintained in connection with any trade or occupation, or in any factory or workshop? (2.) How have they been established? how are they supported? and how are they patronized by workers? (3.) Give particulars as to each library or reading room.—The number of volumes, periodicals and newspapers.—When and how established and how maintained.—Interest taken in them by employers and workers, etc.

1. Although the report in a few cases is that "there is no fixed pay-day," most establishments of any considerable size have regular days for paying their hands. Operatives are usually paid weekly or fortnightly, though in some establishments, including most railway shops and some of the cotton mills, wages are paid monthly. In the case of weekly or fortnightly payments the favorite pay-day appears to be Friday or Saturday, though there are exceptions, chiefly in favor of Monday. As a rule the full amount of wages due the workman is not paid on pay-day; an amount varying from one day's to one month's pay being retained in the employer's hands, usually for the time the workman remains in his employ. The reason assigned is generally said to be convenient in banking and keeping the accounts, but in some cases the amount appears to be reserved to secure notice from the employes in case of quitting work. One correspondent states that it is done "to draw interest on the men's money." Piece-work hands cannot, of course, from the nature of their employment, be paid with the same regularity as those working on time, and the rule in their case appears to be to pay them for all work which has undergone inspection up to, or within a certain time of pay-day. Hands are almost universally paid in cash, and only one or two small and debilitated concerns resort to the old-fashioned and unsatisfactory method of paying their employes by orders on store. One establishment is reported as paying its men occasionally in a certain quantity of the goods they make, but this system of combining the functions of workmen and salesmen does not appear to give such unmixed satisfaction as to be likely to bring about its general adoption. Some large manufacturing establishments rent tenements to a certain number of their operatives, the rent being deducted from their wages.

2. Though a considerable number of accidents are reported, the great majority of them did not involve fatal or permanent injury, consisting chiefly of burns from molten metal, bruises, cuts by buzz-saws, planers, etc. Railway hands appear to be the chief sufferers from the more serious kinds of accidents. From St. Thomas four are reported on the Grand Trunk railway from coupling cars, one of which resulted fatally; one while stringing a bell cord, and one from the breaking of a whistle pipe in a locomotive. The correspondent reports that "defective construction is claimed by workers to be the cause of the above accidents." Two are reported on the Canada Southern railway by falling from engines, owing, it is said, to defective oilers; two while coupling cars, owing to defective couplers, and two in the shops of the same road, where, however, "with few exceptions the machinery is well protected." In none of these accidents were the victims fatally or permanently injured. A fatal accident occurred at London to a boy who is described as a "green boy from the old-country," by falling down an open elevator shaft, and another at Kingston by a stick of timber falling on a man while pulling down an old house. Machinery is generally reported to be sufficiently protected to prevent accidents with reasonable care on the part of the workers, but there are exceptions. One accident resulting in the death of a little girl took place in a Brantford factory. She was caught in an unprotected wire rope that ran through the floor of the workroom and drove part of the machinery. After the accident this rope was properly guarded. One correspondent reports that grist mill machinery is not well protected: many gears, belts and pulleys running at a high rate of speed are left uncovered, and he mentions one accident due to this cause, in which a mill-wright was caught.

by the beard and severely injured. The Hamilton correspondent, writing of the machinery in planing mills and box factories, says "it should be more protected, but many accidents would have been prevented had more caution been used." The Hespeler correspondent, in writing of some minor accidents, says "they can, and indeed must, be attributed to the carelessness of the persons injured." He and a large number of other correspondents report machinery to be sufficiently protected. The Belleville correspondent reports that "in most cases engines are run by young and incompetent hands."

3. Generally speaking, the relations between workers and employers seem to be most satisfactory. The strikes reported are few in number, and most of them appear to have been amicably settled in their incipency. The Hamilton correspondent says that a strike which lasted less than half a day occurred in one of the shoe factories of that city. It arose upon a misinterpretation of Union regulations, and was settled upon a satisfactory explanation being given; 145 male and female workers were affected by the strike. Five moulders struck in one of the agricultural implement establishments at Oshawa, on account of notice of reduction of wages. The notice was withdrawn after six weeks time and about \$350 in earnings had been lost. The moulders in a Belleville stove foundry struck, but finally accepted a small reduction in the price of piece-work and work was resumed. Two strikes took place in Toronto during the year, one by the Builders Laborers' Union, and one by the Plasterers' Union. The first, which lasted for five weeks, was for an increase of wages, and was settled by arbitration. It affected from 500 at the start to 250 at the time of settlement, and the loss in wages was about \$16,000. The plasterers' strike was against the grading down system, which, the report states, was successfully resisted. The number of men affected or the loss in wages is not reported.

4. The general condition of the health of workers appears to be good, the average for out-door employes being, on the whole, considerably better than for in-door hands, though in the case of some in-door occupations, such, for example, as wood-working, the difference is scarcely perceptible. One report states that female employes are subject to "fainting and spasms, apparently through being obliged to work in a standing position in many places." Factories and workshops appear to be, as a rule, fairly well ventilated, especially those erected within the last few years, the exceptions being usually found in the larger city establishments. The Hamilton correspondent, writing of stove factories, says that the "the ventilation in a number of shops is very imperfect, particularly the casting cleaning rooms." He says further: "In the shoe factories, as a rule, no effort is made on the part of the proprietors to secure pure fresh air, and numerous complaints have been made by the workers in these factories of the foul smells." Another, writing from London respecting the tailoring and dressmaking trades, says: "There is no proper ventilation. A dozen girls are stuck in a room 12x14; no washrooms or closets attached to any of them that I could hear of." Water-closets are provided for the convenience of workers with the single exception above noted, and where both sexes are employed separate ones are provided for each sex. But in the great majority of cases they are reported to be kept "in a very filthy condition," though this particular evil is in some cases ascribed to the carelessness of the workers themselves. There is no doubt, however, that a little well-directed supervision is much needed in this direction, and that it would do much to mitigate what is evidently a very common sanitary defect. In some few cases wash-rooms are provided for workers, and in nearly all an abundant supply of excellent water is available for their use. The report from Oshawa states that isolated cases of diphtheria have occurred amongst the families of workers, "ascribed to impure water owing to the proximity of privies. The water supply is from wells, the water as a rule being good, unless contaminated as referred to." The means provided for escape in case of fire in large factories do not appear to be very generally satisfactory. The correspondent in Hamilton, reporting with reference to an industry carried on in very large buildings and employing a large number of hands, says that no direct means of escape are provided in the event of fire, other than those used on all occasions for exit, and they would be insufficient in case of fire. The correspondent at St. Thomas, replying to the question as to the adequacy of the means of escape in case of fire, replies; "No; the doors nearly all swing in, and in upper floors there are no fire escapes." Another,

writing from Guelph, says: "The factories are very badly arranged in this respect, there being little or no provision made for fire." The question, Are the doors of factories or shops locked or bolted during working hours? is generally answered in the negative, but in one or two large factories the opposite practice appears to prevail.

5. As a general rule factories and shops were kept running the whole year, barring the usual periods necessary for stock-taking, repairs, and other purposes incidental to trade. In some lines of manufacture, however, and particularly foundry and machine shops, agricultural works, edge tool factories and sewing machine factories, over production or reduced demand for certain classes of goods necessitated a curtailment of output in some shops, either by way of closing down for a few months, working on three-quarter or other fractional time, or working with a decreased number of hands. These, however are reported to be exceptional cases, and accordingly workers as a rule have been able to find steady employment. It appears to be a pretty general custom for employes to work from one to five hours less on Saturdays than upon other days of the week. In most cases they either lose their wages proportionately or make up the lost time during the week, but in Peterborough, Guelph, and probably some other towns, an hour is allowed on Saturdays without any deduction from the weekly wages.

6. The last topic in the schedule was with reference to whether reading rooms or libraries were maintained in connection with any trade or occupation, or in any factory or workshop, and it is to be regretted that the replies under this head are rather monotonously in the negative. The following are the exceptions reported:

The St. Thomas correspondent writes:

The Railway branch of the Y. M. C. A. have a good reading room and library, organized in 1882. The reading room is 18x50 feet; library, 16x22; office, 14x20; committee room, 20x30; bath room, two tub water closet, urinal and toilet and washroom. It is supported by a membership fee of \$2 and contribution of from \$3 to \$25. It has 900 volumes, worth \$1,000; an organ given by the Canada Southern railway men (officers?), and piano by Mr. Vanderbilt. The reading matter on the tables costs \$70 per year.

The Brantford correspondent writes:

The only library in connection with any of the establishments here is at the Grand Trunk works, where also is a reading room in which the leading newspapers may be seen on the tables. It is managed by the men and is well sustained.

The Hamilton correspondent says:

There is a library in connection with the Grand Trunk railway shops but it has not been in use some years. It was established by donations, proceeds of picnics, entertainments, etc., and supported contributions when in working order.

The Kingston correspondent writes:

There is no library or reading room except in connection with the Kingston and Pembroke railway. It was established by the employes and supported by them with a small grant from the company each year. It is largely patronized by the employes.

The Guelph correspondent says:

There are no reading rooms in connection with any factory, but we have a free library and reading room, maintained by the city, which is well patronized.

The Belleville correspondent writes:

The only public reading room in the city is the Mechanics' Institute. It is patronized by the better class of workmen.

The Massey Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, established a free library for the benefit of their employes, in January, 1885. The reading matter consists of about 75 of the leading English and American literary and scientific magazines and newspapers. These, after being kept on file in the library for a certain length of time, are lent to employes for home reading, under certain by-laws and regulations prescribed by the Workman's Library Association of the company. The company have also established a memorial hall and a lecture room. The former was established in memory of the late Charles A. Massey, manager and vice-president of the company, and is used for holding literary and musical entertainments among the employes of the establishment, chiefly during the winter months. The lecture-room is used for Sunday school purposes for the benefit of the children of employes and such others as may choose to avail themselves of the advantages. The library, lecture room, etc., seem to be well patronized, especially by the better class of employes, though, as regards the first mentioned, its patronage has been lessened to some extent by the establishment of the free city library.

Messrs. H. E. Clarke & Co., of Toronto, had a free library and reading room in operation for some time for the benefit of their employes, but upon the establishment of the public library it was discontinued, and the books donated to the hospital. The library, which consisted of between 300 and 400 books and magazines contributed by those connected with the establishment and their friends, was well patronized during its existence.

GENERAL NOTES ON LABOR AND WAGES.

ALMONTE.—The shops and factories have been running steadily on full time during the past year, with the exception of the Almonte Knitting Company's mill, which was closed for about two months during the early part of last winter, the cause said to be for necessary repairs. Factory hands, with the above exception, have had steady employment during the past year. Although the woollen manufacturing business has been unprofitable during the year, yet the mills have been kept running at full time, giving steady employment to the operatives, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of trade, wages were maintained at the same rate as for some years previous. Building operations were unusually brisk during the year, which caused outside labor to be prosperous during the summer months. There are no reading rooms nor libraries maintained in connection with any trade, factories or workshops, but there is a Mechanics' Institute with a large library connected, which is available to all who desire to become members.

BRANTFORD.—In the closing months of 1884 reductions in wages and short time were general throughout the workshops of the city, and it was not until late in the spring of 1885 that the manufacturing establishments, particularly agricultural implement shops, resumed full time. The cause assigned for this dulness was the troubles in the North-West. About the middle of May, however, a gradual increase took place in the number of workers; all of the various establishments began running full time and they have been busy since with the exception of the cotton and wincey mills, which were running on irregular and short time during the summer months. It is difficult to arrive at any accurate estimate of wages earned by those who work by the piece and on irregular time. If workmen would endeavor to keep an account of their wages and cost of living it would tend in a great measure to habits of economy. Accidents are numerous in all factories where machinery is used, as every kind of work is done by machines dangerous to employes, if not well understood. Many sustain injuries on account of their own carelessness, but sometimes an accident occurs which brings into prominence the question of supervision of all factories and workshops. A Factory Act, with inspection of all manufacturing establishments, would meet the wishes of a large and growing constituency, particularly those artisans who come here from the old country, where legislation of this kind is in force, and who feel that here the Government should exercise some sort of supervision where so many are engaged in the manufacturing industries of the country. Any action of the employers of labor that would tend to the comfort and convenience of those workmen who all the year round eat their noonday meal on the workbench or forge would be appreciated by a large number of workers in every large factory and workshop. The only library in connection with any of the establishments here is at the Grand Trunk works, where also is a reading room in which the leading newspapers may be seen on the tables. It is managed by the men, and is well sustained. There is also a life insurance and direct benefit fund in cases of sickness or accidents; it is managed by the company and gives good satisfaction. Among workmen there are direct benefit funds to relieve distress in case of sickness or otherwise. These are managed by the different unions and do a great amount of good. The very best of good feeling exists between the employers and their men here, as kindly acts of most of them amply prove.

CORNWALL.—The wage earning population of Cornwall has as a general thing done very well the past year. The factories have been running very steady. Though there is not much change in the rate of wages, it still has been a large increase to the worker's earnings, as little time has been lost compared to last year. The sash and door factories have been running full time. Carpenters, bricklayers and masons have done very well, as many houses were built this summer and some of them were substantial ones. About the holidays every one expects a dulness for out-door workers, and as a general thing the winter season is dull here; but there are always a few employed during the winter finishing up work commenced in the last of the season. The different factories have gone to large expense providing precautionary measures in case of fire. They have force pumps in use which will, with the good supply of hose kept on hand, drown out a fire in a few minutes in any part of the buildings. At certain distances all around the mill hydrants are placed, and a squad are usually drilled to act as firemen.

GANANOQUE.—The majority of men say the last year has been better for them than the two previous years. The time employed depends largely on the water supply, and last summer the Water Power Co. improved their property at the south of Charleston lake, thereby draining the whole area of the lake and several smaller ones emptying into it. One important business change was made—the carriage works' property was bought by a party of capitalists from Cincinnati, who greatly enlarged their business, turning out eight hundred cutters and sleighs for the winter. The clothes wringer and corset steel works of Cowan and Atkinson were destroyed by fire in March, but they have been rebuilt on a different site and will shortly be in working order. The axle works closed for about a month on account of overstock, and the shovel, spade and fork works for about the same time on account of small demand for that class of goods.

HAMILTON.—During the fall months of 1884 the building trades were active, completing nearly all work then under construction before winter fairly set in, thus throwing upon the market nearly all those engaged in these trades until spring. The spring opened with favorable prospects and assisted to a very great extent by the reduction of the hours of labor from 60 to 55 hours per week, agreed upon by these Trades Unions and the Builders' Associations, regulated the work so equitably that many who opposed the reduction of the hours of labor very soon acknowledged their approval, and friendly relations existed throughout the season, notwithstanding the predictions of many that there would be trouble over the reduction. Summer opened with no change except a slight weakening on the part of the carpenters and painters, who experi-

enced a dull spell, but as the summer advanced all were steadily employed. The fall opened with nearly all employed and work continued brisk until a scarcity of brick occurred, owing to large shipments being made to Toronto, Woodstock and other places. This created a dulness which continued throughout the season, with no change. But altogether a fair season is acknowledged by all. Pay-days are fortnightly, and on Saturday, with one day's pay kept back, and workmen always paid in cash.

The tobacco industry is a very important one to the workers of the city, employing a large number of male and female labor in the manufacture of cigars and plug tobacco. The latter business was active throughout the season, with apparently friendly relations existing between employer and employe. In the cigar trade occurred the only important strike of the year, which resulted in about 200 workers being thrown out of employment for about six months. A difference arose between the cigar-makers' union and the manufacturers, which resulted in a combination of manufacturers being formed under \$500 bonds to resist the union, who were apparently locked out unless they acceded to the terms of the combination. Arbitration was resorted to by the workers, but without any good result. Non-union cigar makers were brought into the city, and at one time grave fears of trouble were prevalent throughout the city. A break was made in the ranks of the manufacturers by the united efforts of organized labor, after which a gradual weakening of the combination was perceptible until the early fall, when a majority of the shops were employing union labor again. So determined was the combination in this case that a suit was entered in the courts to recover the amount of bond from the manufacturer who withdrew from the Association.

In the cotton mills no change has taken place. The mills are running nearly full time. Wages are very low, however, many at times being unable to procure enough to exist upon, and are hoping for an increase of wages, or other employment. No strikes have occurred, but murmurs of discontent have been heard on several occasions.

The clothing industry, especially the wholesale manufacturing business, has been more or less affected by the late North-West troubles. During the summer months the trade was dull, but the fall brought a change for the better, and it has continued fair. Day workers in the sweat shops (principally females) have been steadily employed, but wages are very low, and such shops as a rule have poor ventilation.

The shirt-makers are about the worst paid class of female workers to be found in the city. Fortnightly pay-days are the rule, but many, after working steadily for two weeks, will have earned only three or four dollars—few making more than six dollars per fortnight. Good ventilation and excellent water in these shops.

The printing trade experienced a very dull winter and summer. Spring entered with fair prospects, but gradually became dull as summer advanced. As fall approached business braced up a little, and as the winter set in they were fairly employed. Pay-days are weekly as a rule in the printing trade, and payments are made in cash.

Labor has experienced a very quiet year, particularly those who generally follow municipal works, owing to the large importations of Italian laborers brought to work upon the cedar block pavement, of which there has been a considerable amount done. Numerous complaints were made to those in authority at the great injustice done this class, a large proportion of whom have been ratepayers for years, and have been unable to secure employment even at the small pittance paid by the contractors. That class of laborers engaged in brickmaking, while their season was very short owing to late spring frosts, yet had a brisk summer, and very fair wages were made.

Teamsters were busy all season. The increased amount of block-paving done, in addition to general work, made quite a demand for teams and teamsters; in fact the months of August and September were the busiest season ever experienced.

On the whole the past season has been favorable to all branches of industry. With no extra demand for labor, all have been fairly employed, and with but one or two exceptions harmony prevailed throughout the city between the two great elements, Capital and Labor.

KINGSTON.—Trade and business in this city for the past year have been very dull. Building work, however, has been very good, men with money taking advantage of the low wages to have it done cheaply. The locomotive works, which formerly employed five hundred men, have been closed for nearly two years. The car works are also closed, throwing 150 more out of employment. With so many men out of regular work, wages are greatly reduced, laborers working for as low as eighty cents per day. The cotton mill hands were on short time for a period during the summer, and the knitting mill alone made full time during the year. The piano factory was closed for three months during the summer, but is now running with greatly reduced number of hands. The Kingston foundry has been on short time for a period, and with reduced force. In former years there were shipped from this port to the United States thousands of tons of iron ore brought down from the back country, which was opened up by the Kingston and Pembroke railway, but owing to the great depression in the iron trade the mines have been closed during the past year and not one pound has been shipped. The forwarding and transportation companies also have done very little, vessels not coming this way with grain, owing, it is said, to the high canal tolls. There have been no strikes in the city. Men who have employment are very glad to take whatever wages are offered them, for if anyone refuses there are a great many glad to take his place.

OSHAWA.—Owing to so many of the works in town having been closed down last winter, great suffering occurred amongst the wage workers, which continued until the spring. The benevolent societies and labor organizations formed a relief committee and solicited subscriptions from the citizens, who contributed liberally, by which means many of the most needy were enabled to tide over the severe winter. The tanneries and carriage works have run steadily during the year, with good prospects for the coming one.

OTTAWA.—Owing to the large number of public works and building operations which have been carried on in and around Ottawa, the demand for laboring men and such mechanics as carpenters, bricklayers, etc., was greater than the supply, and wages, as a rule, were a shade higher than in 1884. But of course the greater portion of these works, together with the saw-mills, were obliged to cease operations with the advent of cold weather. This caused a slight reaction in the labor market, but they can invariably find employ-

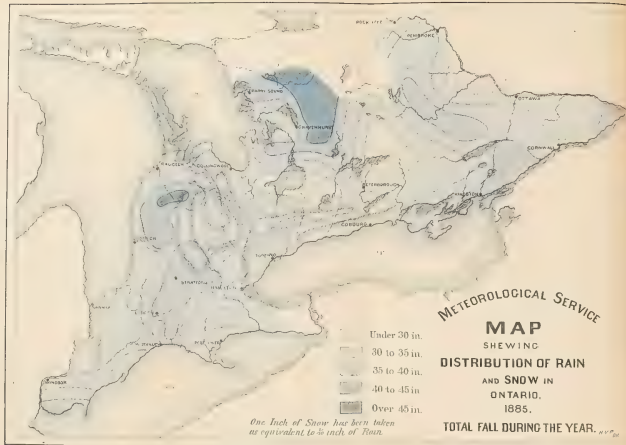
ent around the city during winter, or by going to the woods. Of course there are some cases of destitution but they are almost invariably the result of sickness, laziness, or drink, and not necessarily the result of lack work.

PETERBOROUGH.—Owing to the large building operations of a number of the leading property owners the demand for labor of all kinds has been brisk during the last two or three years. In the season of 1884 about a quarter of million of dollars was expended on the erection of new buildings, and a like amount in 1885, consisting of stores, dwellings and factories. Among the latter is included the Powel & Jones shoe works, removed here from Smith's Falls, and the lock factory, a new industry. There are three tanneries—the Auburn employing 150 hands, Brodie's, 75, and Melson's, 10; a stove factory, 55; a brick factory, 45 to 50; bridge works, 30; a pork packing factory, 12; a foundry, 65 to 90; agricultural implement works, 70 to 80; two canoe factories, about 25; five flouring mills, about 25; three furniture stores, about 50; two planing mills, about 20; biscuit factory, 12; brewery, 12; five saw mills, manufacturing about forty million feet of lumber annually, and a number of other factories manufacturing articles for local consumption. Owing to the general depression in trade many of these have reduced the number of their employes, and the figures above given represent the reduced numbers. Taking everything into consideration the condition of the working classes is very fair.

ST. THOMAS.—Representative men in all departments on the Grand Trunk and Canada Southern railways here urge the following reforms: That laws be framed and enforced prohibiting the use of outside live oilers on any locomotive. That railway companies be compelled to erect semaphores with signal lights at proper distances on both sides of all stations and switches, and red order boards with red and white lights, and red and green lights on all switches, with red and white targets. That all head lamps be provided with red and green shades. That the best improved car coupler be used and all dangerous dead ends abolished. That caboose tracks be provided at all terminal points. That a stated number of roads comprise a freight train, under control of five as crew, grades and engine power considered. That no railway company have the power to fine an employe for being garnisheed, as many have suffered by this execution owing to low wages. That companies be disallowed the power to reduce their employes' wages without at least one month's notice thereof. That the same notice of dismissal be given employes as is required of employes seeking their resignation. That equal pay be allowed for equal work, regardless of length of service. That no company shall black-list their employes for any offence, fancied or real. That a board of arbitrators be selected, composed of men in the interest of the company and a like number in the interest of the employes (elected by themselves), with power to settle all differences. That railway employes be under the immediate control of their superintendent, with power to refer unfair decisions to the board of arbitrators for finality. That Government, at its earliest convenience, appoint a railway commission to make a rigid investigation into the true state of affairs existing between employers and employes. Stationary engineers urge that engineers should pass an examination before a competent board, or not be allowed to run an engine and endanger the lives and property of the public.

STRATFORD.—During the latter part of 1884 and the forepart of 1885 some of the works were running short time, but during the summer and fall all the shops, with one exception, were running full time, and in no cases overtime. The city built a new stone bridge across the river Avon, giving occupation for over seven months to a large number of stone-masons and laborers. The Water Supply Co. extended their water mains largely during the summer, and gave employment to many laboring men. The county of Perth has commenced the erection of a new court house and gaol, which will not be finished, however, until near the close of 1886. These public works going on in the city have made times pretty good for laborers, masons and stone-masons during the summer months, but a great many men were idle during the late fall and winter months. No new industries have been started, viz., Bates' Cardigan Overshoe and Knitting Factory, and the J. A. Burke Wool Stock Mills. These have started on a comparatively small scale, but it is intended to about double their capacity the coming season; they give employment chiefly to females. Wages as a rule have not been as high the past two years as in the two years previous, a state of affairs which a great number of wage-earners ascribe to assisted immigration. Up to this summer there has been no labor organization here, but in the latter part of the summer the Knights of Labor instituted an assembly, which has been taken up most energetically by the workmen of the city. The first assembly soon becoming unwieldy, owing to the large numbers joining, another has been instituted which promises soon to become as strong as the first. No strikes have occurred during the year except in one of the printing offices, and this only lasted for a day or two. The payment of wages in general appears to be very satisfactory, the practice in most all the shops and factories being to pay in cash weekly or monthly. In some shops employes are paid in full every week, but in others one week's pay is held back. The relations between employers and employes generally appear to be of a very amicable nature. The general health of the workers is reported good. Factories and shops in general are well ventilated, and so arranged as to afford an easy means of escape in case of fire, the doors of none of the shops being locked or bolted during working hours.

TORONTO.—The winter of 1884-5 was no improvement on that of 1883-4, whether considered as to its temperature or in furnishing employment to workmen. The large numbers who found relief throughout the cold months at the doors and through the hands of the various city charitable and benevolent societies bear ample testimony to the fact. A rather long and unusually raw spring retarded building operations until well into the season, so that the temporary boom which followed was due rather to this than to any increase in the volume of business in the building lines over that of previous seasons. All through the season the labor market furnished many more seeking employment in all callings than could be accommodated. As an offset to this, however, the fine fall weather enabled many, and especially those engaged in any out-door occupation, to make up in some degree for the lost time of the spring, as well as to that extent shortening the length of the coming winter.



PART IV.

MINERALS AND MINING.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

For the purpose of gaining information on the progress of mining operations in the Province it has been necessary to make long and sometimes arduous journeys to the scenes in which they are carried on. Numerous efforts have been made to obtain statistics and reports of progress from the owners of mining properties, but almost invariably without success. A part of the information required is of a technical character, and few men even among those who are in charge of works are able to give it intelligently. Besides, the writing of reports is out of their line, and being sufficiently employed with business affairs they are not disposed to give time for labor that does not promise them an immediate return. There are exceptions, of course, but in the case of the exceptions there is a risk of exaggerated statements being made with a view to boom the property. On the whole, therefore, it is better to get all information relating to mines and the mining industry on the grounds, even although the work be toilsome and the experiences occasionally disagreeable. I have always been cordially received among mining men, and besides every opportunity being afforded for inspection of the works, the officers in charge have cheerfully given statistics relating to laborers, wages, output, values, etc., producing their books where it was necessary to procure exact statements.

In visiting the silver mines of the Lake Superior region I had the advantage of being accompanied by Mr. Peter McKellar of Fort William, himself an old explorer and one of the best geologists in the country. To Mr. McKellar I am indebted for information concerning the Huronian and Partridge lake gold mines, as well as of the zinc-blende mine near Nepigon bay, which, for want of time, I was unable to visit personally. To Mr. George Mitchell, real estate agent at Rat Portage, I am indebted for an account of the gold mines on Lake of the Woods, all of which were closed down last fall.

While there appears to be a large area of poor and rocky land in this Lake Superior district, and especially along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Norland, 55 miles west of Port Arthur, to Rat Portage, there is a very considerable area of wooded land in the region southward of the railway. Soil of excellent quality is found soon after crossing the Kaministiquia river, in the township of Paipoonge, and extending to Whitefish lake, fifty miles from Port Arthur. It is chiefly clay loam, and well timbered with white poplar, birch, jack-pine, and a little spruce and balsam. Should the mines prove to be productive, the land will doubtless be speedily settled upon, and farmers there could depend on a good home market for all their surplus products. The chief drawback at the present time, both to the development of the mines and the settlement of the country, is the want of communication with either the railway or the lake. But a good road is now under construction, starting from the Oliver road, and having its proposed terminus on Whitefish lake. It was located last year as far as Silver Mountain mine, 21 or 22 miles from the Oliver road, four miles of which were completed, and a further length of eight miles opened as a fair winter road. It passes along the base of Rabbit Mountain, and within easy reach of almost all of the best mining localities.

GOLD.

Pine Portage Mine.—This mine is situated on Pine Portage bay, six and a half miles east of Rat Portage. It was discovered in 1869 by John G. Macdonald, but the property has since changed hands, and now the principal owner is Mr. T. W. Dobie, of Tilson-

burgh. The vein ranges from four to ten feet in width, and has been traced by out-croppings fully a mile in slate and trap. The matrix is blue quartz, heavily charged with sulphurets of iron and silver-bearing galena. The visible gold generally appears in a flaky and leafy form. The concentrates never have been subjected to the furnace test, but tests made by acids show a yield ranging from \$60 to \$1,000 per ton. A stamping mill was erected in 1883 with five stamps, and shafting for five more which were placed the following year. The mill has two Frue vanners and a grinding pan. The engine for driving the stamp is of twenty-five horse power. Each stamp is supposed to have the capacity to crush a ton of ore in twenty-four hours, or say ten tons per day for the mill. One shaft has been sunk to a depth of 138 feet. This is half a mile from the shore and three and a half miles from the Canadian Pacific railway, and is at the junction of two veins. A cross cutting made at the depth of 100 feet to ascertain the width of the vein shows it to be over forty feet wide, and very rich. When worked in 1884 twenty men were employed, but the mine was closed down late in the fall of that year and nothing has been done since.

Winnipeg Consolidated.—This mine is situated on Big Stone bay, twelve miles east of Rat Portage. It was discovered in 1880 by George McVicar and two leads have been worked. The second vein was discovered in 1882 by George Mitchell and J. R. Brown, and a shaft sunk on it to a depth of twenty-five feet. This was afterwards abandoned because of water overflow, and in 1883 a five stamp mill was erected on the McVicar location, "F 22." It has a sixteen horse power engine with grinding pans and amalgamators. The working shaft is 132 feet deep, with four drifts or tunnels, the total length of which is 150 feet. The vein is six feet wide, with a pay streak of two and a half feet. It pinches in and spreads out continuously in the descent and the ore is chiefly free gold, with only a trace of silver, yielding from \$40 to \$600 per ton. The foot wall is black trap and the hanging wall yellow and blue slate. Gold has been found in the slate—a very rare occurrence. After a depth of forty feet the quartz was found to be crystalized and heavily impregnated with gold. The mine was worked for about a year and at one time forty-two men were employed, some in the shaft, others getting out timber, etc. A substantial shaft house and other buildings have been erected. About \$950 of gold has been taken out, but it has not paid expenses. It was closed in August, 1884. It is situated on the margin of the lake and steamboats of any capacity for the lake traffic can land at the wharf. Water for feeding the stamps is pumped out of the lake.

Argyle Mine.—This mine is situated on Clearwater bay, four miles south of lake Deception on the Canadian Pacific railway, sixteen miles west of Rat Portage. The vein is of rose quartz, about four feet in width, and is impregnated with iron pyrites and other sulphides. It was discovered by Alexander McFadden and Martin Sherlock in 1880, who sold out to Stephen Knight of Winnipeg for \$5,000. Mr. Knight formed the Argyle Mining Company in 1882 and proceeded to erect a ten stamp mill with Frue vanners. No working shaft has been sunk, but a series of test pits have been put down showing visible gold. It was worked for six months, but the results were not satisfactory owing to the manner of conducting operations.

A number of other leads have been discovered in this part of the country, and test pits have been sunk to depths of ten, fifteen and twenty feet, shows of gold ore being found of varying degrees of richness. Work at the three mines referred to has been stopped mainly for want of funds. A number of capitalists have been making inquiries with a view to investment, but one and all hesitate so long as questions involving the title to the minerals are pending between the local and the federal governments. Experts have visited the region in the interests of those capitalists and their reports have been exceptionally favorable.

Huronian Mine.—This mine is fifty miles west, south-west of Savanne station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and a mile south-west of Jackfish lake. It was discovered in 1871 by Peter McKellar of Fort William. The vein consists of chloritic and talcose slate in the Huronian formation, and out-crops at several places five to eight feet wide. It was

opened out in 1871 and a half interest sold to Messrs. Frue & Sibley of Silver Islet. Some work was done in that and the following year, and a road thirteen miles in length was cut to lake Shebandowan. In 1874 the proprietors organized as the Jack-fish Lake Mining Co., and a little work was done on this and other properties. But no substantial work was done until 1881. In that year one and a half tons of ore were taken out and sent to New York for assay by Frue vanners and amalgamation. The test showed \$26 of free gold to the ton and \$23 additional in sulphides. In that year a company was formed, composed chiefly of Ottawa capitalists. The sum of \$50,000 was paid for the property and \$50,000 additional was put in as working capital. Mining was commenced in March of 1882, with Mr. McKellar in charge as superintendent. Buildings were erected and a ten horse power engine put in, with Blake's pump and rock breaker, ten stamps, four Frue vanners and two copper amalgamators. Between thirty and forty men were employed up to October, 1884, when work was stopped until August, 1885. It is now (September 20, 1885,) in full operation, employing forty men whose wages range from \$30 a month, with board, to teamsters and other laborers, to \$35 a month to carpenters and miners. Mr. Esweiler is in charge as superintendent. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 130 feet, the richest ore being found at a depth of 100 feet. At a depth of 55 feet one level has been driven into the vein a depth of 150 feet, and one is now commencing 50 feet lower. About 700 tons of ore have been milled and 40 tons of concentrates obtained, averaging \$150 per ton, in addition to \$1000 of free gold.

Highland Mine.—This and the Huronian mine are on the same vein, which has been opened by cross cuts for 2,000 feet on the latter and 1,000 feet on the former. The original owners were McKellar Brothers, John McIntyre, of Fort William, and others, and they have sold a half interest to Messrs. Frue and Sibley. The chief drawback to the working of these mines is the difficulty of access, as the road which has been constructed is only passable in the winter season.

Partridge Lake Mine.—This mine is situated twenty miles west of Lac des Milles Lac, and was discovered by Archibald McKellar in 1872. It was opened in the summer of 1884 and one and one-half tons of ore taken out, assays of which gave \$30 per ton with shows of free gold. A rich gold vein has also been discovered twenty miles west of Partridge lake, on Ossinawan lake, but very little has been done on it. The proprietors are Messrs. George McLaren and John McKellar.

Richardson Mine.—This once famous mine is located on lot 17, 5th concession of Madoc, county of Hastings. It was discovered in 1866 and was worked off and on for a couple of years. Then the property became the subject of litigation, but for the last twelve or thirteen years it has been in the hands of a syndicate who resumed work in December last, after the mine had been idle for many years. The present owners are men of large means, and it is expected that the value of the property will be fairly tested. The old shaft, which is not on the main vein, has been pumped out and is being driven to a greater depth, and a new shaft has been opened about 100 feet further north, on the main vein. At the time I visited it (in the latter part of March) a depth of about 40 feet had been reached. If satisfactory results are obtained it is probable that the ore taken out of this mine will be treated for the present at Brown's stamping mill at Banrockburn, which will be repaired for the purpose. The vein is quartz, spar and dolomite, mixed with sulphurets. As an indication of the richness of this mine, a gentleman informed me that he saw 192 dwt. of gold washed out of two shovelfuls in 1866, and one man got a lump of rock which he sold for \$400. Miners on the works are paid at the rate of \$1 per day.

Deloro Mine.—Work on this mine was stopped on the 5th of January last. The ore is undoubtedly rich, but hitherto the most economical process of working it does not appear to have been tried at the mill, and a large sum of money has been expended on experimental work. Successful results were formerly obtained at the old stamp mill on the premises, the yield being \$14 to \$18 per ton as it came from the mine. One shaft is down 200 feet, and during last season a large quantity of ore was taken out.

Craig Mine.—This mine is in Tudor township, Hastings county. The vein is well defined and rich in gold and copper sulphurets. Quantities of the ore have been treated in the Bannockburn crusher and a few hundred dollars taken out, but the mine has been closed for the last two or three years.

Gladstone and Sulphuret Mines.—These mines, which were discovered in 1868 or 1869, are on the Moira river, on lots 16 and 17 in the 11th concession of Marmora. The Sulphuret vein, which runs east and west, is supposed to be the same as that of the Richardson mine. The Gladstone vein runs northeast and southwest. Four shafts have been sunk in the latter, the deepest of which is about 60 feet, and the others about 40 feet. It is now owned by a syndicate of five capitalists in Belleville, who took out about \$22,000 in 1879 and 1880. It was worked for several years previously, and altogether about \$30,000 has been taken out. A small opening had been made in the Sulphuret mine before the syndicate got possession, but the ore was never milled. The syndicate have sunk two shafts, one 30 feet and the other 40, and have a five stamp mill on the property. The gold is free, and has yielded on working tests from \$8 to \$85 per ton. In the Gladstone mine the gold was taken out by a process of crushing, roasting and amalgamation. In the Sulphuret mine the gold is so fine that all work by this process was lost. It was consequently worked by a process known to California miners, which consists in roasting sulphurets in kilns arranged in such a way as to hold about three charges, and after roasting for three hours the bottom charge is dumped into strong salt brine mixed with a little cyanide of potassium and sulphate of copper. It slakes like lime and the gold amalgamates readily by the ordinary process. The great economy of this method is, that once the kiln is fired roasting can continue without extra fuel. It furnishes its own fuel and will run perpetually. No appreciable quantity, however, was treated except for test.

Feigle Mine.—This is on the Gladstone vein and the lode has a length of about 30 feet. It was worked in 1877, '78, and '79, and about \$40,000 of gold taken out. The vein at both ends dips into the Gladstone.

Bannockburn Mine.—Some grand specimens have been taken out of this mine, but gold was not obtained in paying quantities. A five stamp mill has been erected here, the property of Mr. Alexander Brown.

NOTE—Mr. Peter McKellar, of Fort William, writes me under date of December 24: The Huronian gold mine is working a force of six miners, and it is expected that this force will be largely increased before the end of January. The mill test made in the fall proved satisfactory. The whole rock from the drift averaged over \$12 to the ton. By separating some of the poorer rock the average could be raised much higher. In this test over forty tons were run through the mill. Mr. Crow, who made the test, is an experienced western mill man.

Mr. Thomas Marks, of Port Arthur, writes under date of January 22: The Huronian mine lies in about the centre of the township of Moss, half way between the line of the Canadian Pacific railway and the international boundary. The Huronian is pretty well developed by practical mining with shafts and drift and at present there is a large quantity of ore in sight, carrying a good percentage of gold and silver. The company have now a stamp mill and concentrating process erected. There are fifty men employed the this winter, but the greatest drawback to development is the means of communication. The company has a larger quantity of concentrated ore on hand, averaging about \$200 to the ton, but have no means of transportation to either railway or water excepting by teaming it over fifty miles, which of course would absorb all the profit.

SILVER.

Silver Islet.—This well-known mine is 1,260 feet deep. It was discovered in 1871 and work began on it in the following year, and was continued with occasional intervals until March, 1884, since which time it has been idle. It is stated that \$3,500,000 worth of silver has been taken out.

Rabbit Mountain Mine.—This mine is on location 39 T, on the boundary of 40 and covers a territory of 480 acres. It is 25 miles from Port Arthur, and about 650 feet

above the level of Lake Superior, as measured by an aneroid barometer. It is situated in the cleft of the range, the mountain on the south-eastern side rising almost perpendicular to a height of 180 feet. It is a double vein, in black slate capped with trap, and dips to the north-west. It was opened in 1882, and a company to operate it was organized in August, 1884, consisting of General Wild, Oliver Donnais and Daniel McPhee. Four shafts have been sunk; number one to a depth of 42 feet; number two, 150 feet; number three, 24 feet; and number four, 25 feet. In number two shaft a tunnel has been opened at a depth of 60 feet, running 80 feet in one direction and 64 feet in the opposite direction. Thirty tons of picked ore were shipped last year to the smelting works at Newark, N.J., up to the date of my visit (September 18), and ten tons more were ready for shipment. The ore from number one shaft yielded 742 oz. per ton, equal to \$808.78; number two, 200 oz., equal to \$218, and number three, 144 oz., equal to \$156.96. Some ore taken out of number one shaft has assayed as high as \$9,000 per ton. Thirty men were employed on the works during the past season, under Capt. McComber as superintendent, sixteen of whom were miners. The rate of wages was \$2 per day without board, to miners and laborers alike. A fifteen horse power engine is used for hoisting the ore.

Silver Falls Mine.—This mine is on Silver creek, about 32 miles from Port Arthur and 725 feet above the level of the lake. The vein is promising, but the work on it had made but little progress at the time of my visit.

Silver Hill Mine.—This mine is six miles farther on, in the direction of Silver Mountain. Its elevation is 825 feet above the level of the lake, as measured by an aneroid barometer. The vein has been stripped for some distance, but no work was in progress at the time of my visit.

East Silver Mountain Mine.—This mine is on location R 54, 42 miles from Port Arthur, and 850 feet above lake Superior. The vein near the base of the mountain runs south-west and north-east, and is about four feet wide. In the ascent of the mountain it is found to take a turn due west, widening to seven or eight feet. The vein is calc spar in black slate, but the top of the mountain is capped with trap, across which the vein is easily traced. The discoverer was Oliver Donnais, and last year he succeeded in interesting a Cleveland syndicate in the property. They proceeded to erect works and supply the necessary machinery for prosecuting the work early in the summer. Mining operations began on the 23rd of July, and two shafts were sunk. Number one, about 50 feet up the mountain, was down to a depth of 20 feet at the date of my visit. Number two, 600 feet south-west of number one, on the top of the mountain—which is 250 feet above the plain—was down to a depth of 45 feet. At number one the vein runs south-west by north-west, and about midway between number one and number two it takes a turn and runs due west. Number two shaft is in pure white calc spar with traces of fluor spar and quartz, but without any show of silver. Two adits were also being driven into the side of the mountain to cross-cut the vein. Number one is 55 feet from the base and has penetrated the black slate a distance of 230 feet. Number two is 116 feet above the base of the mountain, and has been driven 55 feet. At this depth the superintendent naturally expected to strike the vein, but as only a faint show of it was visible in one of the adits a fear was entertained that it had pinched out. A few more days' work, the superintendent informed me, would decide the question. Thirty-three men were employed, 24 of whom were miners and the rest wood choppers and laborers, the rate of wages being \$2 per day and board. An area of about five acres of woods was chopped and cleared, and a number of necessary buildings erected in connection with the works.

West Silver Mountain Mine.—This mine is on the western slope of Silver Mountain and on the same vein as the East Silver Mountain mine, from which it is distant about one mile. It is about 125 feet above the level of the plain on the eastern side. An adit has been driven into the face of the rock a distance of 30 feet, and at the extreme end of it a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 20 feet. The vein is in black clay slate, is 15 feet wide and dips about 5° north. The matrix is calcareous and fluor spars, with

a trace of quartz and clay slate, and the show of native and glance silver was very promising.

Crown Point Mine.—This mine is a quarter of a mile due north of the East Silver Mountain mine, on a parallel lode and 150 feet above the level of the plain. It is a true fissure vein, runs nearly due east, in clay slate, and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. An adit has been driven into the side of the mountain to the depth of 70 feet, with a cross cut of 20 feet from the hanging wall, 65 feet from the mouth. Specimens of silver ore taken out near the surface are very rich, and the outlook is encouraging. Messrs. Cummings and Montgomery are the owners of the property. Work was begun on the first of June.

Gerrard's Mine.—This mine is on locations 121 and 122, up the Little Gull river five miles west of Whitefish lake. It is a spar vein, three feet wide, on the west side of the mountain, the dip being 7 feet in 30. The wall rock is dioritic and slate below. On the east side of the mountain the vein is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, the rock on that side being jaspe and on the other granite. Here the dip of the vein is to the south, one foot in ten. The general trend of the vein is north-west and south-east. Both veins show sulphurets of silver.

Holbert's Mine.—This mine is in the same range as the last. There are two veins one $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in the former of which black leaf silver is found and in the latter native silver. It is situated on Sunset lake, south of Whitefish lake. The indications are said to be very good in both veins.

Beaver Mine.—This mine is on Beaver Mountain, which is 230 feet high, two miles south-west of Rabbit Mountain, and is owned by Messrs. Keefer, Furlong, McPhee & Donnais, the latter two of whom were the discoverers. Work was begun in November, 1884. Two adits have been driven on the west side, the first 25 feet from the base, reaching a depth of 200 feet, and the second 105 feet from the base, reaching a depth of 135 feet. Both are in black slate, the extent of the fault being about 15 feet but the vein was not reached at the time of my visit on September 20th. On the eastern side of the mountain one adit has been driven to a depth of 30 feet into the vein from point 155 feet from the base of the mountain, 75 feet from the summit, and 100 feet above the level of the Rabbit Mountain mine. The hanging wall here is trap, and the foot wall a silicious clay slate. The vein is of calcareous spar three feet wide, a portion of it being a greenish, soft, soapy stone of a talcose nature. There is a good show of silver, with zincblende and fine galena. On the west side the vein is a calcareous spar, 15 feet wide, with a horse of slate 6 feet in width occurring in its course. The top of the mountain is trap and the course of the vein is clearly trace nearly the whole distance on the surface from one side of the mountain to the other. The breadth of the mountain at its base being over 400 feet. Eight men were employed on the works, six of whom were miners. The rate of wages was \$2 per day to miners and \$1.75 to common laborers, with board.

Several other silver mining locations have been tested in the region of country between Rabbit Mountain and Whitefish lake, but work on all of them, including Twin Cities mine, appears to have been abandoned for the present. At all the mines work carried on with great difficulty, owing to the want of roads.

NOTE—Mr. Peter McKellar, of Port Arthur, writes me under date of December 24: The Silver Mountain bonanza gave out. The company stopped work and took everything away before the close navigation. Donnais's west end location, Silver Mountain, is not working at present, but it is expected to be in operation soon by a strong American company. Eleven tons of the ore of this lode were sent by rail New York about two weeks ago. Should it turn out as expected I believe the American company will put on heavy works in the spring. The Beaver mine and Silver Creek location are being worked, and reports they are yielding good ore. Some ten tons of ore from the Beaver were shipped to New York about ten days ago, but the result will not be known for some time. Mr. Keefer has made arrangements with the American company by which a stamp mill with a capacity of 25 tons a day is to be erected at the Beaver and the three mines, the Beaver, Silver Creek, and the Twin Cities, are to be worked for six months with strong force of miners. Capt. Trothewey told me the other day that the company has purchased a lot of machinery from Silver Islet for the Beaver, such as air compressor, steam drills, etc. Capt. McComber has taken out some rich ore lately from the Rabbit Mountain mine and shipped several tons. It is claimed that a large stamp mill is to be erected at this mine shortly.

Mr. Thomas Marks, of Port Arthur, writes as follows under date of January 22: The Beaver mine is now working about 75 men, drifting three tunnels through the mountain, all of which are carrying a strong vein of silver ore, and there is now in view nearly 300 feet in depth of vein matter from the top of the mountain to the lower tunnel. Several car-loads of this ore have been shipped to New York for a test, and the lowest product was \$160 to the ton. I was present myself at Riotte's metallurgical works in New York when the last test was made which produced the above figures, and I was told by Mr. Riotte it was about the easiest and cheapest ore to reduce in America. The process was simple, the ore first being crushed in a mill as fine as flour, then put in the amalgamating vats with quicksilver, when 97 per cent. of it was saved. I also witnessed a test of the West Silver Mountain ore by the same process, which resulted in a larger yield than the Beaver. Three or four car-loads of the Rabbit Mountain ore have been shipped to different reduction works in various parts of the United States and have resulted in a still larger yield than those I have described. The Rabbit Mountain people are now sinking three shafts on their property and driving a drift which carries good milling ore. There are about 40 men employed on this property. Their agent is shipping to-day two car loads of rich ore to New York. They propose erecting a mill before the opening of navigation, when all their ore will be reduced on the spot. The Twin City mine is a fine, well-defined vein, carrying good milling ore, which tested in quantity from \$100 to \$300 to the ton. There are about twenty men employed there at present. This ore will be reduced by the Beaver Mining Company as soon as their mill is in operation. The Silver Creek mine, in the vicinity of the Beaver, is being operated by the Beaver Mining Company, the agent of which is now in New York purchasing machinery for the erection of a large mill. Two car-loads of the machinery are now here and are being teamed to the site. Judge Cross of New York arrived here last week and has just concluded the purchase of the West Silver Mountain mine for \$25,000, \$10,000 of which was paid in cash yesterday, and a sleigh load of men left here to-day to start work. This company are bound by their agreement with the former owners to erect a mill on the opening of navigation. Were the Thunder Bay Colonization railway built and in operation from here to the south side of Hunter's Island, it would be the means of developing a large mineral, agricultural and timber country in the western part of this Province, which is yet almost unknown to the people of the east. It would pass in the vicinity of the mines now in operation which I have already mentioned, and a tramway of 15 miles from its main branch at Hunter's Island would give ample means of traffic to the Huronian mines in the township of Moss. Mr. McEwan, of London, England, who is a stock-holder in the Huronian, and other mines in that vicinity, proposes to build this tramway as soon as there is any possibility of joining the Colonization road near Hunter's Island.

IRON.

Kingston and Pembroke District.—None of the mines along the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway have been operated during the past year, but early this year a company of New York men was organized with a capital of \$2,000,000, and work was begun on the Bethlehem Company's mine in Levant, on Caldwell & Gildersleeve's mine in the same township, and on the Zanesville mine in Bedford. Sixty men were employed, and it is expected that a large quantity of ore will be taken out during the present year.

Coe Hill Mine.—Work at this mine was carried on continuously during the year 1885. Number one shaft has now a depth of 135 feet, with three tunnels, the first at a depth of 60 feet being 60 feet long, the second at a depth of 90 feet, 75 feet long, and the third at a depth of 125 feet, 10 feet long. The first and second tunnels have struck the cap rock, which is found to rest obliquely on the vein. The third is not yet finished. Number two shaft has a depth of 140 feet. It has two tunnels, one 40 feet long and the other 60 feet. Work in this shaft was stopped during the year. Number three shaft is 100 feet deep, with one tunnel 65 feet from the surface, 150 feet long, running east and west. During the year there was taken out of number one shaft 9,782 tons of first-class ore; from number two, 9,179 tons, and from number three, 9,416 tons, being a total of 28,307 tons of 2,240 lbs each. There was also taken out of the three shafts 3,752 tons of second-class ore. The quantity of ore shipped during the year was 10,508 tons, of which 100 tons were shipped to Bessemer, Pa., and the rest to Cleveland.* The miners are paid by piece work, a "pair" of three men working together. The rate of pay for the first half-year was 35 cents per foot, and for the second half 33 cents—3 feet 10 inches being the average of one man. These rates are about equivalent to \$1.35 per day for the first half year and \$1.25 for the second half. The largest number of miners employed during the year was 35, and the lowest 26; the average being about 30. There were employed in addition about 30 laborers, underground men being paid at the rate of \$1.10 per day and surface laborers at the rate of \$1 per day.

* The ore at this mine is found to contain a small percentage of titanium, which impairs its value for smelting purposes. The demand for it is consequently inactive. The works were closed on the 31st of March of this year, and will not likely be opened again until the ore now mined has been roasted and shipped.

The Nugent mine is in the neighborhood of the Coe Hill. It was stripped a year ago for a length of 1400 or 1500 feet. The iron was found to be free from sulphur and of fine quality. Messrs. Brown, Goujot & Stewart are the owners. A mine owned by Messrs. Jenkins & Chambers, of Madoc, between the Coe Hill and Nugent, has also been stripped and some pits sunk. It is a fine magnetic ore and of large extent. Several other mines of rich magnetic iron have been found in the same locality, and along the Bailey survey of the extension of the North Hastings road from El Dorado to Bancroft; forty-two mines have been prospected, but none of them fully tested.

Belmont Mine.—This mine is situated on the west half of lot 19, in the first concession of Belmont, Peterborough county, four miles north of the village of Blairton. Prof. Hey of Toronto, who reported on the mine last October, gives the following particulars regarding it:

The deposit of ore is situated near the east side of the half lot, about mid-way between north and south on the lot, and has been cleared and under-brushed. On this is an exposure of magnetic iron ore, running north and south for a distance of 63 feet, with the soil stripped to a depth of four to five feet. The excavation, which is from 3 to 5 feet wide, shows what appears to be a solid bed of ore, with a westerly dip of 20°. The ore is strongly magnetic, of fine grain and mixed with actynolite, while other portions show a compact ore, almost free from rock matter and very free from sulphur. Two other excavations were examined; one about 60 feet to the south, and the other about 120 feet to the east. The ore in these was overlaid with surface soil to a depth of two to three feet, and the upper portions of the ore inter-mixed with green rock and talcose schist. The character of the ore in these appeared to be the same as in the other exposure, and hematite of fair quality showing in the third exposure. The extent of the ore bed, as shown by the dip needle, is more than two acres, measuring about 250 feet from east to west by 390 feet from north to south. It is covered by surface soil to a depth of four to five feet (in some places perhaps more), which can be easily removed. From the indications presented it would not be possible to determine, or even approximate, the amount of ore, but there is evidently a very large quantity.

Prof. Heys made an examination of several samples of average ore from the different exposures, the result being as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---|------------|
| Ferrous oxide..... | 27.32 | = | Iron 21.25 |
| Ferric oxide..... | 58.93 | = | Iron 41.25 |
| Sulphur..... | .03 | | |
| Phosphorus..... | .08 | | |
| Titanium..... | | | None |
| Alumina, etc. (by difference)..... | 3.14 | | |
| Pyroxenic rock-matter..... | 10.50 | | |
| | 100.00 | | |

The metallic iron is consequently 62.5 per cent. Prof. Heys adds: Judging from the ore exposure the dip of the ore and the magnetic attraction in connection therewith, over a space of more than two acres I consider the deposit to be very extensive, and should say that there is no doubt it contains a large quantity of first-class ore, with no trace of titanium, and practically no phosphorus or sulphur, while the rock matter would be to a considerable extent self-fluxing.

The Snowdon Iron District.—An important iron district occurs in the township of Snowdon, county of Haliburton, and in some of the adjacent townships. On lot 20 of the first concession of Snowdon, seven miles east of Kinmount, are found promising deposits of magnetic iron ore, yielding over 60 per cent. of metallic iron with very little impurity. A considerable quantity of ore has been mined on this lot by different parties. The lot is owned by Messrs. Thomas Shortiss and Henry O'Brien of Toronto. Mr. W. Myles, who bought a portion of this property, built a branch railway $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long in 1871 from the Victoria railway up to lot 20, and this is likely to form the first link in the Iron dale, Bancroft and Ottawa railway, a company having been chartered to build a railroad through this district. Messrs. Parry and Mills of Chicago have built a charcoal furnace on lot 19 in the first concession of Snowdon. They have also constructed, in connection with it, a good dam and saw-mill on the Burnt river, but after expending about \$40,000 operations have been suspended for want of funds.

About three miles east of this occurs an extensive deposit of magnetic iron ore on lots 25, 26 and 27 in the fourth concession of Snowdon. Several out-crops, extending more than half a mile in length, appear on these lots. These are entirely free from titanium and contain practically no sulphur or phosphorus, the metallic iron running high as 63 per cent. Lots 25 and 27 are owned by a company represented by Mr. T. Ledyard, of Toronto, and lot 26 is owned by Mr. H. S. Howland of Toronto, and leased

to a company represented by Mr. Charles J. Pusey of New York. Several shipments of ore have been made from lots 25 and 26 to the United States. Lot 27 has not been much developed, but it shows good deposits in several places.

Lot 24, in the third concession of Snowdon, contains a bed of limonite, or brown hematite, discovered by Mr. Ledyard. A considerable quantity is shown on the surface, but it has not been tested to any depth. This ore is not rich enough for export, but it carries about 50 per cent. of iron.

On lot 23, in the twelfth concession of Galway (the next township to Snowdon to the south), is a promising deposit of magnetic iron ore, known as the Swamp Lake mine. The ore body shows 60 feet in width where it crosses the creek. Prof. Chapman has made the following analysis of the ore :

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Magnetic Oxide of Iron..... | 86.46 |
| Alumina..... | 1.04 |
| Oxide of Manganese..... | 1.27 |
| Lime..... | Trace. |
| Titanic acid..... | 0.00 |
| Phosphoric acid..... | 0.02 |
| Sulphuric acid..... | Trace. |
| Siliceous rock matter..... | 11.14 |
| | <hr/> 99.93 |

These results are equivalent to : Metallic iron, 62.60 (or with the manganese added over 63.50) ; phosphorus, 0.008 ; sulphur, a slight trace. The Professor says :

This ore is of very good quality. It is rich in metallic iron, whilst holding traces only of sulphur and phosphorus. Titanium is entirely absent.

On lot 25, in the 12th concession of Galway, is an out crop of magnetite quite free from titanium and somewhat similar to the Swamp Lake ore. Lots 27, in the 13th and 14th concessions, Galway, contain several shows of magnetic iron ore, which run nearly 63 per cent. metallic iron, no titanium, and practically no sulphur or phosphorus. On another part of lot 27, in the 14th concession, is a large bed of magnetic pyrites. These Galway lots are all owned by a Toronto company, represented by Mr. Ledyard.

A deposit of magnetic iron occurs on lots 13 and 14 in the 18th concession, Galway, on the south side of the Monk road, about four miles east of Kinmount. This property belongs to Mr. D. W. Dumble, of Peterborough, who has done some exploratory work in stripping off the soil and exposing the ore.

A deposit of rich magnetic ore was discovered by Mr. Thomas O'Neill, of Galway, on lot 16 in the 16th concession of that township. It is now owned by Mr. A. F. McPherson, of Toronto. It carries 65 per cent. of iron, no titanium and practically no sulphur or phosphorus. Brown hematite has also been discovered by Mr. O'Neill on his farm, lot 16 in the 14th concession of Galway.

Sheriff Paxton, of Ontario county, has done considerable work in developing his mine on lot 5 in the 6th concession of Lutterworth, and has shipped some ore to the States. A letter from the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., says of the Paxton ore : "The analysis shows 60 per cent. metallic iron, very low in phosphorus, no titanium, no sulphur. Excellent Bessemer steel ore."

So far all the iron ores discovered in the townships of Snowdon and Galway are quite free from titanium, but this is not the case in some other townships. There is a large deposit of magnetic ore in the township of Minden, on the north shore of Kushog lake (lots 10 and 11 in the first concession), but according to Prof. Chapman's analysis, it contains over 20 per cent. of titanium. For a mile or more to the east occur out-crops of ore, but all are titaniferous.

On lots 33 and 34 in the 10th concession of Digby are extensive deposits of magnetite. Great blocks of ore stand out on the surface, but it contains about 10 per cent. of titanium.

In proximity to these deposits are generally tracts of hardwood from which charcoal could be obtained as cheaply as on any part of the continent ; limestone for flux is plentiful, labor is cheap and many of the mines are easily accessible. These are important

advantages for the local manufacture of iron and steel. In the opinion of competent authorities a furnace, having its own ore property and being conveniently situated, should be able to obtain its ore at a cost of not more than \$1.25 per ton. With the latest improvements in charcoal blast furnaces, seventy bushels of charcoal will smelt a ton of pig iron, the whole cost of which will not then be over \$10 a ton. Even with iron at the very lowest, this leaves a large margin for profit. Then by adding Clapp-Griffith converters to the furnace, this pig iron can be converted into steel ingots at a cost of \$4 a ton additional, making a marketable article of steel at a cost of \$14, the present selling price of which is \$35 per ton, and for which there is a large demand.

COPPER.

A large copper-lode has been discovered on Round lake, six miles north-east of the Huronian mine. It is a yellow copper and iron pyrites ore, carrying a fair percentage of silver. Little work has been done, but miners have gone in to commence operations. It is a very large lode and shows abundance of ore, but it has not yet been opened out properly. The vein is six to thirty feet wide, and has been traced a quarter of a mile. The owner and discoverer is Mr. Daniel McPhee, of Port Arthur.

ZINCBLLENDE.

A mine of this mineral is located ten miles north of the White Sand river, which empties into Nepigon bay. It was discovered in 1880 by Donald McKellar, of Fort William. Specimens had been exhibited several years previously by Indians, but it was supposed to be iron ore. Mr. Peter McKellar tested the ore, made an examination of the mine and has traced up the several lodes. It is in a dioritic hornblende rock, belonging to the Huronian series. The ore is in great bodies of lenticular shape, some places eighteen feet in thickness. The vein opens and contracts and has been traced a quarter of a mile. In places on the foot wall there are ribs of pure copper ore one foot in thickness. Mr. T. A. Keefer, of Port Arthur, bonded the property in the summer of 1884, and has been mining on it since. Twenty men were employed in the season of 1885 and two shafts sunk in the solid ore, one to a depth of twenty-five feet, besides several test pits. It yields over fifty per cent. of zinc, and ore of that quality is worth \$15 a ton.

LEAD.

The mine at Arnprior was worked only for a short time in the spring of last year. It was formerly the property of Mr. Balleau, of Montreal, but is now in the hands of James Robertson & Son, of Toronto. The lead smelting works at Kingston were also in operation for a short time only. The total quantity of galena smelted was 100,800 lbs. and the quantity of lead produced was 61,549 lbs., a percentage of 61.06.

ASBESTUS.

Asbestos, or mineral cotton, is found in considerable quantities in the townships of Elzevir, in Hastings, and Kaladar, in Addington. It is a species of hornblende with fibres flexible like flax, and is found in pockets throughout a considerable area of country in the townships named. No regular mining works are carried on excepting by farmers, who take it out in small quantities during the winter season. A mill for grinding the mineral was erected in the summer of 1883 in the village of Bridgewater, on a

tributary of the Moira. The works are carried on by Messrs. James & Taylor. Five or six men are employed in the mill, the capacity of which is twenty to twenty-five tons per day. The powder is put up in 100 lb. bags, and is sold to the trade at \$15 per ton. Owing, however, to the limited market for this article the mill is not operated for a longer time than two or three months each year.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

A fine quarry of lithographic stone is located on lot 7 of the 5th concession of Madoc. Its owners are Messrs. Gaujot & Co., of Belleville. It was discovered twenty years ago, when a quarry was being opened for building stone. The Presbyterian church in Madoc and other buildings in that village are constructed of it. It covers fourteen or fifteen acres, being capped with a layer of limestone, perfectly stratified, eight feet in depth. There are five or six layers of lithographic stone below the limestone, ranging from two inches to seven or eight inches in thickness. The depth of the stratum has not been ascertained. Samples of this stone have been sent to Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia and other places during the past year, and very favorable reports have been received as to its quality.

BUILDING STONE.

Chisholm's Quarry.—This is a quarry of brown sandstone and is situated at the Forks of the Credit, in the township of Caledon. It was opened in 1880. The stratum is about fourteen feet deep and covers an area of about fifty acres. During the past three years about fifty men have been employed on the works, one-fourth of whom are quarry men and the rest shippers and loaders, the average yearly output being about 50,000 cubic feet. Quarrymen are paid \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and laborers \$1.00 to \$1.25. The stone is of a very attractive color and its quality excellent; it is hard, stands fire, and does not stain on exposure to the weather like the lighter colored varieties. Among the buildings into the construction of which this stone enters are the post offices at Hamilton, St. Thomas, Brockville and Barrie, and some of the most handsome stores and private residences in Toronto. Mr. Kenneth Chisholm, of Brampton, is the owner.

Plaunt's Quarry.—This quarry is in the village of Renfrew. The stone is a blueish grey, mottled, crystalline limestone, hard and durable. It is found in upright layers. The quarry was opened about fifteen years ago, when it was used in the construction of the Roman Catholic church in the village. It was used exclusively for building purposes until six years ago, when the property was leased by T. J. Sommerville, who began the manufacture of tombstones, monuments and cut stone. During the past year he took out 13,000 cubic feet, about one-third of which was made up into monuments, and considerable quantities have been shipped to the stone-cutters of western towns for the same purpose. Fourteen men were employed during the summer and seven in the winter, six of whom are stone-cutters. The wages of stone-cutters is \$3 per day, and of quarrymen \$1.25. Stone at the quarry is \$4 per cord.

Jamieson's Quarry.—This quarry is in the township of Horton, on the Bonnechere Point road, a mile and a half north of Renfrew village, and is owned by Mr. John D. Jamieson. It is a good quality of limestone, but not quite so hard as the stone at Plaunt's quarry, nor does it take as fine a polish. It has been worked more or less for twenty years, Mr. Jamieson himself operating it in connection with a lime-kiln. Thomas Henderson, brickmaker and contractor, operated it during the past year, taking out about 6,000 cubic feet. He employs two stone-cutters in summer and four in winter, at wages ranging from \$2 to \$3 per day.

Arnprior Quarries.—These quarries are at Arnprior village, near the junction of the Mississippi and Ottawa rivers. The layers extend from the Chats falls on the Ottawa up to the Bonnechere river and seven or eight miles back from the Ottawa. The stone

is variously marked. At the Arnprior quarry it is a blue ground with dark clouded veins, while at the Ottawa valley quarry, one and a quarter miles distant, it has a grey ground with dark flowing veins. It is generally known as Arnprior marble, but the proprietor informed me that when exhibited at the Philadelphia, London and Paris exhibitions the judges classified it as granite. It is hard, takes a fine polish, and absorbs no liquid. Iron, oil or other substances produce no stain upon it. The pillars and arches of the House of Commons at Ottawa are specimens of the Arnprior quarry stone. A mill for the manufacture of the stone was erected about sixteen years ago by Farquhar, McLachlin, Hartney & Co., but in 1878 it passed into the hands of Robert McDonald & Son. The senior member of the firm died some time ago, and the business is now carried on by the son. The mill has a 35 horse-power engine, which drives three gangs of saws, five lathes, a rubbing bed and two polishing machines. The stone is cut in slabs and blocks from one-half an inch to seven feet in width, and ten feet in length. The mill runs from the first of April to Christmas each year, employing from twenty to twenty-two men. In the winter season fifteen men are employed at the quarries. From 18,000 to 20,000 cubic feet are taken out and worked up annually. Common mill hands are paid \$1.15 per day; lathe men, \$1.50; cutters and polishers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; and quarrymen \$1.25 per day.

Kennedy's Quarry.—This quarry, the property of Messrs. Kennedy & Sons, is situated on Waterloo avenue, in the city of Guelph, and was opened thirty-one years ago. It is a good quality of limestone of the Guelph formation, has many fossils and works freely whether dry or green. Thirty men are employed the year round, twelve of whom are stone-cutters earning \$2.75 a day, and eighteen quarrymen earning \$1.25. During the past year the post-offices and custom houses at Galt and Orangeville were constructed of this stone. Thirteen thousand cubic feet of cut stone were prepared during last year, at 65 cents per foot.

APATITE.

Work at the apatite mines was comparatively slack during the past season. Messrs. Richardson & Sons, of Kingston, who are the principal dealers in Ontario, shipped 1,150 tons, 400 of which were sent to Philadelphia and the rest to England. They worked the Brick Lake mine in Loughboro' and took out 100 tons. The lake Opinicon mines are worked by the farmers who own the land, and they took out during the past season 150 tons. At Sydenham 200 tons were taken out during the season, by farmers chiefly. The principal owner of these mines is Mr. James Foxton. A large mine was also worked at St. George's lake, lot 5 in the first concession of Bedford, owned by Capt. Boyd Smith. He employed thirty men during the summer and took out 550 tons before operations ceased in September. At the Otty lake quarries work was carried on throughout the year on lots 2, 5 and 6 in the 8th concession and 14 in the 6th concession of North Burgess. In the early part of the season six to eight men were employed and ten men in the latter part. Altogether 500 tons were taken up, but work was not pushed vigorously as the proprietors are making arrangements for the forming of a strong company. The rate of wages at all of these mines is \$1.25 per day, or \$7 per ton. The average price was \$13.50 per ton for high and low grades, the mineral yielding about 78 per cent. of pure phosphate.

GYPSUM.

The gypsum beds of Paris on the Grand river have been worked for nearly half a century. South of the town they are found on the west side of the river, and on the north of it on the east side, extending a distance of about four miles along the river. There are two beds of three or four feet in thickness, interstratified with 16 or 18 inches of shale. They lie about ten feet above the level of the river and sixty or seventy feet

below the table land. The quarries on the south side of the town have been worked during the past four years by Messrs A. S. Gill & Co., who also have a mill in the town for grinding rock into the plaster of commerce. This quarry has been worked for more than forty years and the tunnels have penetrated a distance of nearly 600 yards. Ten hands are employed on the works from October to May of each year—five miners, three mill hands and two teamsters. The average yearly product of the past four years is 1500 tons, which readily sells at \$4 to \$4.50 per ton at the mill. Owing, however, to its great weight and cheapness it will not stand the expense of shipment to any great distance for agricultural purposes, and the production is largely limited to the demands of the locality. The same company operate a quarry on the Jones tract, on the east side of the Grand river in North Cayuga, their average annual output being about 650 tons. The cost of quarrying at Paris is ninety cents per ton and in Cayuga ninety-five cents, the average wages of workmen being \$1.25 per day.

A new industry has been established in connection with the gypsum works of this town—the manufacture of alabastine. This article is produced from rock gypsum found in the mine near Cayuga, on the Grand river. It is used for painting purposes and takes the place of kalsomine. It is claimed by the manufacturers that as a first coating under oil paint on wood, brick or any other outside surface where paint is used, the saving in expense will be fully one-half.

The deposits on the Grand river, below Caledonia, occur above Cayuga on the west bank of the river, while below the town where the river turns and flows south-east the beds occur on the north side. The deposits in workable thickness are confined to certain areas, having been formed it is supposed in ancient lake bottoms. The first bed, opened some forty years ago, was below Cayuga and operated by Messrs. John Brown, of Thorold, and Wm. H. Merritt, jr., of St. Catharines. Large shipments were made to the United States—to Cleveland, Detroit and other places; but on the discovery of the Michigan beds this trade was greatly reduced, although the Michigan gypsum is of inferior quality. This mine was worked in a small way on and off until it was reopened in 1879 by William Hamilton Merritt, who built a mill for grinding the rock. With much encouragement from the late Hon. George Brown the consumption of Canadian white land plaster in Ontario has been considerably increased in competition with the American gray, which comes over from Oswego, and which is very impure gypsum.

There is a mill on Gill & Company's property, nearer Cayuga, which was built by the late A. W. Thompson, and there are two above Cayuga, at Mount Healey and York, run by Donaldson & Bro. and Thomas Martindale respectively. At Caledonia Mr. Johnson (late N. Garland & Co.) grinds some land plaster.

The whole output along this lower part of the Grand river in land plaster and rock varies from about 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum. The land plaster is sold in Ontario for the most part, the duty preventing much from being sent to the United States, while the rock, which is duty free, is chiefly shipped to that country.

NOTE—The following description of the Grand river beds is taken from Sir William Logan's Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada (1863), pp. 762-3:—A large deposit of gypsum, which has been extensively wrought, occurs about three miles below the village of Cayuga, on the left bank of the Grand river, and is supposed to extend over at least sixty acres. The bed, which is five feet in thickness, and very pure, is in some places overlaid by thin beds of dolomite; but in most places it is covered only by clay and gravel. About five miles above this, which is known as Mr. Burrow's plaster-bed, gypsum is met with in Indiana, on the left bank of the river; and about four miles further up, near York, it occurs on both sides. On the right, near Mount Healey, is a very large bed of gypsum, three or four feet in thickness, which has been extensively wrought. About a mile and a half above York, on the left bank of the Grand river, is a mass of gypsum, seven feet in thickness, but divided by layers of dolomite. Occasional masses of gypsum imbedded in green shales are met with for two miles further up the river to Seneca. Twenty miles above, in the township of Brantford, gypsum is again found, extending over several lots and on both sides of the river. A bed of three feet in thickness is here wrought, and above this place gypsum is quarried at several places along the river as far as Paris. Near this town the mass of gypsum is divided into two portions of four or five feet in thickness by a bed of four feet of shale. The amount of gypsum annually raised from these quarries on the Grand river is about 14,000 tons, which is for the most part employed for agricultural purposes and is consumed in western Canada. The price of the crude gypsum at the mine is about \$2 per ton; but when ground for use at the mills in the vicinity it is sold at \$3.50 to \$4. Much of the gypsum is white and pure and is well fitted for the purposes of cement and stucco. The quality which is used for this purpose sells when ground at from \$5.50 to \$7 per ton, and when calcined at about \$16 per ton.

STATISTICS OF
THE WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, LABOR & WAGES,
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AREAS, ETC.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. I.—Showing for each month and the year the highest, the lowest, the mean highest, the mean lowest

| TEMPERATURE. | | GODERICH. | | | WINDSOR. | | | SIMCOE. | | | STRATFORD. | | | HAMILTON. |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
| JANUARY. | Highest | 45.7 | 42.3 | 41.1 | 47.3 | 48.9 | 44.3 | 48.9 | 44.8 | 41.4 | 47.9 | 44.0 | 41.2 | 50.0 |
| | Lowest | -6.4 | -10.5 | -6.5 | -15.0 | -13.4 | -11.7 | -11.5 | -35.5 | -8.0 | -21.8 | -21.8 | -20.6 | -10.0 |
| | Mean highest | 22.9 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 26.8 | 25.2 | 27.1 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 26.4 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 11.5 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 8.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 17.2 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 18.0 |
| FEBRUARY. | Highest | 38.4 | 47.5 | 51.4 | 45.0 | 57.9 | 57.5 | 38.9 | 50.8 | 57.0 | 37.6 | 46.3 | 48.1 | 48.0 |
| | Lowest | -15.4 | -9.0 | -8.0 | -20.6 | -7.8 | -5.2 | -22.0 | -10.5 | -9.0 | -25.0 | -12.8 | -18.4 | -11.0 |
| | Mean highest | 18.9 | 29.8 | 22.7 | 23.5 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 21.4 | 34.3 | 30.0 | 19.2 | 30.1 | 26.7 | 28.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 0.4 | 16.1 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 13.0 | 2.4 | 16.4 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 12.1 | 6.3 | 11.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 9.7 | 21.9 | 18.9 | 11.4 | 26.5 | 22.0 | 10.1 | 25.0 | 20.8 | 7.4 | 21.0 | 16.5 | 18.0 |
| MARCH. | Highest | 41.1 | 55.2 | 44.1 | 51.1 | 63.4 | 61.9 | 44.9 | 56.8 | 49.4 | 45.3 | 52.8 | 46.6 | 48.0 |
| | Lowest | -14.9 | -8.0 | -1.0 | -3.9 | -1.2 | -10.3 | -15.0 | -12.5 | -7.0 | -21.2 | -23.0 | -16.0 | -10.0 |
| | Mean highest | 24.6 | 35.0 | 30.1 | 33.0 | 34.8 | 38.4 | 27.6 | 32.5 | 34.2 | 26.1 | 34.8 | 31.9 | 33.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 6.7 | 20.5 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 18.8 | 15.7 | 8.2 | 17.1 | 13.7 | 2.3 | 15.5 | 6.0 | 11.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 16.2 | 27.0 | 21.6 | 23.2 | 33.1 | 27.0 | 19.1 | 30.0 | 23.9 | 15.0 | 26.5 | 19.2 | 22.0 |
| APRIL. | Highest | 79.1 | 73.0 | 80.3 | 83.9 | 70.8 | 86.0 | 77.7 | 71.8 | 75.8 | 80.0 | 72.2 | 77.5 | 77.0 |
| | Lowest | 16.7 | 25.0 | 13.0 | 18.4 | 24.7 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 22.0 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 19.3 | 2.0 | 11.0 |
| | Mean highest | 46.8 | 47.5 | 48.3 | 53.4 | 46.6 | 55.8 | 49.3 | 44.3 | 52.2 | 47.8 | 49.4 | 49.3 | 50.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 32.0 | 33.7 | 31.9 | 33.7 | 29.0 | 33.4 | 30.3 | 26.6 | 31.5 | 28.3 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 25.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 38.8 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 43.3 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 37.9 | 40.6 | 39.4 | 38.0 |
| MAY. | Highest | 82.1 | 78.3 | 77.5 | 85.9 | 83.7 | 80.5 | 77.7 | 80.8 | 78.8 | 81.0 | 78.2 | 76.5 | 82.0 |
| | Lowest | 25.6 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 27.8 | 32.2 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 28.0 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 28.1 | 28.9 | 28.0 |
| | Mean highest | 62.3 | 60.9 | 58.0 | 66.4 | 69.4 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 65.1 | 63.0 | 59.8 | 63.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 43.6 | 44.9 | 41.2 | 43.6 | 44.3 | 41.7 | 45.2 | 42.5 | 40.2 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 39.4 | 43.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 53.1 | 52.7 | 51.2 | 56.3 | 58.5 | 52.9 | 54.0 | 55.1 | 51.5 | 54.1 | 52.8 | 49.6 | 53.0 |
| JUNE. | Highest | 83.7 | 86.1 | 82.5 | 88.8 | 93.1 | 88.1 | 80.0 | 88.8 | 85.8 | 83.0 | 86.9 | 85.0 | 86.0 |
| | Lowest | 40.6 | 50.0 | 36.0 | 41.2 | 47.8 | 37.4 | 39.9 | 41.3 | 34.9 | 37.8 | 44.5 | 33.2 | 37.0 |
| | Mean highest | 71.6 | 78.0 | 72.2 | 78.6 | 81.7 | 73.0 | 72.9 | 78.5 | 75.2 | 72.0 | 77.4 | 73.0 | 74.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 50.6 | 58.8 | 54.6 | 50.2 | 56.4 | 55.3 | 47.7 | 52.3 | 53.2 | 49.7 | 52.9 | 53.4 | 53.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 61.4 | 67.8 | 63.4 | 65.5 | 70.4 | 64.2 | 61.7 | 67.8 | 64.2 | 61.2 | 68.0 | 63.5 | 65.0 |
| JULY. | Highest | 89.2 | 85.7 | 84.4 | 93.2 | 90.7 | 91.1 | 86.7 | 85.8 | 85.0 | 86.0 | 86.2 | 86.7 | 86.0 |
| | Lowest | 46.3 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 49.3 | 45.8 | 49.2 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 43.8 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 42.0 |
| | Mean highest | 77.6 | 73.3 | 74.0 | 85.7 | 81.2 | 80.7 | 79.7 | 76.6 | 77.4 | 78.4 | 74.2 | 75.6 | 76.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 58.3 | 56.2 | 57.6 | 62.9 | 58.2 | 54.5 | 58.1 | 54.8 | 56.6 | 57.2 | 52.1 | 55.3 | 56.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 68.3 | 65.2 | 66.5 | 74.4 | 70.0 | 67.6 | 71.5 | 66.1 | 67.0 | 67.9 | 64.0 | 65.6 | 66.0 |
| AUGUST. | Highest | 84.4 | 91.3 | 86.7 | 89.0 | 94.0 | 93.5 | 82.0 | 88.3 | 87.8 | 82.4 | 90.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 |
| | Lowest | 42.3 | 46.5 | 48.1 | 43.5 | 40.6 | 48.4 | 42.0 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 36.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| | Mean highest | 70.2 | 76.1 | 73.1 | 75.3 | 80.9 | 82.2 | 71.8 | 77.8 | 75.7 | 71.9 | 75.2 | 74.4 | 74.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 53.6 | 57.0 | 56.2 | 55.0 | 56.1 | 57.5 | 53.8 | 53.6 | 52.6 | 51.5 | 51.2 | 50.2 | 50.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 62.1 | 67.4 | 64.5 | 65.6 | 69.9 | 68.0 | 64.5 | 66.6 | 65.1 | 60.8 | 64.3 | 62.5 | 63.0 |
| SEPTEMBER. | Highest | 84.1 | 90.2 | 77.3 | 87.5 | 93.1 | 88.1 | 80.0 | 87.8 | 79.8 | 81.3 | 88.9 | 79.7 | 79.0 |
| | Lowest | 37.8 | 38.9 | 35.0 | 41.2 | 38.6 | 33.8 | 37.0 | 29.9 | 29.0 | 35.0 | 28.6 | 29.4 | 29.0 |
| | Mean highest | 67.4 | 73.0 | 65.6 | 73.5 | 80.3 | 71.8 | 66.8 | 74.8 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 72.2 | 65.4 | 65.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 49.6 | 55.2 | 48.7 | 51.2 | 55.3 | 48.8 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 45.3 | 46.3 | 51.0 | 44.3 | 44.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 58.8 | 64.9 | 56.8 | 62.6 | 68.3 | 60.1 | 58.6 | 65.1 | 56.2 | 57.1 | 61.5 | 53.8 | 55.0 |
| OCTOBER. | Highest | 75.3 | 74.3 | 76.8 | 78.8 | 87.3 | 77.8 | 71.0 | 79.8 | 85.9 | 75.2 | 78.4 | 76.5 | 76.0 |
| | Lowest | 21.1 | 28.6 | 27.0 | 21.6 | 23.1 | 28.5 | 22.0 | 23.9 | 30.0 | 15.0 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 24.0 |
| | Mean highest | 54.4 | 57.9 | 53.4 | 58.9 | 63.5 | 53.7 | 55.1 | 60.1 | 58.6 | 52.5 | 57.2 | 52.9 | 52.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 40.0 | 43.4 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 41.8 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 39.4 | 41.4 | 36.2 | 39.9 | 36.5 | 36.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 46.8 | 51.1 | 45.8 | 48.8 | 53.3 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 51.0 | 50.0 | 44.2 | 48.5 | 43.8 | 44.0 |
| NOVEMBER. | Highest | 63.3 | 54.1 | 64.3 | 69.2 | 61.8 | 65.6 | 64.0 | 61.7 | 63.8 | 61.2 | 71.1 | 59.0 | 59.0 |
| | Lowest | 25.4 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 13.2 | 17.0 | 24.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 18.1 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| | Mean highest | 43.2 | 40.4 | 45.1 | 46.8 | 45.5 | 49.6 | 46.3 | 43.4 | 47.7 | 41.6 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 43.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 33.9 | 29.7 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 27.3 | 32.0 | 34.1 | 26.9 | 30.9 | 34.7 | 25.3 | 28.4 | 28.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 39.0 | 35.4 | 38.5 | 40.4 | 36.2 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 35.2 | 40.9 | 36.9 | 32.7 | 36.1 | 36.0 |
| DECEMBER. | Highest | 47.2 | 53.7 | 51.9 | 51.6 | 55.9 | 56.9 | 49.0 | 54.9 | 53.8 | 45.8 | 58.1 | 49.2 | 49.0 |
| | Lowest | 6.5 | -6.7 | 4.0 | -1.0 | -8.8 | 5.0 | -2.0 | -12.5 | -2.0 | -10.0 | -17.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| | Mean highest | 33.0 | 31.5 | 33.0 | 37.2 | 33.0 | 38.0 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 36.1 | 31.8 | 30.4 | 31.3 | 31.0 |
| | Mean lowest | 23.6 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 22.3 | 17.6 | 19.4 | 22.0 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | Monthly mean | 28.4 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 30.2 | 25.8 | 28.6 | 29.8 | 26.6 | 28.2 | 25.7 | 23.3 | 24.6 | 24.0 |
| ANNUAL MEAN.... | | 41.6 | 44.9 | 42.6 | 44.9 | 47.8 | 45.0 | 42.8 | 45.5 | 44.0 | 40.2 | 43.1 | 40.7 | 40.0 |

THE WEATHER.

and the mean temperature, as recorded at the principal stations in Ontario during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885.

| TON. | | TORONTO. | | | BARRIE. | | | PETERBORO'. | | | CORNWALL. | | | PEMBROKE. | | |
|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
| 45.3 | 45.8 | 44.2 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 45.1 | 42.9 | 38.6 | 45.8 | 37.2 | 38.9 | 50.1 | 42.3 | 43.8 | 40.6 | 44.6 | 39.6 |
| 23.0 | -11.5 | -16.1 | -13.1 | -7.8 | -29.1 | -32.1 | -28.1 | -21.0 | -17.0 | -22.9 | -22.0 | -31.3 | -22.0 | -25.4 | -34.9 | -34.0 |
| 25.9 | 28.5 | 24.3 | 23.1 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 16.8 | 19.1 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 18.8 |
| 5.6 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 3.9 | -0.0 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 5.6 | -2.0 | -4.2 | 0.2 | -9.1 | -4.5 |
| 16.7 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| 46.8 | 54.8 | 36.6 | 42.9 | 44.1 | 36.6 | 42.6 | 46.6 | 37.9 | 39.2 | 45.8 | 36.0 | 48.1 | 50.9 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 46.6 |
| 10.5 | -8.5 | -14.9 | -7.2 | -10.5 | -28.1 | -9.3 | -13.8 | -22.0 | -11.0 | -18.9 | -29.0 | -6.3 | -22.5 | -28.2 | -17.0 | -32.0 |
| 35.0 | 31.6 | 19.1 | 30.7 | 27.4 | 17.9 | 29.5 | 25.8 | 19.7 | 25.8 | 24.8 | 16.1 | 27.4 | 22.6 | 18.9 | 24.8 | 22.5 |
| 13.9 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 11.3 | -4.3 | 10.2 | 4.6 | -4.7 | 7.8 | 4.3 | -3.7 | 8.5 | 5.0 | -7.5 | 2.8 | -0.1 |
| 25.2 | 22.5 | 11.1 | 23.2 | 20.1 | 5.6 | 21.0 | 15.2 | 6.6 | 20.9 | 14.9 | 5.4 | 17.6 | 14.2 | 5.0 | 14.5 | 10.6 |
| 37.3 | 49.8 | 43.3 | 49.3 | 46.1 | 41.1 | 49.6 | 47.6 | 41.8 | 52.3 | 44.8 | 41.1 | 49.4 | 44.1 | 41.6 | 55.6 | 46.0 |
| 10.0 | -7.1 | -8.4 | -7.0 | -5.8 | -13.8 | -18.9 | -13.3 | -14.0 | -20.0 | -10.9 | -26.1 | -18.6 | -12.8 | -28.7 | -24.0 | -16.4 |
| 41.2 | 34.8 | 27.1 | 35.1 | 31.2 | 23.2 | 33.5 | 30.5 | 26.1 | 32.5 | 30.3 | 23.5 | 33.1 | 28.0 | 25.9 | 34.8 | 27.8 |
| 21.5 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 20.5 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 16.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 14.9 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 16.0 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 13.5 | 0.5 |
| 30.7 | 24.6 | 18.4 | 28.0 | 21.9 | 14.1 | 26.6 | 18.1 | 15.3 | 27.5 | 20.7 | 13.7 | 24.8 | 16.6 | 10.8 | 24.3 | 15.5 |
| 75.2 | 79.7 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 64.6 | 73.6 | 67.6 | 63.6 | 82.6 | 72.3 | 63.7 | 82.0 | 71.8 | 72.1 | 83.6 | 76.1 | 74.0 |
| 25.0 | 8.8 | 17.8 | 25.1 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 16.8 | 4.1 | 13.0 | 25.0 | 5.0 | 10.8 | 24.7 | 17.6 | 9.3 | 21.2 | -1.6 |
| 51.9 | 50.5 | 45.7 | 48.5 | 46.8 | 45.2 | 47.7 | 45.2 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 48.1 | 47.4 | 50.2 | 51.7 | 47.1 | 51.4 | 47.4 |
| 30.3 | 27.4 | 28.8 | 33.2 | 29.6 | 25.8 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 26.7 | 33.2 | 27.0 | 27.9 | 33.0 | 31.7 | 27.7 | 30.8 | 26.0 |
| 41.6 | 41.0 | 37.7 | 40.9 | 38.3 | 35.8 | 37.9 | 36.2 | 38.0 | 41.6 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 41.2 | 37.6 | 36.2 | 39.9 | 36.2 |
| 84.0 | 80.8 | 74.1 | 75.7 | 72.7 | 79.6 | 80.1 | 77.1 | 84.6 | 80.4 | 75.7 | 85.0 | 78.5 | 84.1 | 87.8 | 86.3 | 84.6 |
| 32.0 | 30.1 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 31.1 | 22.9 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 25.0 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 25.5 | 30.0 | 32.7 | 27.0 | 31.0 | 30.1 |
| 65.6 | 62.7 | 60.6 | 59.9 | 58.3 | 62.3 | 61.0 | 57.6 | 67.6 | 64.6 | 61.8 | 67.2 | 63.0 | 61.8 | 67.3 | 64.0 | 62.2 |
| 38.9 | 38.7 | 42.9 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 38.4 | 43.3 | 43.8 | 39.6 | 43.8 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 39.2 |
| 51.9 | 51.4 | 51.7 | 51.2 | 49.3 | 53.1 | 50.8 | 43.0 | 56.0 | 54.6 | 50.7 | 55.1 | 53.5 | 51.6 | 54.6 | 52.5 | 49.7 |
| 89.8 | 85.7 | 79.1 | 84.3 | 78.9 | 83.1 | 87.0 | 81.6 | 85.6 | 90.6 | 86.0 | 87.0 | 90.0 | 86.2 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 96.6 |
| 39.2 | 37.1 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 45.1 | 38.0 | 41.1 | 45.2 | 42.1 | 39.7 | 37.2 | 43.7 | 40.0 | 43.0 | 42.0 |
| 79.5 | 73.8 | 70.8 | 75.9 | 71.2 | 71.4 | 77.8 | 71.6 | 75.2 | 81.4 | 77.4 | 73.5 | 81.3 | 74.5 | 76.4 | 81.8 | 78.4 |
| 39.2 | 51.4 | 49.0 | 53.4 | 52.6 | 48.5 | 54.1 | 53.2 | 50.1 | 55.5 | 54.9 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 55.6 | 49.7 | 55.7 | 54.3 |
| 67.3 | 64.6 | 60.6 | 65.1 | 62.1 | 60.3 | 66.6 | 62.4 | 62.5 | 68.9 | 66.1 | 62.3 | 66.7 | 66.1 | 63.2 | 66.2 | 64.9 |
| 90.2 | 89.8 | 88.6 | 85.6 | 83.4 | 85.3 | 87.6 | 83.1 | 90.6 | 86.6 | 88.4 | 88.3 | 89.5 | 85.0 | 95.6 | 91.6 | 88.8 |
| 44.3 | 46.3 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 46.1 | 45.5 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 45.2 | 50.1 | 48.1 | 47.6 | 45.7 | 46.7 | 49.0 | 33.9 | 46.5 |
| 76.7 | 80.0 | 77.6 | 73.7 | 74.7 | 71.1 | 72.8 | 76.0 | 82.1 | 74.2 | 81.0 | 79.8 | 74.8 | 76.9 | 83.3 | 75.2 | 77.4 |
| 53.1 | 57.2 | 57.9 | 54.3 | 55.9 | 57.0 | 54.0 | 54.4 | 57.6 | 55.9 | 55.3 | 59.2 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 59.0 | 50.4 | 55.2 |
| 67.0 | 68.9 | 68.3 | 64.3 | 65.7 | 68.7 | 65.0 | 65.2 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 68.1 | 68.7 | 64.8 | 65.8 | 71.3 | 65.3 | 66.6 |
| 94.8 | 89.8 | 83.1 | 89.6 | 82.7 | 82.4 | 90.1 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 91.7 | 85.4 | 83.2 | 94.8 | 87.1 | 86.6 | 94.6 | 91.3 |
| 45.5 | 40.3 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 46.3 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 45.0 | 33.1 | 42.1 | 45.1 | 40.7 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 38.0 | 41.1 |
| 79.7 | 77.6 | 71.1 | 75.8 | 72.9 | 69.9 | 74.8 | 74.2 | 75.0 | 77.4 | 74.1 | 73.5 | 80.4 | 76.2 | 74.7 | 81.1 | 76.9 |
| 56.2 | 52.4 | 56.1 | 54.7 | 54.1 | 52.9 | 53.7 | 57.1 | 52.8 | 55.0 | 53.1 | 53.7 | 56.0 | 55.5 | 53.1 | 57.6 | 53.0 |
| 69.5 | 66.4 | 63.5 | 65.6 | 63.7 | 62.1 | 66.2 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 68.3 | 64.2 | 62.5 | 67.7 | 64.6 | 62.8 | 67.2 | 64.8 |
| 93.3 | 82.8 | 82.5 | 85.2 | 75.1 | 79.6 | 88.6 | 81.1 | 84.5 | 92.6 | 78.3 | 82.0 | 90.3 | 80.7 | 84.6 | 93.6 | 84.6 |
| 34.1 | 29.0 | 38.1 | 34.9 | 33.4 | 35.0 | 36.0 | 32.0 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 29.1 | 29.8 | 28.7 | 31.6 | 35.9 | 30.7 | 32.2 |
| 77.4 | 66.6 | 66.9 | 71.5 | 63.5 | 66.0 | 71.5 | 66.1 | 70.5 | 76.6 | 66.2 | 68.2 | 73.2 | 68.0 | 68.4 | 72.4 | 65.3 |
| 51.9 | 42.8 | 46.7 | 51.6 | 45.6 | 46.7 | 51.4 | 47.7 | 44.5 | 51.6 | 44.5 | 44.1 | 52.0 | 45.4 | 44.7 | 47.3 | 43.3 |
| 66.1 | 56.8 | 57.0 | 62.2 | 55.0 | 56.6 | 61.9 | 55.0 | 56.9 | 64.2 | 55.4 | 54.5 | 61.7 | 55.1 | 56.1 | 61.3 | 53.7 |
| 85.8 | 79.8 | 70.2 | 81.5 | 71.0 | 73.1 | 77.1 | 73.6 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 79.8 | 73.2 | 72.6 | 80.8 | 74.6 | 72.2 | 77.0 |
| 19.9 | 25.0 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 27.1 | 20.3 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 25.0 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 23.4 |
| 62.8 | 55.4 | 52.8 | 56.8 | 52.2 | 53.1 | 57.1 | 52.2 | 54.3 | 58.6 | 56.7 | 53.4 | 54.0 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 56.4 | 51.7 |
| 38.4 | 33.3 | 38.4 | 39.7 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 35.9 | 38.2 | 36.8 | 39.2 | 33.5 | 37.6 | 38.7 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 35.1 | 35.6 |
| 53.0 | 47.1 | 45.8 | 49.0 | 45.4 | 45.5 | 49.9 | 44.4 | 45.7 | 48.8 | 47.1 | 44.6 | 46.2 | 43.3 | 45.9 | 44.4 | 43.5 |
| 63.8 | 68.3 | 61.8 | 54.1 | 60.1 | 62.6 | 55.1 | 61.1 | 60.7 | 54.7 | 58.3 | 52.6 | 58.1 | 67.7 | 47.6 | 52.6 | 63.4 |
| 12.3 | 9.8 | 20.6 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 7.0 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 10.3 | 4.5 | 9.0 | -1.0 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 4.0 |
| 45.8 | 50.5 | 43.9 | 40.5 | 44.6 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 42.8 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 43.9 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 41.5 |
| 26.8 | 28.6 | 32.4 | 27.3 | 29.7 | 30.2 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 30.2 | 24.7 | 29.2 | 29.4 | 24.2 | 26.5 | 28.8 | 22.6 | 25.4 |
| 36.7 | 40.6 | 38.6 | 34.1 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 32.9 | 35.6 | 37.0 | 32.5 | 36.8 | 33.9 | 31.9 | 35.2 | 34.1 | 24.4 | 32.4 |
| 55.8 | 55.3 | 43.6 | 50.6 | 48.7 | 43.5 | 52.1 | 48.0 | 44.8 | 51.7 | 44.2 | 47.1 | 55.0 | 51.6 | 47.4 | 51.6 | 47.8 |
| 10.5 | -1.0 | -5.1 | -13.3 | -4.6 | -5.1 | -27.6 | -9.1 | -7.3 | -23.0 | -10.0 | -2.0 | -26.8 | -25.5 | -10.2 | -33.9 | -22.0 |
| 35.6 | 36.9 | 33.7 | 31.7 | 33.1 | 31.1 | 29.5 | 30.6 | 32.2 | 29.5 | 31.0 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 23.8 | 26.6 | 21.6 | 25.6 |
| 17.2 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 16.4 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 11.9 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| 27.5 | 28.8 | 28.2 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 21.2 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 20.9 | 25.1 | 20.1 | 18.2 | 16.3 | 20.8 | 14.4 | 15.6 |
| 46.1 | 44.3 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 41.9 | 39.8 | 42.7 | 39.5 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 41.6 | 39.4 | 41.9 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 38.1 |

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TABLE No. II.—Monthly Summary of Sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario during the years 1883, 1884, 1885, and the

| MONTH. | Hours of Sun above horizon. | WINDSOR. | | | WOODSTOCK. | | | STRATFORD. | | | ST. CATHARINES.* | | | TO |
|----------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------|-------|--------|------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | |
| January..... | 285.7 | 80.4 | 62.9 | 71.7 | 71.2 | 43.5 | 71.1 | 91.9 | ..... | 68.4 | ..... | 44.1 | 46.0 | 79.0 |
| February..... | 291.4 | 88.3 | 53.7 | 96.8 | 83.0 | 52.1 | 105.3 | 86.8 | 46.0 | 104.7 | ..... | 42.6 | 52.0 | 100.7 |
| March..... | 369.9 | 150.2 | 128.0 | 150.1 | 145.2 | 157.0 | 162.2 | 107.8 | 154.2 | 164.1 | ..... | 108.9 | 118.8 | 130.3 |
| April..... | 406.4 | 164.6 | 167.7 | 192.6 | 176.2 | 157.2 | 160.5 | 147.5 | 161.7 | 171.0 | ..... | 114.4 | 154.3 | 206.7 |
| May..... | 461.1 | 189.4 | 196.0 | 198.2 | 201.2 | 170.3 | 172.7 | 153.0 | 140.2 | 184.7 | ..... | 147.3 | 191.1 | 228.3 |
| June..... | 465.7 | 278.9 | 256.6 | 211.0 | 271.8 | 265.8 | 207.7 | ..... | 289.8 | 226.5 | ..... | 283.6 | 219.4 | 291.0 |
| July..... | 470.9 | 298.9 | 247.1 | 279.0 | 280.8 | 248.4 | 227.2 | ..... | 248.1 | 249.5 | ..... | 257.5 | 241.5 | 316.3 |
| August..... | 434.5 | 183.3 | 250.1 | 297.0 | 163.4 | 264.4 | 274.4 | ..... | 183.3 | 299.9 | ..... | 279.4 | 262.5 | 219.3 |
| September..... | 376.3 | 215.1 | 198.7 | 157.4 | 195.9 | 211.5 | 177.4 | ..... | 150.2 | 181.4 | 217.2 | ..... | 155.6 | 240.0 |
| October..... | 340.2 | 118.5 | 130.6 | 117.1 | 116.5 | 136.2 | 112.5 | ..... | 92.7 | 113.6 | 118.2 | ..... | 103.8 | 118.0 |
| November..... | 286.9 | 32.0 | 83.4 | 109.2 | 37.2 | 61.8 | 89.3 | ..... | 63.0 | 71.9 | 39.8 | 49.7 | 79.4 | 49.0 |
| December..... | 274.3 | 48.5 | 37.5 | 60.8 | 41.7 | 48.0 | 50.9 | ..... | 59.5 | 43.1 | 49.2 | 36.0 | 34.5 | 36.0 |
| Totals..... | 4463.3 | 1848.1 | 1812.3 | 1940.9 | 1784.1 | 1816.2 | 1811.2 | ..... | ..... | 1878.8 | ..... | ..... | 1658.9 | 2018.0 |

* During the summer of 1885 the recording instrument was removed from St.

TABLE No. III.—Monthly Summary of the average fall of Rain and Snow

| MONTH. | WEST AND SOUTH-WEST. | | | | | | | | NORTH-WEST AND NORTH. | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Rain. | | | | Snow. | | | | Rain. | | | | Snow. | | | |
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
| January..... | 1.02 | 0.32 | 0.49 | 1.44 | 17.2 | 23.1 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 1.99 | 0.42 | 0.21 | 1.08 | 30.5 | 47.5 | 42.7 | 20.0 |
| February..... | 0.78 | 2.02 | 2.16 | 1.66 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 17.4 | 4.3 | 0.09 | 0.49 | 1.68 | 0.69 | 14.0 | 21.5 | 39.5 | 11.0 |
| March..... | 0.49 | 1.64 | 0.18 | 2.74 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 27.4 | 13.1 | 0.23 | 1.07 | 0.17 | 1.96 | 19.6 | 7.6 | 18.7 | 16.0 |
| April..... | 1.56 | 1.24 | 1.60 | 1.56 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.23 | 1.01 | 1.36 | 1.62 | 9.3 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.0 |
| May..... | 2.50 | 3.11 | 4.96 | 4.77 | 0.9 | S. | S. | S. | 2.73 | 3.72 | 3.78 | 2.14 | 2.4 | S. | S. | S. |
| June..... | 3.15 | 2.19 | 4.96 | 3.77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.12 | 1.40 | 5.67 | 3.08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| July..... | 2.70 | 3.55 | 5.71 | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.53 | 2.41 | 4.02 | 1.65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| August..... | 5.40 | 1.94 | 1.55 | 4.05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.36 | 1.42 | 1.98 | 2.80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| September..... | 2.80 | 2.05 | 2.70 | 1.74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.48 | 3.45 | 3.32 | 2.58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| October..... | 3.44 | 3.58 | 2.25 | 1.86 | S. | 0.8 | ..... | ..... | 2.56 | 3.96 | 0.06 | 1.90 | S. | 4.0 | ..... | ..... |
| November..... | 2.38 | 1.75 | 3.12 | 1.19 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 2.55 | 1.84 | 2.92 | 1.25 | 12.8 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 16.0 |
| December..... | 1.32 | 1.67 | 1.01 | 0.64 | 21.4 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 23.0 | 1.00 | 2.75 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 27.8 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 40.0 |
| Totals..... | 27.54 | 25.06 | 30.69 | 26.92 | 73.0 | 64.2 | 80.7 | 61.0 | 25.87 | 23.94 | 25.61 | 21.18 | 116.4 | 121.3 | 144.1 | 106.0 |

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nd 1885, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon in each month, the hours of registered
tals for the year.

| ONTO. | | BARRIE. | | | LINDSAY. | | | KINGSTON. | | | CORNWALL. | | | PEMBROKE. | | |
|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
| 51.1 | 86.2 | 59.5 | 35.5 | 72.4 | 93.3 | 47.3 | 82.7 | 66.1 | 50.3 | 95.5 | 69.4 | 56.7 | 96.3 | 51.2 | 39.3 | ..... |
| 52.2 | 129.7 | 73.1 | 40.8 | 75.7 | 108.1 | 56.9 | 110.2 | 117.2 | 52.5 | 119.6 | 123.8 | 60.2 | 107.2 | ..... | 43.0 | ..... |
| 59.7 | 191.6 | 130.1 | 138.9 | 146.5 | 159.6 | 177.6 | 190.9 | 138.4 | 152.5 | 191.6 | 168.9 | 154.2 | 181.8 | 166.9 | 153.2 | ..... |
| 66.0 | 184.7 | 162.5 | 146.0 | 171.5 | 196.7 | 176.0 | 214.4 | 186.9 | 140.6 | 184.3 | 222.0 | 146.1 | 244.7 | 120.2 | 137.3 | ..... |
| 69.3 | 184.0 | 210.0 | 182.1 | 168.2 | 237.6 | 194.2 | 200.6 | 235.1 | 173.8 | 218.8 | 281.4 | 178.3 | 210.1 | 208.6 | 185.9 | 151.9 |
| 70.4 | 241.5 | 267.6 | 270.8 | 205.5 | 286.3 | 299.4 | 253.2 | 276.0 | 239.5 | 244.7 | 250.7 | 299.7 | 230.9 | 216.2 | 272.3 | ..... |
| 74.9 | 275.1 | 288.4 | 226.2 | 238.2 | 299.3 | 247.1 | 275.5 | 294.0 | 191.1 | 263.4 | 280.2 | 184.6 | 274.1 | 241.6 | 166.6 | 265.8 |
| 81.1 | 305.1 | 151.1 | 223.7 | 275.6 | 194.3 | 272.6 | 301.6 | 204.4 | 290.2 | 267.5 | 226.7 | 259.1 | 247.2 | 168.6 | 248.4 | 240.0 |
| 74.2 | 193.1 | 196.3 | 119.7 | 156.6 | 237.1 | 208.9 | 192.3 | 230.1 | 228.8 | 190.6 | 234.7 | 188.7 | 202.0 | 147.0 | 145.8 | 143.8 |
| 87.7 | 127.3 | 77.0 | 102.6 | 98.7 | 118.1 | 137.3 | 135.1 | 105.2 | 127.0 | 123.0 | 110.8 | 101.1 | 118.9 | 149.4 | 25.5 | 105.9 |
| 63.7 | 90.2 | 35.2 | 32.8 | 53.4 | 37.4 | 70.3 | 78.0 | 43.9 | 67.2 | 90.5 | 36.1 | 60.2 | 55.7 | 45.1 | 41.1 | 53.3 |
| 29.5 | 30.3 | 26.5 | 43.8 | 27.2 | 52.6 | 58.7 | 42.2 | 54.4 | 53.8 | 68.4 | 46.8 | 35.9 | 40.5 | 66.7 | 42.6 | 16.7 |
| 31.8 | 2038.8 | 1677.3 | 1562.9 | 1689.5 | 2020.4 | 1946.3 | 2076.7 | 1951.7 | 1767.3 | 2057.9 | 2051.5 | 1724.8 | 2009.4 | ..... | 1501.0 | ..... |

atharines to Niagara Falls, and placed in charge of Mr. Morden.

the several districts of Ontario for the four years, 1882-5.

| CENTRE. | | | | | | | | EAST AND NORTH-EAST. | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rain. | | | | Snow. | | | | Rain. | | | | Snow. | | | |
| 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. |
| in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. |
| 1.30 | 0.24 | 0.66 | 1.22 | 20.1 | 34.5 | 19.4 | 7.8 | 0.73 | 0.35 | 0.29 | 0.96 | 13.7 | 44.6 | 17.3 | 20.7 |
| 0.41 | 1.92 | 1.24 | 1.18 | 13.1 | 10.8 | 16.0 | 5.4 | 0.17 | 0.94 | 0.80 | 0.95 | 18.1 | 22.1 | 16.3 | 10.6 |
| 0.12 | 1.63 | 0.17 | 1.58 | 17.9 | 7.5 | 21.4 | 4.6 | 0.32 | 1.17 | 0.12 | 1.23 | 18.4 | 12.7 | 22.4 | 12.6 |
| 1.84 | 0.77 | 1.65 | 0.94 | 9.6 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 1.49 | 0.68 | 1.52 | 1.25 | 21.1 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| 1.85 | 2.53 | 4.82 | 3.59 | 1.1 | S. | S. | S. | 2.11 | 2.40 | 4.87 | 2.94 | 2.8 | S. | S. | S. |
| 3.32 | 2.12 | 4.86 | 3.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.04 | 1.16 | 4.44 | 3.29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2.80 | 3.61 | 3.78 | 1.17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.80 | 4.21 | 3.39 | 2.48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.45 | 1.62 | 2.38 | 3.74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.91 | 2.42 | 2.19 | 3.04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3.39 | 2.81 | 2.33 | 1.94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.07 | 2.35 | 2.81 | 3.31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4.32 | 2.02 | 1.32 | 1.30 | S. | 0.4 | ..... | ..... | 2.77 | 2.27 | 2.06 | 1.33 | S. | 0.7 | ..... | ..... |
| 2.23 | 1.55 | 2.27 | 1.44 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 1.84 | 1.72 | 2.10 | 1.30 | 5.1 | 17.7 | 11.1 | 4.5 |
| 1.31 | 1.49 | 0.61 | 1.28 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 9.3 | 17.7 | 0.83 | 2.12 | 0.58 | 0.25 | 23.5 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 23.5 |
| 6.34 | 22.31 | 26.09 | 22.55 | 78.3 | 79.1 | 73.5 | 44.5 | 22.08 | 21.79 | 25.17 | 22.33 | 102.7 | 114.6 | 85.1 | 74.1 |

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TABLE No. IV.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain and Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1884 and 1885 at Stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the Province.

| STATIONS. | OBSERVERS. | RAIN. | | | | SNOW. | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 1885. | | 1884. | | 1885. | | 1884. | |
| | | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. |
| ESSEX— | | | | | | | | | |
| Cottam | W. E. Wagstaff | 32.23 | 105 | 26.78 | 88 | 56.8 | 45 | 54.6 | |
| Maidstone | T. F. Kane | 34.51 | 99 | 25.47 | 85 | 49.8 | 25 | | |
| Windsor | A. Sinclair, M.A. | 26.50 | 93 | 21.79 | 79 | 36.8 | 40 | 48.3 | |
| KENT— | | | | | | | | | |
| Blenheim | W. R. Fellowes | 35.24 | 87 | 31.49 | 81 | 52.3 | 37 | 48.0 | |
| Dealtown | S. J. Pardo | 30.35 | 98 | 26.13 | 92 | 45.4 | 40 | 34.9 | |
| Ridgetown | Thos. Scane, P.L.S. | 31.27 | 95 | 26.92 | 97 | 60.3 | 56 | 44.2 | |
| ELGIN— | | | | | | | | | |
| Aylmer | W. H. Draper | 34.71 | 79 | 31.53 | 93 | 75.7 | 36 | 67.3 | |
| Cowal | Samuel Maccoll | 26.01 | 61 | 27.67 | 69 | 60.4 | 34 | 48.9 | |
| Lyons | Wm. McCredie | 31.58 | 89 | 27.70 | 91 | 54.1 | 36 | 50.9 | |
| Port Stanley | M. Payne | 28.64 | 114 | 22.40 | 114 | 67.9 | 81 | 46.2 | |
| St. Thomas | S. Williams | 28.06 | 93 | 27.91 | 102 | 69.6 | 62 | 51.2 | |
| NORFOLK— | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Dover | H. Morgan | 23.52 | 124 | 17.06 | 70 | 66.7 | 77 | 44.7 | |
| Simcoe | D. S. Patterson, B.A. | 24.15 | 74 | 17.06 | 70 | 48.1 | 47 | 44.7 | |
| LAMBTON— | | | | | | | | | |
| Birnam | J. S. Mellor | 25.21 | 88 | 21.91 | 91 | 109.5 | 66 | 93.6 | |
| Oil Springs | Alex. Smyth | 27.02 | 73 | 25.37 | 92 | 65.1 | 32 | 35.7 | |
| Sarnia | Wm. Mowbray | 23.20 | 68 | 22.83 | 85 | 69.0 | 35 | 45.7 | |
| Thedford | Martin Wattson | 23.00 | 82 | 22.40 | 95 | 70.0 | 60 | 64.6 | |
| Watford | D. Ross | 26.73 | 50 | 25.06 | 75 | | | | |
| HURON— | | | | | | | | | |
| Goderich | H. J. Strang, B.A. | 25.50 | 115 | 22.71 | 114 | 82.7 | 91 | 60.4 | |
| Goderich L. House .. | G. N. Macdonald | 23.77 | 110 | 23.10 | 112 | 131.2 | 82 | 122.2 | |
| Zurich | G. Hess | 25.34 | 81 | 24.33 | 89 | 102.3 | 53 | 80.6 | |
| BRUCE— | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | M. McDonald | 28.05 | 101 | | | 141.1 | 112 | | |
| Point Clark | John Kay | 22.64 | 47 | | | 95.0 | 92 | | |
| Saugeen | Mrs. K. Stewart | 23.12 | 95 | 20.66 | 99 | 143.8 | 95 | 134.7 | |
| GREY— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bognor | C. H. Henning | 31.06 | 62 | 29.48 | 76 | 146.5 | 45 | 167.8 | |
| Owen Sound | John McLean | 24.95 | 69 | 23.25 | 71 | 126.3 | 55 | 167.0 | |
| Presqu' Isle | John McKenzie | 24.89 | 75 | 26.67 | 77 | 156.6 | 77 | 150.3 | |
| SIMCOE— | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrie | H. B. Spotton, M.A. | 20.47 | 66 | 16.93 | 70 | 94.1 | 72 | 86.5 | |
| Coldwater | Jas. N. Lazonby | 27.15 | 61 | 29.61 | 68 | 157.2 | 45 | 165.0 | |
| Orillia | H. A. Fitton | 19.90 | 89 | 17.68 | 105 | 132.5 | 98 | 152.9 | |
| MIDDLESEX— | | | | | | | | | |
| Ailsa Craig | John Rennie | 27.25 | 59 | 23.14 | 65 | 68.0 | 31 | 67.0 | |
| Delaware | A. Francis, M.D. | 31.61 | 111 | 27.83 | 108 | 60.5 | 37 | 50.5 | |
| Granton | James Grant | 30.45 | 86 | 25.34 | 100 | 90.9 | 79 | 85.2 | |
| London | E. B. Reed | 27.96 | 80 | 29.11 | 94 | 126.6 | 50 | 123.5 | |
| Putnam | Wm. Uglow | 32.53 | 73 | 27.14 | 89 | 57.6 | 58 | 55.9 | |
| Wilton Grove | Henry Anderson | 28.62 | 59 | 26.56 | 61 | 58.0 | 31 | 46.4 | |
| OXFORD— | | | | | | | | | |
| Otterville | Thomas Wright | 29.73 | 69 | 28.91 | 80 | 64.4 | 36 | 59.8 | |
| Princeton | David Beamer | 32.88 | 90 | 30.32 | 96 | 64.5 | 44 | 75.2 | |
| Woodstock | N. Wolverton, B.A. | 31.61 | 82 | 27.60 | 90 | 62.7 | 64 | 109.1 | |
| BRANT— | | | | | | | | | |
| Brantford | T. M. McIntyre, M.A. | 19.66 | 63 | | | 34.5 | 23 | 60.5 | |
| Paris | John Kay | 30.99 | 79 | | | 52.2 | 35 | | |
| St. George | Dr. Kitchen | 32.92 | 96 | 22.31 | 91 | 78.2 | 47 | 79.7 | |
| PERTH— | | | | | | | | | |
| Listowel | Alex. McKay | 26.81 | 88 | 26.90 | 106 | 130.0 | 79 | 105.7 | |
| Stratford | Wm. McBride, M.A. | 30.02 | 87 | 33.55 | 81 | 111.8 | 76 | 113.9 | |
| WELLINGTON— | | | | | | | | | |
| Fergus | A. D. Ferrier | 31.56 | 104 | 27.33 | 127 | 93.9 | 80 | 112.5 | |

TABLE No. IV.—THE WEATHER—*Continued.*

| STATIONS. | OBSERVERS. | RAIN. | | | | SNOW. | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | 1885. | | 1884. | | 1885. | | 1884. | |
| | | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. | Depth Inches. | No. of Days. |
| ATERLOO— | | | | | | | | | |
| Conestogo..... | G. A. McIntyre | 27.43 | 84 | 33.73 | 111 | 85.8 | 81 | 129.6 | 69 |
| UFFERIN— | | | | | | | | | |
| Orangeville..... | N. Gordon | 28.79 | 86 | 23.00 | 90 | 77.4 | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| ENTWORTH— | | | | | | | | | |
| Copetown..... | John Ireland | 28.78 | 90 | 23.83 | 87 | 70.3 | 61 | 86.7 | 49 |
| Hamilton..... | Geo. Dickson, B.A.. | 24.85 | 76 | 23.85 | 81 | 67.1 | 40 | 94.0 | 41 |
| Stoney Creek..... | C. F. Van Wagner.. | 32.67 | 97 | 20.80 | 98 | 52.0 | 28 | 70.0 | 36 |
| ALTON— | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgetown..... | J. Barber | 28.81 | 121 | 23.82 | 136 | 80.6 | 92 | 88.7 | 86 |
| ORK— | | | | | | | | | |
| Aurora..... | J. E. Armstrong.... | 20.93 | 71 | ..... | ..... | 63.5 | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| Georgina..... | Capt. Sibbald, R.N.. | 18.87 | 101 | 19.26 | 105 | 92.4 | 82 | 109.0 | 81 |
| Scarboro'..... | R. Martin..... | 25.79 | 99 | 22.77 | 84 | 49.0 | 68 | 58.4 | 54 |
| Toronto..... | Observatory..... | 26.35 | 103 | 20.53 | 123 | 65.6 | 73 | 80.2 | 69 |
| STARIO— | | | | | | | | | |
| Oshawa..... | Rev. J. Middleton.. | 23.53 | 68 | 26.05 | 90 | 55.0 | 30 | 76.9 | 40 |
| ENNOX & ADDINGTON | | | | | | | | | |
| Denbigh..... | James Lane..... | 24.89 | 62 | 21.65 | 63 | 134.8 | 36 | 112.4 | 54 |
| BONTENAC— | | | | | | | | | |
| Harrowsmith..... | John Donnelly..... | 27.43 | 79 | 24.96 | 73 | 78.1 | 44 | 87.0 | 33 |
| Kingston..... | A. P. Knight, M.A.. | 30.80 | 117 | 24.59 | 110 | 112.4 | 83 | 121.4 | 70 |
| ERDS & GRENVILLE— | | | | | | | | | |
| Prescott..... | C. Chapman..... | 23.79 | 86 | ..... | ..... | 170.8 | 62 | ..... | ..... |
| FORMONT— | | | | | | | | | |
| Cornwall..... | James Smith, M.A.. | 25.86 | 107 | 23.90 | 114 | 103.7 | 32 | 102.9 | 90 |
| ARLETON— | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa..... | A. McGill, M.A.... | 20.87 | 82 | 22.35 | 108 | 137.4 | 56 | 99.7 | 56 |
| ENFREW— | | | | | | | | | |
| Northcote..... | F. Kosmark..... | 15.81 | 54 | 15.65 | 72 | 91.5 | 41 | 70.5 | 34 |
| Pembroke..... | E. Odum, M.A.... | 27.39 | 61 | 21.01 | 80 | 99.0 | 47 | 98.4 | 47 |
| Renfrew..... | W. E. Smallfield.... | 16.56 | 77 | 13.54 | 75 | 114.8 | 49 | 86.0 | 39 |
| Rockliffe..... | W. H. McIntyre.... | 18.32 | 88 | 22.60 | 106 | 106.8 | 83 | 113.7 | 69 |
| ANARK— | | | | | | | | | |
| Oliver's Ferry..... | A. E. Hume..... | 29.71 | 53 | 25.37 | 71 | 100.3 | 33 | 99.7 | 41 |
| ICTORIA— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bobcaygeon..... | John Stewart..... | 24.73 | 86 | 23.72 | 80 | 76.9 | 56 | 92.0 | 38 |
| Lindsay..... | Thos. Beall..... | 19.00 | 89 | 22.01 | 98 | 104.0 | 69 | 124.2 | 48 |
| PETERBOROUGH— | | | | | | | | | |
| Burleigh..... | Wm. McIlmough .. | 10.83 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 78.7 | 43 | ..... | ..... |
| Ennismore..... | Thomas Tellford.... | 26.89 | 92 | 20.52 | 79 | 86.4 | 50 | 75.4 | 42 |
| Lakefield..... | S. Sheldrake..... | 17.70 | 83 | 17.80 | 80 | 102.4 | 48 | 119.0 | 47 |
| Norwood..... | Rev. J. Carmichael.. | 24.03 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 53.2 | 37 | ..... | ..... |
| Peterborough..... | Wm. Tassie, M. A.. | 23.66 | 105 | 25.42 | 93 | 78.5 | 57 | 84.2 | 51 |
| LASTINGS— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bancroft..... | J. Cleak..... | 20.24 | 80 | 19.60 | 88 | 119.1 | 62 | 128.4 | 55 |
| Deseronto..... | Messrs. Rathbun .. | 26.71 | 104 | 23.57 | 89 | 86.4 | 56 | 123.1 | 52 |
| L'Amable..... | Benjamin Spurr .. | 23.00 | 82 | 20.93 | 85 | 111.0 | 57 | 109.5 | 54 |
| Shannonville..... | John Kemp..... | 25.56 | 69 | ..... | ..... | 94.4 | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| Trenton..... | W. G. Clarke..... | 26.14 | 73 | ..... | ..... | 81.9 | 41 | ..... | ..... |
| MUSKOKA— | | | | | | | | | |
| Bala..... | E. B. Sutton..... | 23.74 | 110 | 24.17 | 106 | 128.1 | 94 | 136.7 | 79 |
| Beatrice..... | John Hollingworth.. | 27.86 | 82 | 26.31 | 102 | 162.5 | 75 | 216.3 | 60 |
| Charlinch..... | C. J. Tisdall..... | 28.33 | 108 | 25.11 | 101 | 173.6 | 104 | 141.5 | 74 |
| Gravenhurst..... | T. M. Robinson..... | 23.24 | 89 | 23.30 | 93 | 128.6 | 81 | 120.9 | 68 |
| PARRY SOUND— | | | | | | | | | |
| Parry Sound..... | Rev. R. Mosley ... | 27.33 | 96 | 24.94 | 98 | 130.7 | 96 | 95.0 | 76 |
| Spencedale..... | A. McKenzie..... | 22.09 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 131.4 | 49 | ..... | ..... |
| ALGOMA— | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Arthur..... | Wm. Cooke..... | 14.93 | 49 | 19.28 | 58 | 39.1 | 27 | 64.8 | 40 |
| AVERAGE FOR THE PROVINCE..... | | 26.01 | 83.8 | 24.11 | 90.2 | 90.6 | 56.8 | 91.4 | 51.6 |
| AVERAGE OF TWO YEARS..... | | 25.06 | 87.0 | | | 91.0 | 54.2 | | |

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TABLE No. V.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the nine years 1877-85, as recorded at Toronto Observatory in Latitude 43° 39' .4 North, and Longitude 5h. 17m. 35s. West.

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° |
| Average temperature | 41.57 | 43.79 | 41.95 | 45.42 | 46.06 | 45.43 | 44.16 | 47.09 | 46.1 |
| Difference from average (45 years) | -2.60 | -0.38 | -2.22 | +1.25 | +1.89 | +1.26 | -0.01 | +2.92 | +1.2 |
| Thermic anomaly (lat. 43° 40').... | -9.45 | -7.23 | -9.07 | -5.60 | -4.96 | -5.59 | -6.86 | -3.93 | -4.1 |
| Highest temperature..... | 88.6 | 89.6 | 83.4 | 89.9 | 92.7 | 89.9 | 89.5 | 95.4 | 88 |
| Lowest temperature..... | -16.1 | -13.3 | -10.5 | -17.4 | -15.1 | -8.3 | -8.9 | -9.0 | -13 |
| Monthly and Annual Ranges.... | 104.7 | 102.9 | 93.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 104.4 | 102 |
| Average daily range | 16.85 | 17.05 | 17.07 | 15.70 | 16.61 | 15.96 | 17.10 | 15.11 | 16.1 |
| Greatest daily range..... | 39.2 | 34.8 | 38.4 | 36.0 | 40.9 | 30.8 | 34.1 | 28.6 | 33 |
| Average height of Bar. at 32° Fah. | 29.5933 | 29.6273 | 29.6496 | 29.6515 | 29.6311 | 29.6359 | 29.6353 | 29.5647 | 29.63 |
| Difference from average (44 years) | -.0245 | + .0095 | + .0318 | + .0337 | + .0133 | + .0181 | + .0175 | + .0531 | + .01 |
| Highest barometer..... | 30.300 | 30.412 | 30.365 | 30.447 | 30.461 | 30.323 | 30.319 | 30.123 | 30.3 |
| Lowest barometer | 28.714 | 28.807 | 28.803 | 28.781 | 28.911 | 28.800 | 28.948 | 28.607 | 28.7 |
| Monthly and Annual Ranges.... | 1.586 | 1.605 | 1.562 | 1.666 | 1.550 | 1.523 | 1.371 | 1.516 | 1.6 |
| Average humidity of the air | 77 | 76 | 77 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 77 | 74 |
| Average elasticity of aqueous vapour | 0.249 | 0.261 | 0.249 | 0.265 | 0.283 | 0.260 | 0.267 | 0.293 | 0.2 |
| Average of cloudiness | 0.61 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0. |
| Difference from average (31 years) | -0.01 | +0.01 | +0.02 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | +0.01 | 0.00 | —. |
| Resultant direction of wind..... | N 62 W | N 55 W | N 77 W | N 47 W | N 50 W | S 80 W | N 72 W | N 63 W | N 62 |
| “ velocity of the wind | 2.60 | 3.30 | 2.39 | 2.11 | 2.70 | 2.86 | 3.18 | 2.25 | 1. |
| Average velocity (miles per hour)... | 9.95 | 10.29 | 10.08 | 10.42 | 9.91 | 10.54 | 10.36 | 8.32 | 8. |
| Difference from average (10 years) | +0.33 | +0.67 | +0.46 | +0.80 | +0.29 | +0.92 | +0.74 | -1.30 | -1. |
| Total amount of rain..... | 26.351 | 20.532 | 25.734 | 20.587 | 21.138 | 30.922 | 22.515 | 43.390 | 21.8 |
| Difference from average (45 years) | -0.981 | -7.200 | -1.998 | -7.145 | -6.594 | +3.190 | -5.217 | +15.658 | -5.8 |
| Number of days rain..... | 103 | 123 | 124 | 110 | 123 | 140 | 107 | 132 | 116 |
| Total amount of snow | 65.6 | 80.2 | 84.0 | 42.5 | 57.6 | 44.0 | 68.5 | 51.0 | 37 |
| Difference from average (42 years) | -4.32 | +10.28 | +14.08 | -27.42 | -12.32 | -25.92 | -1.42 | -18.92 | -32. |
| Number of days of snow..... | 73 | 69 | 74 | 62 | 64 | 78 | 79 | 56 | 54 |
| Number of fair days..... | 203 | 184 | 181 | 209 | 191 | 163 | 188 | 202 | 204 |
| Number of Auroras observed..... | 31 | 20 | 46 | 60 | 23 | 23 | 9 | 7 | 13 |
| Possible to see Aurora (No. of nights) | 195 | 202 | 207 | 204 | 187 | 198 | 191 | 195 | 206 |
| Number of Thunderstorms..... | 19 | 30 | 32 | 28 | 24 | 47 | 37 | 30 | 33 |
| Number of Fogs..... | 30 | 42 | 28 | 32 | 23 | 37 | 43 | 27 | 37 |
| Number of hours Sunshine..... | 2018.3 | 1931.8 | 2038.8 | 2169.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. of hours of possible Sunshine. | 4463.3 | 4474.4 | 4463.3 | 4463.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

LE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye in Ontario in the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | | SPRING WHEAT. | | BARLEY. | | OATS. | | RYE. | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. |
| Albion | 28,087 | 684,761 | 2,707 | 39,766 | 2,257 | 62,654 | 28,141 | 1,118,042 | 1,367 | 29,049 |
| Albion | 59,717 | 1,530,547 | 5,634 | 87,665 | 3,978 | 115,163 | 32,923 | 1,359,391 | 545 | 16,350 |
| Albion | 38,999 | 885,667 | 5,578 | 78,427 | 3,543 | 104,235 | 31,546 | 1,206,319 | 1,226 | 16,710 |
| Albion | 32,549 | 764,902 | 2,037 | 31,064 | 4,215 | 122,614 | 26,465 | 992,438 | 6,416 | 97,523 |
| Albion | 31,856 | 795,126 | 5,412 | 73,756 | 12,136 | 349,395 | 21,723 | 802,230 | 342 | 5,558 |
| Albion | 21,806 | 458,798 | 4,256 | 48,816 | 4,281 | 107,796 | 17,219 | 559,962 | 1,084 | 20,235 |
| Albion | 213,014 | 5,119,801 | 25,624 | 359,494 | 30,410 | 861,857 | 158,017 | 6,038,382 | 10,980 | 185,425 |
| Albion | 28,743 | 810,553 | 15,473 | 226,215 | 11,977 | 365,179 | 38,183 | 1,473,864 | 248 | 4,299 |
| Albion | 59,193 | 1,527,179 | 41,465 | 341,257 | 17,550 | 494,559 | 69,877 | 2,632,965 | 135 | 2,025 |
| Albion | 45,269 | 1,014,026 | 22,048 | 248,040 | 14,623 | 410,029 | 55,249 | 2,042,003 | 71 | 1,775 |
| Albion | 133,205 | 3,331,758 | 78,986 | 815,512 | 44,150 | 1,269,767 | 163,309 | 6,148,832 | 454 | 8,099 |
| Albion | 22,783 | 445,635 | 51,584 | 450,328 | 21,625 | 526,353 | 76,182 | 2,501,817 | 312 | 7,020 |
| Albion | 54,602 | 1,378,700 | 44,360 | 420,089 | 19,961 | 528,967 | 58,433 | 1,937,054 | 1,167 | 23,340 |
| Albion | 77,385 | 1,824,335 | 95,944 | 870,417 | 41,586 | 1,055,320 | 134,615 | 4,438,871 | 1,479 | 30,360 |
| Albion | 60,401 | 1,420,028 | 35,390 | 440,606 | 9,147 | 252,823 | 68,122 | 2,570,924 | 349 | 6,980 |
| Albion | 33,819 | 814,316 | 22,711 | 264,583 | 11,401 | 345,678 | 49,717 | 1,915,099 | 705 | 10,575 |
| Albion | 30,275 | 639,711 | 3,440 | 32,818 | 14,413 | 463,090 | 18,596 | 677,638 | 725 | 10,331 |
| Albion | 40,568 | 1,115,620 | 27,732 | 190,796 | 12,087 | 347,501 | 49,885 | 1,961,478 | 187 | 3,179 |
| Albion | 26,558 | 630,487 | 31,460 | 253,568 | 27,228 | 765,651 | 63,129 | 2,420,845 | 563 | 8,445 |
| Albion | 38,897 | 976,704 | 11,941 | 103,767 | 11,652 | 370,417 | 33,708 | 1,320,005 | 455 | 7,887 |
| Albion | 12,945 | 282,072 | 22,272 | 205,125 | 9,578 | 273,643 | 26,109 | 988,487 | 451 | 4,510 |
| Albion | 242,963 | 5,878,938 | 154,946 | 1,491,263 | 95,506 | 2,818,803 | 311,266 | 11,854,476 | 3,435 | 51,907 |
| Albion | 21,009 | 543,082 | 4,542 | 56,957 | 3,216 | 91,302 | 17,573 | 658,988 | 219 | 4,034 |
| Albion | 31,409 | 798,417 | 4,775 | 64,176 | 9,988 | 320,115 | 26,388 | 1,061,061 | 214 | 3,700 |
| Albion | 23,025 | 602,795 | 5,770 | 56,546 | 8,971 | 280,523 | 17,520 | 689,587 | 46 | 805 |
| Albion | 29,600 | 908,720 | 14,464 | 184,271 | 27,166 | 910,061 | 27,944 | 1,116,363 | 611 | 10,692 |
| Albion | 39,578 | 1,065,440 | 32,330 | 378,261 | 45,942 | 1,416,392 | 59,890 | 2,286,001 | 692 | 11,072 |
| Albion | 9,921 | 249,017 | 53,583 | 579,768 | 29,204 | 801,066 | 46,895 | 1,642,732 | 1,562 | 23,992 |
| Albion | 2,640 | 61,670 | 48,808 | 511,020 | 37,843 | 1,061,875 | 31,957 | 1,103,475 | 2,517 | 31,790 |
| Albion | 9,699 | 235,977 | 36,363 | 353,448 | 38,344 | 1,043,340 | 29,614 | 915,369 | 8,018 | 115,700 |
| Albion | 1,903 | 40,344 | 11,729 | 113,419 | 36,470 | 796,140 | 13,487 | 365,228 | 7,186 | 117,994 |
| Albion | 168,784 | 4,505,462 | 212,364 | 2,297,866 | 237,144 | 6,720,814 | 271,268 | 9,838,804 | 21,065 | 319,779 |
| Albion | 2,293 | 38,981 | 8,774 | 106,604 | 35,852 | 854,353 | 23,121 | 741,722 | 3,810 | 53,035 |
| Albion | 2,292 | 48,430 | 10,984 | 164,760 | 16,263 | 425,277 | 24,699 | 790,368 | 2,406 | 42,514 |
| Albion | 5,070 | 102,820 | 14,329 | 281,278 | 8,155 | 220,185 | 62,069 | 2,165,587 | 3,923 | 64,180 |
| Albion | 718 | 8,408 | 5,897 | 123,188 | 5,742 | 165,886 | 29,350 | 1,229,472 | 1,468 | 28,626 |
| Albion | 492 | 7,710 | 4,530 | 93,998 | 1,994 | 55,832 | 24,749 | 822,904 | 371 | 3,710 |
| Albion | 420 | 8,274 | 8,749 | 164,481 | 1,380 | 34,500 | 30,725 | 1,190,594 | 2 | 40 |
| Albion | 52 | 936 | 7,970 | 114,529 | 2,024 | 41,998 | 26,973 | 803,684 | 241 | 4,820 |
| Albion | 78 | 897 | 4,240 | 78,143 | 1,301 | 31,224 | 19,098 | 564,728 | 91 | 1,820 |
| Albion | 718 | 10,318 | 22,981 | 403,546 | 5,758 | 177,692 | 57,141 | 1,978,793 | 4,472 | 75,353 |
| Albion | 269 | 4,412 | 26,238 | 431,353 | 1,148 | 30,491 | 39,603 | 1,285,513 | 6,093 | 117,900 |
| Albion | 2,962 | 63,535 | 16,548 | 261,127 | 2,554 | 79,174 | 37,728 | 1,290,675 | 2,643 | 54,631 |
| Albion | 15,364 | 294,721 | 131,240 | 2,223,007 | 82,171 | 2,116,612 | 375,256 | 12,866,040 | 25,520 | 446,629 |
| Albion | 7,708 | 184,530 | 36,328 | 353,108 | 24,866 | 632,094 | 37,828 | 1,152,619 | 768 | 12,419 |
| Albion | 9,048 | 179,241 | 31,478 | 256,231 | 11,567 | 275,757 | 30,616 | 965,935 | 2,474 | 40,005 |
| Albion | 34 | 381 | 1,297 | 15,784 | 338 | 8,450 | 4,286 | 121,422 | 187 | 2,693 |
| Albion | 7,307 | 132,476 | 22,375 | 310,341 | 28,030 | 723,735 | 40,530 | 1,310,335 | 11,349 | 164,560 |
| Albion | 24,097 | 496,628 | 91,478 | 935,464 | 64,801 | 1,640,036 | 113,260 | 3,550,311 | 14,778 | 219,677 |
| Albion | 79 | 1,738 | 1,651 | 22,404 | 655 | 13,428 | 7,948 | 209,986 | 305 | 4,767 |
| Albion | 80 | 1,600 | 1,803 | 33,049 | 780 | 18,525 | 5,262 | 182,434 | 225 | 4,005 |
| Albion | 165 | 3,300 | 5,427 | 81,405 | 670 | 18,425 | 3,544 | 101,606 | 52 | 858 |
| Albion | 324 | 6,638 | 8,881 | 136,858 | 2,105 | 50,378 | 16,754 | 494,026 | 582 | 9,630 |
| Albion | 875,136 | 21,478,281 | 799,463 | 9,129,881 | 597,873 | 16,533,587 | 1,543,745 | 55,229,742 | 78,293 | 1,271,506 |
| Albion | 864,740 | 20,717,631 | 721,647 | 14,609,661 | 700,472 | 19,119,041 | 1,481,828 | 57,696,304 | 103,416 | 1,648,259 |

—In this and following tables organized townships only are included in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma for 1885.

PEASE, CORN, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS, AND HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Pease, Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, and Hay and Clover in Ontario in the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | PEASE. | | CORN. | | BUCKWHEAT. | | BEANS. | | HAY AND CLOVER. | |
|----------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Tons. |
| Essex | 3,748 | 67,801 | 32,062 | 2,301,731 | 953 | 30,973 | 694 | 22,555 | 38,796 | 6 |
| Kent | 10,670 | 231,646 | 26,397 | 1,762,528 | 991 | 23,536 | 14,201 | 262,719 | 54,982 | 9 |
| Elgin | 12,640 | 282,504 | 14,341 | 1,061,234 | 1,361 | 28,037 | 1,182 | 27,186 | 50,217 | 8 |
| Norfolk | 16,062 | 321,240 | 12,240 | 834,523 | 4,654 | 99,285 | 644 | 10,089 | 40,405 | 7 |
| Haldimand | 12,395 | 243,066 | 1,129 | 70,246 | 541 | 8,007 | 94 | 1,410 | 50,477 | 6 |
| Welland | 4,772 | 82,556 | 5,525 | 347,744 | 1,636 | 38,446 | 651 | 8,658 | 46,055 | 6 |
| Totals | 60,287 | 1,228,813 | 91,694 | 6,378,006 | 10,136 | 228,284 | 17,466 | 332,617 | 280,932 | 44 |
| Lambton | 9,605 | 216,977 | 6,368 | 413,283 | 541 | 12,443 | 450 | 9,581 | 54,876 | 9 |
| Huron | 30,942 | 790,878 | 1,276 | 104,207 | 253 | 5,376 | 116 | 2,900 | 93,028 | 14 |
| Bruce | 35,923 | 884,783 | 487 | 32,872 | 227 | 3,859 | 111 | 2,442 | 79,597 | 8 |
| Totals | 76,470 | 1,892,638 | 8,131 | 550,362 | 1,021 | 21,678 | 677 | 14,923 | 227,501 | 31 |
| Grey | 43,152 | 956,248 | 257 | 15,420 | 369 | 7,380 | 135 | 2,025 | 116,709 | 13 |
| Simcoe | 31,674 | 673,073 | 638 | 31,800 | 229 | 4,580 | 101 | 2,020 | 73,884 | 8 |
| Totals | 74,826 | 1,629,321 | 895 | 47,220 | 598 | 11,960 | 236 | 4,045 | 190,593 | 21 |
| Middlesex | 21,598 | 461,549 | 9,164 | 642,580 | 429 | 9,009 | 336 | 6,552 | 91,902 | 11 |
| Oxford | 15,906 | 386,198 | 7,029 | 456,885 | 729 | 14,580 | 206 | 5,150 | 64,076 | 10 |
| Brant | 9,429 | 205,081 | 3,866 | 265,788 | 725 | 16,131 | 325 | 4,956 | 31,425 | 5 |
| Perth | 21,556 | 561,965 | 459 | 32,130 | 159 | 3,657 | 31 | 620 | 67,690 | 10 |
| Wellington | 37,181 | 896,434 | 375 | 26,250 | 34 | 748 | 43 | 645 | 80,964 | 11 |
| Waterloo | 14,255 | 364,642 | 1,023 | 54,986 | 142 | 2,840 | 29 | 580 | 42,115 | 6 |
| Dufferin | 11,375 | 248,658 | 67 | 4,690 | 118 | 2,360 | 6 | 120 | 34,115 | 5 |
| Totals | 131,300 | 3,124,527 | 21,983 | 1,483,309 | 2,336 | 49,325 | 976 | 18,623 | 412,287 | 61 |
| Lincoln | 4,954 | 93,878 | 5,813 | 397,202 | 507 | 11,027 | 169 | 3,380 | 40,722 | 6 |
| Wentworth | 10,469 | 241,310 | 3,852 | 277,344 | 773 | 19,325 | 91 | 1,820 | 45,226 | 7 |
| Halton | 11,574 | 251,156 | 804 | 45,563 | 150 | 1,800 | 38 | 760 | 34,307 | 5 |
| Peel | 14,362 | 312,374 | 266 | 18,620 | 262 | 5,895 | 31 | 744 | 38,157 | 5 |
| York | 28,324 | 606,700 | 1,009 | 80,720 | 80 | 1,600 | 173 | 4,325 | 75,354 | 11 |
| Ontario | 24,241 | 524,818 | 1,902 | 76,080 | 210 | 4,200 | 191 | 4,775 | 52,274 | 8 |
| Durham | 19,679 | 406,371 | 1,577 | 67,291 | 1,019 | 20,380 | 316 | 6,162 | 43,467 | 7 |
| Northumberland | 19,251 | 343,053 | 3,503 | 129,611 | 4,505 | 93,839 | 364 | 7,400 | 54,585 | 9 |
| Prince Edward | 10,662 | 264,737 | 5,149 | 172,492 | 6,475 | 184,991 | 264 | 6,204 | 32,994 | 5 |
| Totals | 143,516 | 3,044,397 | 23,875 | 1,264,923 | 13,981 | 343,057 | 1,637 | 35,570 | 417,086 | 61 |
| Lennox & Add.. | 9,778 | 189,498 | 1,834 | 100,870 | 2,164 | 58,796 | 91 | 1,426 | 44,928 | 6 |
| Frontenac | 11,165 | 206,106 | 1,803 | 99,165 | 1,333 | 37,764 | 366 | 11,591 | 62,340 | 8 |
| Leeds & Gren.. | 6,127 | 123,888 | 4,358 | 202,342 | 5,632 | 147,840 | 386 | 6,689 | 108,729 | 14 |
| Dundas | 1,938 | 35,136 | 1,380 | 69,000 | 1,599 | 54,366 | 120 | 2,400 | 35,378 | 5 |
| Stormont | 2,725 | 50,876 | 1,102 | 66,120 | 2,336 | 70,080 | 84 | 3,360 | 31,292 | 5 |
| Glengarry | 7,000 | 124,600 | 661 | 33,050 | 618 | 17,922 | 48 | 1,200 | 32,855 | 5 |
| Prescott | 11,698 | 162,251 | 1,378 | 67,756 | 2,025 | 44,550 | 592 | 13,024 | 29,809 | 5 |
| Russell | 3,997 | 70,627 | 407 | 16,280 | 768 | 13,824 | 266 | 7,315 | 19,345 | 3 |
| Carleton | 13,204 | 265,797 | 1,145 | 77,288 | 3,926 | 104,039 | 471 | 12,717 | 58,211 | 8 |
| Renfrew | 22,168 | 413,433 | 473 | 18,920 | 1,457 | 38,319 | 397 | 14,954 | 58,721 | 9 |
| Lanark | 11,923 | 305,706 | 1,151 | 46,040 | 6,157 | 159,282 | 185 | 3,885 | 61,280 | 7 |
| Totals | 101,723 | 1,947,918 | 15,692 | 796,831 | 28,015 | 746,782 | 3,006 | 78,561 | 542,888 | 71 |
| Victoria | 16,237 | 317,596 | 450 | 22,500 | 369 | 3,690 | 47 | 940 | 39,401 | 5 |
| Peterborough... | 16,472 | 321,204 | 525 | 27,563 | 842 | 18,735 | 315 | 3,150 | 41,244 | 6 |
| Haliburton | 1,599 | 26,112 | 131 | 6,550 | 344 | 3,440 | 47 | 940 | 9,467 | 1 |
| Hastings | 16,199 | 310,049 | 4,175 | 153,097 | 3,576 | 91,939 | 184 | 5,520 | 65,968 | 8 |
| Totals | 50,507 | 974,961 | 5,281 | 209,710 | 5,131 | 117,804 | 593 | 10,550 | 156,080 | 19 |
| Muskoka | 2,871 | 55,985 | 195 | 6,500 | 258 | 4,902 | 38 | 1,235 | 20,586 | 3 |
| Parry Sound.... | 1,349 | 26,832 | 28 | 1,680 | 247 | 5,558 | 17 | 340 | 10,179 | 1 |
| Algoma | 3,232 | 80,800 | 57 | 2,850 | 53 | 1,325 | 5 | 100 | 9,959 | 1 |
| Totals | 7,452 | 163,617 | 280 | 11,030 | 558 | 11,785 | 60 | 1,675 | 40,724 | 5 |
| PROVINCE. { '85. | 646,081 | 14,006,192 | 167,831 | 10,741,391 | 61,776 | 1,530,675 | 24,651 | 496,564 | 2,268,091 | 3,000 |
| PROVINCE. { '84. | 570,928 | 13,691,607 | 174,560 | 12,935,889 | 65,836 | 1,484,570 | 24,878 | 592,044 | 2,193,369 | 3,000 |

ROOTS, PASTURE AND BUTTER.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes, Mangel-wurzels, Carrots and Turnips, the area of Pasture in 1885, and the quantity of Butter made in 1884.

| COUNTIES. | POTATOES. | | MANGEL-WURZELS. | | CARROTS. | | TURNIPS. | | PASTURE. | BUTTER MADE, 1884 |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Bushels. | Acres. | Pounds. |
| ..... | 3,024 | 310,656 | 270 | 108,000 | 89 | 32,819 | 294 | 107,800 | 62,457 | 586,410 |
| ..... | 3,503 | 356,885 | 288 | 163,541 | 152 | 63,840 | 367 | 183,500 | 89,292 | 811,471 |
| ..... | 2,751 | 189,598 | 267 | 125,490 | 140 | 44,645 | 253 | 89,562 | 74,624 | 559,216 |
| ..... | 3,478 | 237,651 | 153 | 68,212 | 90 | 27,975 | 608 | 232,730 | 50,528 | 490,144 |
| ..... | 1,907 | 227,772 | 102 | 38,760 | 76 | 25,080 | 50 | 13,333 | 39,206 | 707,981 |
| ..... | 2,683 | 217,430 | 135 | 60,000 | 63 | 23,850 | 92 | 41,400 | 32,216 | 590,371 |
| Tals..... | 17,346 | 1,539,992 | 1,215 | 564,003 | 610 | 218,209 | 1,664 | 668,325 | 348,323 | 3,745,601 |
| ..... | 3,156 | 299,283 | 294 | 116,665 | 152 | 47,880 | 174 | 47,960 | 88,689 | 673,043 |
| ..... | 5,380 | 955,488 | 1,205 | 578,400 | 406 | 203,812 | 6,915 | 2,808,112 | 140,784 | 1,492,245 |
| ..... | 4,955 | 913,355 | 328 | 201,868 | 199 | 92,867 | 5,650 | 3,077,216 | 98,469 | 1,071,560 |
| Tals..... | 13,491 | 2,168,126 | 1,827 | 896,933 | 757 | 344,559 | 12,739 | 5,933,288 | 327,942 | 3,236,848 |
| ..... | 7,436 | 1,418,045 | 235 | 121,417 | 505 | 221,887 | 8,983 | 4,096,787 | 138,009 | 1,898,060 |
| ..... | 6,914 | 1,269,894 | 738 | 326,831 | 574 | 213,201 | 3,171 | 1,407,131 | 76,948 | 1,196,766 |
| Tals..... | 14,350 | 2,687,939 | 973 | 448,248 | 1,079 | 435,088 | 12,154 | 5,503,918 | 214,957 | 3,094,823 |
| ..... | 5,852 | 421,344 | 1,195 | 500,406 | 458 | 130,965 | 1,579 | 514,896 | 182,945 | 1,259,363 |
| ..... | 3,351 | 203,640 | 944 | 411,924 | 287 | 91,318 | 5,112 | 1,905,396 | 103,255 | 616,022 |
| ..... | 2,382 | 276,574 | 396 | 247,500 | 206 | 104,471 | 2,491 | 1,314,003 | 34,402 | 518,122 |
| ..... | 3,970 | 466,475 | 1,465 | 763,895 | 452 | 192,100 | 5,014 | 1,591,945 | 89,555 | 920,638 |
| ..... | 6,154 | 801,620 | 786 | 318,000 | 205 | 72,176 | 13,293 | 5,339,399 | 93,601 | 1,161,324 |
| ..... | 3,033 | 453,585 | 374 | 164,560 | 253 | 101,903 | 5,140 | 1,773,300 | 37,477 | 724,992 |
| ..... | 3,521 | 504,136 | 210 | 84,000 | 124 | 43,400 | 2,502 | 771,450 | 34,960 | 476,425 |
| Tals..... | 28,263 | 3,127,374 | 5,370 | 2,490,285 | 1,985 | 736,333 | 35,131 | 13,210,389 | 576,195 | 5,676,886 |
| ..... | 1,735 | 154,294 | 202 | 78,107 | 97 | 32,773 | 180 | 54,643 | 30,464 | 671,195 |
| ..... | 3,359 | 305,362 | 473 | 253,055 | 220 | 95,823 | 2,134 | 1,202,808 | 43,905 | 719,033 |
| ..... | 1,712 | 278,200 | 374 | 175,780 | 86 | 27,950 | 1,607 | 666,095 | 39,215 | 493,926 |
| ..... | 2,912 | 330,715 | 370 | 98,668 | 258 | 60,199 | 1,160 | 328,663 | 35,993 | 691,249 |
| ..... | 8,230 | 588,445 | 1,635 | 960,563 | 639 | 343,463 | 3,009 | 1,375,534 | 68,306 | 1,386,029 |
| ..... | 3,817 | 490,752 | 722 | 315,514 | 471 | 197,820 | 11,767 | 4,394,268 | 68,628 | 851,719 |
| ..... | 3,024 | 376,307 | 398 | 190,244 | 460 | 186,760 | 5,355 | 2,506,140 | 55,059 | 590,882 |
| ..... | 4,071 | 438,569 | 489 | 210,270 | 216 | 68,580 | 3,277 | 1,433,688 | 70,475 | 650,390 |
| ..... | 2,156 | 242,550 | 146 | 32,850 | 29 | 5,800 | 36 | 10,800 | 41,021 | 342,412 |
| Tals..... | 31,016 | 3,405,194 | 4,809 | 2,315,051 | 2,476 | 1,019,168 | 28,525 | 11,973,449 | 453,066 | 6,396,841 |
| ..... | 3,691 | 573,581 | 43 | 12,900 | 56 | 12,600 | 173 | 51,900 | 67,812 | 446,332 |
| ..... | 3,914 | 292,415 | 117 | 64,935 | 111 | 43,013 | 531 | 207,090 | 74,306 | 617,045 |
| ..... | 7,360 | 1,166,118 | 177 | 88,500 | 111 | 30,525 | 156 | 76,701 | 168,109 | 1,094,851 |
| ..... | 2,578 | 547,825 | 113 | 48,966 | 28 | 7,000 | 42 | 12,600 | 43,824 | 970,482 |
| ..... | 2,050 | 256,250 | 44 | 19,800 | 13 | 2,600 | 93 | 23,250 | 39,609 | 521,159 |
| ..... | 2,762 | 379,775 | 54 | 27,000 | 31 | 6,200 | 32 | 9,600 | 46,675 | 307,993 |
| ..... | 2,545 | 325,404 | 53 | 13,250 | 43 | 8,600 | 113 | 56,500 | 42,499 | 317,871 |
| ..... | 1,716 | 226,512 | 32 | 9,600 | 125 | 41,667 | 238 | 83,300 | 22,793 | 347,108 |
| ..... | 6,292 | 935,935 | 517 | 212,833 | 462 | 167,092 | 1,464 | 519,720 | 82,294 | 1,022,993 |
| ..... | 3,919 | 718,157 | 115 | 34,020 | 98 | 22,214 | 676 | 199,981 | 69,711 | 855,082 |
| ..... | 3,909 | 685,639 | 134 | 49,134 | 106 | 46,375 | 314 | 130,834 | 107,631 | 807,429 |
| Tals..... | 40,736 | 6,107,611 | 1,399 | 580,938 | 1,184 | 387,886 | 3,832 | 1,371,476 | 765,263 | 7,308,345 |
| ..... | 3,046 | 385,837 | 282 | 151,575 | 275 | 105,251 | 3,673 | 1,122,506 | 49,735 | 591,392 |
| ..... | 2,598 | 333,687 | 308 | 132,440 | 340 | 100,038 | 1,109 | 363,198 | 55,785 | 543,649 |
| ..... | 648 | 77,112 | 1 | 300 | 12 | 3,300 | 407 | 88,185 | 5,494 | 139,970 |
| ..... | 5,529 | 854,507 | 190 | 63,333 | 170 | 76,500 | 586 | 217,658 | 97,240 | 661,876 |
| Tals..... | 11,821 | 1,651,143 | 781 | 347,648 | 797 | 285,089 | 5,775 | 1,791,547 | 208,254 | 1,936,887 |
| ..... | 1,389 | 160,721 | 29 | 8,023 | 76 | 17,987 | 1,143 | 315,879 | 9,344 | 250,786 |
| ..... | 628 | 120,369 | 6 | 1,800 | 19 | 5,700 | 752 | 222,464 | 3,869 | 110,041 |
| ..... | 701 | 122,675 | 26 | 7,800 | 41 | 12,300 | 588 | 147,000 | 3,986 | 130,684 |
| Tals..... | 2,718 | 403,765 | 61 | 17,623 | 136 | 35,987 | 2,483 | 685,343 | 17,199 | 491,511 |
| ..... | 159,741 | 21,091,144 | 16,435 | 7,660,729 | 9,024 | 3,462,319 | 102,303 | 41,137,735 | 2,911,199 | 31,887,745 |
| ..... | 168,757 | 27,546,261 | 18,341 | 8,655,184 | 10,987 | 4,197,200 | 104,199 | 44,406,363 | 2,794,986 | 32,814,269 |

AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average produce of crops per acre in Ontario in the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | CORN (in ear). | BUCKWHEAT. | BEANS. | HAY AND CLOVER. | POTATOES. | MANGEL- WURZELS. | CARROTS. |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Essex | 24.4 | 14.7 | 27.8 | 39.7 | 21.2 | 18.1 | 71.8 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 1.78 | 102.7 | 400.0 | 368.7 |
| Kent | 25.6 | 15.6 | 28.9 | 41.3 | 30.0 | 21.7 | 66.8 | 23.7 | 18.5 | 1.70 | 101.9 | 567.8 | 420.0 |
| Elgin | 22.7 | 14.1 | 29.4 | 38.3 | 13.6 | 22.3 | 74.0 | 20.6 | 23.0 | 1.61 | 68.9 | 470.0 | 318.9 |
| Norfolk | 23.5 | 15.2 | 29.1 | 37.5 | 15.2 | 20.0 | 68.2 | 21.3 | 15.7 | 1.39 | 68.3 | 445.8 | 310.8 |
| Haldimand | 25.0 | 13.6 | 28.8 | 36.9 | 16.2 | 19.6 | 62.2 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 1.47 | 119.4 | 380.0 | 330.0 |
| Welland | 21.0 | 11.5 | 25.2 | 32.5 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 62.9 | 23.5 | 13.3 | 1.46 | 81.0 | 444.4 | 378.6 |
| Group | 24.0 | 14.0 | 28.3 | 38.2 | 16.9 | 20.4 | 69.6 | 22.5 | 19.0 | 1.57 | 88.8 | 464.2 | 357.7 |
| Lambton | 28.2 | 14.6 | 30.5 | 38.6 | 17.3 | 22.6 | 64.9 | 23.0 | 21.3 | 1.69 | 94.8 | 396.8 | 315.0 |
| Huron | 25.8 | 8.2 | 28.2 | 37.7 | 15.0 | 25.6 | 81.7 | 21.2 | 25.0 | 1.56 | 177.6 | 480.0 | 502.0 |
| Bruce | 22.4 | 11.2 | 28.0 | 37.0 | 25.0 | 24.6 | 67.5 | 17.0 | 22.0 | 1.21 | 184.3 | 615.4 | 466.7 |
| Group | 25.2 | 10.3 | 28.8 | 37.7 | 17.8 | 24.8 | 67.7 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 1.47 | 160.7 | 490.9 | 455.2 |
| Grey | 19.6 | 8.7 | 24.3 | 32.8 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 60.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 1.13 | 190.7 | 516.7 | 439.4 |
| Simcoe | 25.2 | 9.5 | 26.5 | 33.1 | 20.0 | 21.2 | 50.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 1.14 | 183.7 | 442.9 | 371.4 |
| Group | 23.6 | 9.1 | 25.4 | 33.0 | 20.5 | 21.8 | 52.8 | 20.0 | 17.1 | 1.13 | 187.3 | 460.7 | 403.2 |
| Middlesex | 23.5 | 12.4 | 27.6 | 37.7 | 20.0 | 21.4 | 70.1 | 21.0 | 19.5 | 1.68 | 72.0 | 418.7 | 286.0 |
| Oxford | 24.4 | 11.6 | 30.3 | 38.5 | 15.0 | 24.3 | 65.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 1.68 | 60.8 | 436.4 | 318.2 |
| Brant | 21.1 | 9.5 | 32.1 | 36.4 | 14.2 | 21.7 | 68.8 | 22.2 | 15.2 | 1.50 | 116.1 | 625.0 | 507.1 |
| Perth | 27.5 | 6.9 | 28.7 | 39.3 | 17.0 | 26.1 | 70.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 1.57 | 117.5 | 521.4 | 425.0 |
| Wellington | 23.7 | 8.1 | 28.1 | 37.2 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 70.0 | 22.0 | 15.0 | 1.64 | 130.3 | 404.6 | 352.1 |
| Waterloo | 25.1 | 8.7 | 31.8 | 39.2 | 17.3 | 25.6 | 53.8 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 1.47 | 149.6 | 440.0 | 402.8 |
| Dufferin | 21.8 | 9.2 | 28.6 | 37.9 | 10.0 | 21.9 | 70.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 1.37 | 143.2 | 400.0 | 350.0 |
| Group | 24.2 | 9.6 | 29.5 | 38.1 | 15.1 | 23.8 | 67.5 | 21.1 | 19.1 | 1.59 | 110.7 | 463.7 | 370.9 |
| Lincoln | 25.8 | 12.5 | 28.4 | 37.5 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 68.3 | 21.7 | 20.0 | 1.67 | 88.9 | 386.7 | 337.9 |
| Wentworth | 25.4 | 13.4 | 32.0 | 40.2 | 17.3 | 23.0 | 72.0 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 1.57 | 150.4 | 535.0 | 435.6 |
| Halton | 26.2 | 9.8 | 31.3 | 39.4 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 56.7 | 12.0 | 20.0 | 1.62 | 162.5 | 470.0 | 325.0 |
| Peel | 30.7 | 12.7 | 33.5 | 40.0 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 70.0 | 22.5 | 24.0 | 1.49 | 113.6 | 266.7 | 233.3 |
| York | 26.9 | 11.7 | 30.8 | 38.2 | 16.0 | 21.4 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 1.37 | 71.5 | 587.5 | 537.5 |
| Ontario | 25.1 | 10.8 | 27.4 | 35.0 | 15.4 | 21.6 | 40.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 1.48 | 128.6 | 437.0 | 420.0 |
| Durham | 23.4 | 10.5 | 28.1 | 34.5 | 12.6 | 20.6 | 42.7 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 1.36 | 124.4 | 478.0 | 406.0 |
| Northumberland | 24.3 | 9.7 | 27.2 | 30.9 | 14.4 | 17.8 | 37.0 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 1.35 | 107.7 | 430.0 | 317.5 |
| Prince Edward | 21.2 | 9.7 | 21.8 | 27.1 | 16.4 | 24.8 | 33.5 | 28.6 | 23.5 | 1.64 | 112.5 | 225.0 | 200.0 |
| Group | 26.7 | 10.8 | 28.3 | 36.3 | 15.2 | 21.2 | 53.0 | 24.5 | 21.7 | 1.48 | 109.8 | 481.4 | 411.6 |
| Lennox & Add. | 17.0 | 12.1 | 23.8 | 32.1 | 13.9 | 19.4 | 55.0 | 27.2 | 15.7 | 1.51 | 155.4 | 300.0 | 225.0 |
| Frontenac | 21.1 | 15.0 | 26.2 | 32.0 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 55.0 | 28.3 | 31.7 | 1.38 | 74.7 | 555.0 | 387.5 |
| Leeds & Grenville | 20.3 | 19.6 | 27.0 | 34.9 | 16.4 | 20.2 | 46.4 | 26.2 | 17.3 | 1.73 | 158.4 | 500.0 | 275.0 |
| Dundas | 11.7 | 20.9 | 28.9 | 41.9 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 50.0 | 34.0 | 20.0 | 1.71 | 212.5 | 433.3 | 250.0 |
| Stormont | 15.7 | 20.7 | 28.0 | 33.2 | 10.0 | 18.7 | 60.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 1.60 | 125.0 | 450.0 | 200.0 |
| Glengarry | 19.7 | 18.8 | 25.0 | 38.8 | 20.0 | 17.8 | 50.0 | 29.0 | 25.0 | 1.37 | 137.5 | 500.0 | 200.0 |
| Prescott | 18.0 | 14.4 | 20.8 | 29.9 | 20.0 | 13.9 | 49.2 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 1.00 | 127.9 | 250.0 | 200.0 |
| Russell | 11.5 | 18.4 | 24.0 | 29.6 | 20.0 | 17.7 | 40.0 | 18.0 | 27.5 | .94 | 132.0 | 300.0 | 333.3 |
| Carleton | 14.4 | 17.6 | 30.9 | 34.6 | 16.8 | 20.1 | 67.5 | 26.5 | 27.0 | 1.25 | 148.7 | 411.7 | 361.7 |
| Renfrew | 16.4 | 16.4 | 26.6 | 32.5 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 40.0 | 26.3 | 37.7 | .67 | 183.2 | 295.8 | 226.7 |
| Lanark | 21.4 | 15.8 | 31.0 | 34.2 | 20.7 | 25.6 | 40.0 | 25.9 | 21.0 | 1.51 | 175.4 | 366.7 | 437.5 |
| Group | 19.2 | 16.9 | 25.8 | 34.3 | 17.5 | 19.1 | 50.8 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 1.38 | 149.9 | 415.3 | 327.6 |
| Victoria | 23.9 | 9.7 | 25.4 | 30.5 | 16.2 | 19.6 | 50.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 1.17 | 126.7 | 537.5 | 382.7 |
| Peterborough | 19.8 | 8.1 | 23.8 | 31.6 | 16.2 | 19.5 | 52.5 | 22.0 | 10.0 | 1.05 | 128.4 | 430.0 | 294.2 |
| Haliburton | 11.2 | 12.2 | 25.0 | 28.3 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 50.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 1.00 | 119.0 | 300.0 | 275.0 |
| Hastings | 18.1 | 13.9 | 25.8 | 32.3 | 14.5 | 19.1 | 36.7 | 25.7 | 30.0 | 1.38 | 154.6 | 333.3 | 450.0 |
| Group | 20.6 | 10.2 | 25.3 | 31.3 | 14.9 | 19.3 | 39.7 | 23.0 | 17.8 | 1.22 | 139.7 | 445.1 | 357.7 |
| Muskoka | 22.0 | 13.6 | 20.5 | 26.4 | 15.6 | 19.5 | 33.3 | 19.0 | 32.5 | 1.08 | 115.7 | 276.7 | 236.7 |
| Parry Sound | 20.0 | 18.3 | 23.7 | 34.7 | 17.8 | 19.9 | 60.0 | 22.5 | 20.0 | 1.07 | 191.7 | 300.0 | 300.0 |
| Algoma | 20.0 | 15.0 | 27.5 | 28.7 | 16.5 | 25.0 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 1.21 | 175.0 | 300.0 | 300.0 |
| Group | 20.5 | 15.4 | 23.9 | 29.5 | 16.2 | 22.0 | 39.4 | 21.1 | 27.9 | 1.11 | 148.6 | 288.9 | 264.6 |
| PROVINCE..... { 1885 | 24.5 | 11.4 | 27.7 | 35.8 | 16.2 | 21.7 | 64.0 | 24.8 | 20.1 | 1.43 | 132.0 | 466.1 | 383.7 |
| { 1884 | 24.0 | 20.2 | 27.3 | 33.9 | 15.9 | 24.0 | 74.1 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 1.39 | 163.2 | 471.9 | 382.0 |

HORSES AND CATTLE.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Horses and Cattle in Ontario in the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | HORSES. | | | | CATTLE. | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Working Horses. | Breeding Mares. | Unbroken Horses. | Totals. | Working Oxen. | Milch Cows. | Store Cattle over two years. | Young and other Cattle. | Totals. |
| ..... | 7,463 | 2,710 | 3,939 | 14,112 | 208 | 11,634 | 6,868 | 15,149 | 33,859 |
| ..... | 9,771 | 2,864 | 4,549 | 17,184 | 129 | 18,483 | 12,652 | 25,435 | 56,699 |
| ..... | 7,651 | 2,098 | 3,926 | 13,675 | 281 | 16,250 | 12,188 | 20,025 | 48,744 |
| ..... | 6,689 | 1,748 | 3,054 | 11,491 | 517 | 14,598 | 6,167 | 15,384 | 36,666 |
| land..... | 5,475 | 1,850 | 3,069 | 10,394 | 187 | 12,143 | 4,802 | 15,494 | 32,626 |
| d..... | 4,980 | 1,250 | 2,322 | 8,552 | 203 | 8,291 | 3,849 | 9,205 | 21,548 |
| s..... | 42,029 | 12,520 | 20,859 | 75,408 | 1,525 | 81,399 | 46,526 | 100,692 | 230,142 |
| on..... | 7,568 | 1,990 | 3,569 | 13,127 | 34 | 16,398 | 13,416 | 25,778 | 55,626 |
| ..... | 13,201 | 5,338 | 7,939 | 26,478 | 458 | 31,358 | 25,508 | 49,746 | 107,070 |
| ..... | 9,915 | 3,295 | 5,374 | 18,584 | 1,016 | 25,476 | 16,643 | 38,469 | 81,604 |
| s..... | 30,684 | 10,623 | 16,882 | 58,189 | 1,508 | 73,232 | 55,567 | 113,993 | 244,300 |
| ..... | 13,198 | 4,001 | 6,203 | 23,402 | 2,266 | 32,448 | 21,775 | 49,126 | 105,615 |
| ..... | 12,730 | 4,047 | 5,875 | 22,652 | 942 | 23,907 | 16,544 | 32,065 | 73,458 |
| s..... | 25,928 | 8,048 | 12,078 | 46,054 | 3,208 | 56,355 | 38,319 | 81,191 | 179,073 |
| sex..... | 14,175 | 4,633 | 7,843 | 26,651 | 87 | 34,106 | 30,561 | 48,429 | 113,183 |
| ..... | 9,491 | 2,972 | 4,686 | 17,149 | 151 | 31,555 | 13,850 | 26,315 | 71,871 |
| ..... | 5,190 | 1,341 | 2,293 | 8,824 | 45 | 10,154 | 4,893 | 12,215 | 27,307 |
| ..... | 10,011 | 3,311 | 4,584 | 17,906 | 140 | 26,764 | 17,078 | 35,509 | 79,491 |
| gton..... | 11,198 | 3,777 | 5,298 | 20,273 | 482 | 25,462 | 16,616 | 35,995 | 78,555 |
| oo..... | 7,018 | 2,172 | 2,876 | 12,066 | 71 | 13,580 | 5,252 | 18,089 | 36,992 |
| n..... | 4,730 | 1,522 | 2,150 | 8,402 | 319 | 9,871 | 7,376 | 13,842 | 31,408 |
| s..... | 61,813 | 19,728 | 29,730 | 111,271 | 1,295 | 151,492 | 95,626 | 190,394 | 438,807 |
| ..... | 5,010 | 1,210 | 2,084 | 8,304 | 172 | 8,913 | 2,738 | 9,371 | 21,194 |
| orth..... | 6,899 | 1,828 | 2,971 | 11,698 | 176 | 14,321 | 4,679 | 13,572 | 32,748 |
| ..... | 4,790 | 1,310 | 2,025 | 8,125 | 245 | 9,767 | 6,301 | 13,175 | 29,488 |
| land..... | 6,520 | 1,988 | 2,870 | 11,378 | 53 | 11,718 | 6,345 | 13,212 | 31,328 |
| ..... | 12,618 | 4,826 | 6,815 | 24,259 | 130 | 21,622 | 8,930 | 20,347 | 51,029 |
| ..... | 9,506 | 3,627 | 5,015 | 18,148 | 51 | 16,085 | 10,513 | 23,358 | 50,007 |
| n..... | 8,035 | 2,291 | 3,828 | 14,154 | 91 | 12,063 | 7,525 | 16,895 | 36,574 |
| umberland.. | 9,236 | 2,258 | 4,417 | 15,911 | 254 | 19,750 | 6,248 | 18,641 | 44,893 |
| Edward..... | 5,992 | 1,443 | 2,666 | 10,101 | 62 | 9,464 | 1,916 | 7,599 | 19,041 |
| s..... | 68,606 | 20,781 | 32,691 | 122,078 | 1,234 | 123,703 | 55,195 | 136,170 | 316,302 |
| & Add.... | 5,966 | 1,482 | 2,422 | 9,870 | 530 | 13,998 | 5,422 | 12,340 | 32,290 |
| nac..... | 5,013 | 1,294 | 2,484 | 8,791 | 439 | 14,250 | 4,104 | 11,889 | 30,682 |
| & Grenville | 10,002 | 2,455 | 4,883 | 17,340 | 133 | 45,107 | 6,145 | 24,604 | 75,989 |
| s..... | 4,300 | 1,248 | 2,143 | 7,691 | 28 | 16,826 | 1,995 | 9,611 | 28,460 |
| nt..... | 3,560 | 1,160 | 1,889 | 6,609 | 11 | 14,719 | 2,803 | 9,126 | 26,659 |
| rry..... | 4,449 | 1,690 | 2,154 | 8,293 | 38 | 18,037 | 3,483 | 10,967 | 32,525 |
| t..... | 3,648 | 1,397 | 1,994 | 7,039 | 29 | 12,053 | 3,018 | 8,793 | 23,893 |
| ..... | 2,157 | 1,012 | 1,370 | 4,539 | 84 | 7,908 | 2,059 | 6,713 | 16,764 |
| n..... | 7,010 | 2,462 | 3,330 | 12,802 | 37 | 19,398 | 7,783 | 17,958 | 45,176 |
| w..... | 5,899 | 1,638 | 2,583 | 10,120 | 165 | 16,438 | 9,124 | 18,938 | 44,665 |
| ..... | 5,902 | 1,537 | 2,405 | 9,844 | 174 | 18,299 | 8,038 | 17,472 | 43,983 |
| ls..... | 57,906 | 17,375 | 27,657 | 102,938 | 1,668 | 197,033 | 53,974 | 148,411 | 401,086 |
| la..... | 6,746 | 2,084 | 3,419 | 12,249 | 370 | 13,382 | 9,322 | 17,636 | 40,710 |
| orough..... | 6,119 | 1,604 | 2,584 | 10,307 | 540 | 14,298 | 6,560 | 15,242 | 36,640 |
| rton..... | 627 | 97 | 152 | 876 | 380 | 2,148 | 1,022 | 2,949 | 6,499 |
| gs..... | 9,023 | 2,313 | 4,280 | 15,616 | 1,229 | 28,967 | 7,189 | 18,704 | 56,089 |
| ls..... | 22,515 | 6,098 | 10,435 | 39,048 | 2,519 | 58,795 | 24,093 | 54,531 | 139,938 |
| ka..... | 1,111 | 342 | 440 | 1,893 | 1,070 | 4,180 | 2,202 | 6,199 | 13,651 |
| Sound..... | 457 | 180 | 226 | 863 | 529 | 1,767 | 1,132 | 2,703 | 6,131 |
| a..... | 538 | 268 | 261 | 1,067 | 746 | 2,049 | 1,222 | 3,033 | 7,050 |
| ls..... | 2,106 | 790 | 927 | 3,823 | 2,345 | 7,996 | 4,556 | 11,935 | 26,882 |
| CE. (1885.. | 311,587 | 95,963 | 151,259 | 558,809 | 15,302 | 750,005 | 373,856 | 837,317 | 1,976,480 |
| (1884.. | 303,474 | 93,910 | 138,569 | 535,953 | 16,793 | 710,519 | 384,453 | 813,905 | 1,925,670 |

SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Sheep, Pigs and Poultry in Ontario in the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | SHEEP. | | | | | PIGS. | | | POULTRY. | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|
| | Coarse-woolled. | | Fine-woolled. | | Totals. | Over 1 year. | Under 1 year. | Totals. | Turkeys | Geese. | Other Fowls. |
| | Over 1 year. | Under 1 year. | Over 1 year. | Under 1 year. | | | | | | | |
| Essex | 12,651 | 7,410 | 3,041 | 2,777 | 25,879 | 12,009 | 32,052 | 44,061 | 12,162 | 15,522 | 17,817 |
| Kent | 19,473 | 11,209 | 3,498 | 2,526 | 36,706 | 9,411 | 33,104 | 42,515 | 15,016 | 13,166 | 18,133 |
| Elgin | 17,548 | 11,801 | 3,199 | 2,306 | 34,854 | 5,475 | 20,975 | 26,450 | 11,108 | 8,617 | 13,122 |
| Norfolk | 13,272 | 8,549 | 4,258 | 2,796 | 28,875 | 4,938 | 17,443 | 22,381 | 8,763 | 6,939 | 12,109 |
| Haldimand | 15,491 | 10,100 | 4,002 | 3,216 | 32,809 | 3,881 | 12,977 | 16,858 | 10,045 | 6,995 | 9,100 |
| Welland | 11,110 | 6,179 | 6,187 | 4,119 | 27,595 | 2,079 | 8,658 | 10,737 | 8,282 | 4,584 | 9,119 |
| Totals | 89,545 | 55,248 | 24,185 | 17,740 | 186,718 | 37,793 | 125,209 | 163,002 | 65,376 | 55,823 | 82,277 |
| Lambton | 22,384 | 14,752 | 2,637 | 1,523 | 41,316 | 4,280 | 12,664 | 16,944 | 8,603 | 9,367 | 12,122 |
| Huron | 46,155 | 28,987 | 6,068 | 4,467 | 85,677 | 8,291 | 20,384 | 28,675 | 10,987 | 24,986 | 27,122 |
| Bruce | 44,658 | 27,163 | 6,931 | 4,438 | 83,190 | 6,904 | 17,186 | 24,090 | 6,289 | 16,072 | 18,122 |
| Totals | 113,197 | 70,902 | 15,656 | 10,428 | 210,133 | 19,475 | 50,234 | 69,709 | 25,879 | 50,425 | 57,371 |
| Grey | 70,456 | 39,701 | 7,376 | 4,898 | 122,431 | 9,148 | 26,127 | 35,275 | 15,986 | 25,019 | 27,122 |
| Simcoe | 45,892 | 25,476 | 7,839 | 5,675 | 84,882 | 12,927 | 29,561 | 42,488 | 17,796 | 25,770 | 26,122 |
| Totals | 116,348 | 65,177 | 15,215 | 10,573 | 207,313 | 22,075 | 55,688 | 77,763 | 33,782 | 50,789 | 43,243 |
| Middlesex | 32,211 | 21,462 | 4,916 | 2,879 | 61,468 | 7,570 | 27,577 | 35,147 | 24,564 | 21,511 | 27,122 |
| Oxford | 15,681 | 10,170 | 4,742 | 3,552 | 34,145 | 5,682 | 20,176 | 25,858 | 11,046 | 8,857 | 10,122 |
| Brant | 12,361 | 8,579 | 3,479 | 2,344 | 26,763 | 2,741 | 10,482 | 13,223 | 5,511 | 4,704 | 7,122 |
| Perth | 29,784 | 20,980 | 3,298 | 2,155 | 56,217 | 5,292 | 15,841 | 21,133 | 7,731 | 17,991 | 20,122 |
| Wellington | 43,900 | 27,896 | 8,610 | 7,006 | 87,412 | 6,275 | 23,672 | 29,947 | 12,899 | 20,311 | 19,122 |
| Waterloo | 19,571 | 11,831 | 5,894 | 3,426 | 40,722 | 3,574 | 11,933 | 15,507 | 3,703 | 6,094 | 11,122 |
| Dufferin | 20,097 | 13,283 | 1,578 | 1,324 | 36,282 | 4,059 | 10,893 | 14,932 | 9,504 | 12,545 | 11,122 |
| Totals | 173,605 | 114,201 | 32,517 | 22,686 | 343,009 | 35,193 | 120,574 | 155,767 | 74,958 | 92,013 | 1,122 |
| Lincoln | 7,609 | 4,946 | 3,219 | 2,467 | 18,241 | 3,369 | 9,810 | 13,179 | 7,422 | 3,902 | 8,122 |
| Wentworth | 12,195 | 7,820 | 3,208 | 2,425 | 25,648 | 2,654 | 13,254 | 15,908 | 8,063 | 6,818 | 8,122 |
| Halton | 10,513 | 6,857 | 2,168 | 1,561 | 21,099 | 2,086 | 9,517 | 11,603 | 6,195 | 8,358 | 8,122 |
| Peel | 14,477 | 8,371 | 2,179 | 1,649 | 26,676 | 4,294 | 15,572 | 19,866 | 17,374 | 16,162 | 11,122 |
| York | 24,233 | 12,435 | 8,392 | 6,811 | 51,871 | 6,183 | 28,667 | 34,850 | 17,518 | 19,593 | 11,122 |
| Ontario | 20,441 | 12,198 | 7,827 | 5,322 | 45,788 | 6,322 | 18,572 | 24,894 | 11,741 | 11,985 | 11,122 |
| Durham | 19,453 | 10,749 | 2,399 | 1,737 | 34,388 | 5,013 | 12,583 | 17,596 | 13,327 | 15,757 | 11,122 |
| Northumberland | 21,856 | 13,383 | 1,927 | 1,619 | 38,785 | 5,754 | 13,352 | 19,106 | 9,329 | 12,209 | 11,122 |
| P. Edward | 7,524 | 4,411 | 2,319 | 1,275 | 15,529 | 3,137 | 3,794 | 6,931 | 2,613 | 4,469 | 8,122 |
| Totals | 138,301 | 81,170 | 33,638 | 24,866 | 277,975 | 38,812 | 125,121 | 163,933 | 93,582 | 99,253 | 1,022 |
| Lennox & Ad. | 13,550 | 9,320 | 2,527 | 1,673 | 27,070 | 2,858 | 5,857 | 8,715 | 2,874 | 6,665 | 8,122 |
| Frontenac | 16,801 | 11,250 | 3,168 | 2,961 | 34,180 | 2,895 | 5,334 | 8,229 | 7,391 | 7,442 | 8,122 |
| Leeds & Gren. | 33,267 | 20,761 | 7,586 | 5,063 | 66,677 | 7,767 | 12,919 | 20,686 | 29,215 | 15,564 | 11,122 |
| Dundas | 10,616 | 6,113 | 1,997 | 1,378 | 20,104 | 3,596 | 6,004 | 9,600 | 5,181 | 5,769 | 8,122 |
| Stormont | 8,623 | 4,718 | 2,252 | 871 | 16,464 | 2,592 | 4,625 | 7,217 | 2,168 | 3,602 | 8,122 |
| Glengarry | 14,105 | 6,076 | 3,435 | 2,100 | 25,716 | 3,934 | 5,550 | 9,484 | 2,415 | 6,302 | 8,122 |
| Prescott | 11,441 | 7,171 | 2,321 | 907 | 21,840 | 4,319 | 5,811 | 10,130 | 5,581 | 3,330 | 8,122 |
| Russell | 7,241 | 3,916 | 1,764 | 1,173 | 14,094 | 2,685 | 4,678 | 7,363 | 5,740 | 3,485 | 8,122 |
| Carleton | 21,346 | 12,969 | 5,622 | 4,098 | 44,035 | 6,640 | 13,203 | 19,843 | 22,344 | 15,775 | 11,122 |
| Renfrew | 32,373 | 16,358 | 5,635 | 3,061 | 57,427 | 8,483 | 8,594 | 17,077 | 8,694 | 10,110 | 11,122 |
| Lanark | 34,499 | 20,186 | 3,225 | 2,168 | 60,078 | 5,022 | 8,788 | 13,810 | 19,669 | 9,928 | 11,122 |
| Totals | 203,862 | 118,838 | 39,532 | 25,453 | 387,685 | 50,791 | 81,363 | 132,154 | 111,272 | 87,972 | 1,022 |
| Victoria | 19,106 | 11,518 | 4,337 | 3,663 | 38,624 | 6,198 | 11,037 | 17,235 | 4,648 | 11,304 | 11,122 |
| Peterborough | 17,981 | 10,169 | 2,106 | 1,625 | 31,881 | 5,040 | 9,409 | 14,449 | 9,343 | 11,942 | 11,122 |
| Haliburton | 3,034 | 1,666 | 1,651 | 911 | 7,262 | 547 | 957 | 1,504 | 537 | 1,144 | 8,122 |
| Hastings | 23,756 | 13,662 | 5,124 | 3,309 | 45,851 | 6,701 | 11,529 | 18,230 | 4,989 | 11,073 | 11,122 |
| Totals | 63,877 | 37,015 | 13,218 | 9,508 | 123,618 | 18,486 | 32,932 | 51,418 | 19,517 | 35,463 | 8,122 |
| Muskoka | 5,085 | 2,739 | 1,569 | 921 | 10,314 | 1,094 | 1,958 | 3,052 | 1,618 | 1,501 | 8,122 |
| Parry Sound | 1,998 | 1,120 | 532 | 302 | 3,952 | 576 | 1,232 | 1,808 | 486 | 638 | 8,122 |
| Algoma | 2,944 | 1,542 | 186 | 166 | 4,838 | 1,217 | 2,439 | 3,656 | 1,813 | 3,065 | 8,122 |
| Totals | 10,027 | 5,401 | 2,287 | 1,389 | 19,104 | 2,887 | 5,629 | 8,516 | 3,917 | 5,204 | 8,122 |
| PROVINCE : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1885 | 908,762 | 547,952 | 176,248 | 122,643 | 1,755,605 | 225,512 | 596,750 | 822,262 | 428,233 | 476,942 | 5,122 |
| 1884 | 994,608 | 595,996 | 176,341 | 123,788 | 1,890,733 | 257,711 | 658,447 | 916,158 | 445,532 | 540,130 | 5,122 |

WOOL.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Clip of Coarse and Fine Wools in Ontario in 1885, and the average for the four years 1882-5.

| COUNTIES. | 1885. | | | | | AVERAGE 1882-5. | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| | COARSE WOOL. | | FINE WOOL. | | Total Clip. | COARSE WOOL. | | FINE WOOL. | | Total Clip. |
| | Fleeces. | Pounds. | Fleeces. | Pounds. | | Fleeces. | Pounds. | Fleeces. | Pounds. | |
| ..... | 12,432 | 69,290 | 3,087 | 16,268 | 85,558 | 12,621 | 69,151 | 1,997 | 10,221 | 79,372 |
| ..... | 19,869 | 118,168 | 3,480 | 16,780 | 134,948 | 20,538 | 116,540 | 3,785 | 19,181 | 135,721 |
| ..... | 17,326 | 99,396 | 3,107 | 16,152 | 115,548 | 23,604 | 132,710 | 3,509 | 18,639 | 151,349 |
| ..... | 13,371 | 71,973 | 4,407 | 22,058 | 94,031 | 16,170 | 86,188 | 4,174 | 19,953 | 106,141 |
| ..... | 15,509 | 97,099 | 4,006 | 20,659 | 117,758 | 17,981 | 108,083 | 3,706 | 18,104 | 126,187 |
| ..... | 11,106 | 60,930 | 6,074 | 26,676 | 87,606 | 11,494 | 60,712 | 4,169 | 18,769 | 79,481 |
| ..... | 89,613 | 516,856 | 24,161 | 118,593 | 635,449 | 102,408 | 573,384 | 21,340 | 104,867 | 678,251 |
| ..... | 22,595 | 133,264 | 2,782 | 14,492 | 147,756 | 27,435 | 157,796 | 3,606 | 19,032 | 176,828 |
| ..... | 47,064 | 268,456 | 6,273 | 33,207 | 301,663 | 51,034 | 289,497 | 5,651 | 30,229 | 319,726 |
| ..... | 45,027 | 256,297 | 7,050 | 38,349 | 294,646 | 45,055 | 253,745 | 6,644 | 36,107 | 289,852 |
| ..... | 114,686 | 658,017 | 16,105 | 86,048 | 744,065 | 123,524 | 701,038 | 15,901 | 85,368 | 786,406 |
| ..... | 71,271 | 397,703 | 7,604 | 38,678 | 436,381 | 67,211 | 366,669 | 8,712 | 45,456 | 412,125 |
| ..... | 46,458 | 272,064 | 7,955 | 41,622 | 313,686 | 42,216 | 230,782 | 6,831 | 35,682 | 266,464 |
| ..... | 117,729 | 669,767 | 15,559 | 80,300 | 750,067 | 109,427 | 597,451 | 15,543 | 81,138 | 678,589 |
| ..... | 32,740 | 195,271 | 5,010 | 28,359 | 223,630 | 42,584 | 248,563 | 5,055 | 28,091 | 276,654 |
| ..... | 16,061 | 93,305 | 4,829 | 25,445 | 118,750 | 22,515 | 129,851 | 3,636 | 19,153 | 149,004 |
| ..... | 12,389 | 74,654 | 3,865 | 20,465 | 95,119 | 14,993 | 86,798 | 3,054 | 16,656 | 103,454 |
| ..... | 30,557 | 173,872 | 3,482 | 18,851 | 192,723 | 34,015 | 189,888 | 4,270 | 23,046 | 212,934 |
| ..... | 44,830 | 265,439 | 8,655 | 43,407 | 308,846 | 47,553 | 271,170 | 7,225 | 37,345 | 308,515 |
| ..... | 19,827 | 108,707 | 5,929 | 29,771 | 138,478 | 21,690 | 120,058 | 4,372 | 21,038 | 141,096 |
| ..... | 20,491 | 112,058 | 1,578 | 8,523 | 120,581 | 18,031 | 100,843 | 2,196 | 11,948 | 112,791 |
| ..... | 176,895 | 1,023,306 | 33,348 | 174,821 | 1,198,127 | 201,381 | 1,147,171 | 29,808 | 157,277 | 1,304,448 |
| ..... | 7,638 | 41,615 | 3,284 | 16,783 | 58,398 | 9,173 | 47,782 | 2,854 | 13,884 | 61,666 |
| ..... | 12,234 | 72,929 | 3,216 | 16,163 | 89,092 | 14,998 | 84,620 | 2,849 | 14,212 | 98,832 |
| ..... | 10,902 | 70,756 | 2,173 | 11,628 | 82,384 | 12,194 | 76,944 | 1,707 | 9,342 | 86,286 |
| ..... | 14,595 | 97,717 | 2,043 | 11,114 | 108,831 | 16,153 | 106,954 | 1,542 | 8,324 | 115,278 |
| ..... | 24,856 | 154,200 | 8,131 | 45,634 | 199,834 | 26,905 | 163,320 | 5,624 | 30,753 | 194,073 |
| ..... | 20,824 | 136,443 | 8,132 | 45,048 | 181,491 | 25,061 | 156,980 | 6,070 | 33,900 | 190,880 |
| ..... | 19,646 | 117,647 | 2,396 | 14,848 | 132,495 | 21,689 | 125,823 | 2,365 | 13,736 | 139,559 |
| ..... | 22,228 | 128,258 | 2,064 | 10,630 | 138,888 | 21,217 | 120,111 | 2,545 | 13,588 | 133,699 |
| ..... | 7,801 | 41,471 | 2,354 | 11,642 | 53,113 | 8,827 | 47,711 | 2,829 | 14,091 | 61,802 |
| ..... | 140,724 | 861,036 | 33,793 | 183,490 | 1,044,526 | 156,217 | 930,245 | 28,385 | 151,830 | 1,082,075 |
| Box & Add ... | 13,832 | 74,699 | 2,573 | 13,091 | 87,790 | 14,453 | 74,272 | 3,363 | 17,088 | 91,360 |
| Genac | 17,444 | 91,258 | 3,261 | 17,098 | 108,356 | 19,077 | 92,256 | 3,631 | 18,261 | 110,517 |
| as & Grenville. | 34,033 | 171,029 | 7,822 | 40,022 | 211,051 | 36,319 | 174,808 | 9,372 | 46,273 | 221,081 |
| ..... | 10,825 | 53,574 | 2,107 | 10,165 | 63,739 | 11,090 | 54,434 | 2,807 | 13,416 | 67,850 |
| ..... | 8,731 | 43,749 | 2,281 | 11,613 | 55,362 | 8,818 | 43,648 | 2,679 | 13,649 | 57,297 |
| ..... | 14,310 | 66,059 | 3,783 | 18,388 | 84,447 | 14,851 | 67,073 | 4,114 | 19,534 | 86,607 |
| ..... | 11,565 | 56,522 | 2,437 | 12,651 | 69,173 | 9,649 | 44,805 | 2,852 | 13,996 | 58,801 |
| ..... | 7,292 | 35,139 | 1,758 | 9,196 | 44,335 | 7,381 | 34,296 | 1,787 | 8,866 | 43,162 |
| ..... | 22,406 | 114,567 | 5,716 | 28,721 | 143,288 | 27,926 | 137,250 | 5,346 | 26,497 | 163,747 |
| ..... | 33,146 | 144,012 | 5,762 | 24,894 | 168,906 | 32,859 | 142,826 | 6,100 | 26,863 | 169,689 |
| ..... | 35,398 | 172,959 | 3,283 | 15,360 | 188,319 | 34,712 | 164,038 | 3,390 | 15,677 | 179,715 |
| ..... | 208,982 | 1,023,567 | 40,783 | 201,199 | 1,224,766 | 217,135 | 1,029,706 | 45,490 | 220,120 | 1,249,826 |
| ..... | 20,334 | 110,726 | 4,516 | 24,764 | 135,490 | 20,936 | 113,632 | 3,534 | 19,985 | 133,617 |
| ..... | 18,681 | 100,909 | 2,250 | 10,917 | 111,826 | 17,928 | 94,705 | 2,291 | 11,262 | 105,967 |
| ..... | 3,115 | 15,747 | 1,687 | 7,565 | 23,312 | 2,565 | 12,377 | 1,367 | 5,639 | 18,016 |
| ..... | 24,037 | 122,897 | 5,481 | 25,089 | 147,986 | 23,377 | 114,140 | 6,327 | 31,409 | 145,549 |
| ..... | 66,167 | 350,279 | 13,934 | 68,335 | 418,614 | 64,806 | 334,854 | 14,019 | 68,295 | 403,149 |
| ..... | 5,361 | 28,941 | 1,606 | 8,238 | 37,179 | 4,474 | 24,207 | 1,249 | 6,415 | 30,622 |
| ..... | 2,170 | 12,185 | 557 | 2,698 | 14,883 | 1,353 | 8,066 | 548 | 3,003 | 11,069 |
| ..... | 2,987 | 18,021 | 210 | 1,169 | 19,190 | 1,959 | 11,718 | 440 | 2,194 | 13,912 |
| ..... | 10,518 | 59,147 | 2,373 | 12,105 | 71,252 | 7,786 | 43,991 | 2,237 | 11,612 | 55,603 |
| PROVINCE.... | 925,314 | 5,161,975 | 180,056 | 924,891 | 6,086,866 | 982,684 | 5,357,840 | 172,724 | 880,507 | 6,238,347 |

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and group of Counties the quantity and value of Cheese made at 536 factories in Ontario in 1885, the average date of opening and closing, and the total number factories reported in operation.

| COUNTIES. | FACTORIES. | | | QUANTITY OF— | | Value of Cheese made, | Milk required to make 1 lb. of cheese, | Value of cheese per 100 lbs. | AVERAGE D. OF— | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | No. in operation. | | No. making Returns. | Milk used. | Cheese made. | | | | Opening | Closing | | |
| | 1884. | 1885. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | lbs. | lbs. | \$ | c. | lbs. | \$ | c. | June 1 | Oct. 1 |
| Essex | 1 | 1 | 1 | 270,871 | 26,622 | 2,618 | 86 | 10.17 | 9 84 | " | May 12 | " |
| Kent | 15 | 12 | 9 | 7,630,339 | 722,670 | 60,504 | 19 | 10.56 | 8 37 | " | May 12 | " |
| Elgin | 24 | 23 | 16 | 15,349,332 | 1,472,226 | 121,777 | 16 | 10.43 | 8 27 | " | April 30 | Nov. 1 |
| Norfolk | 20 | 21 | 16 | 17,216,025 | 1,661,342 | 133,574 | 23 | 10.36 | 8 04 | " | " 28 | " |
| Haldimand | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6,682,900 | 653,023 | 53,710 | 69 | 10.23 | 8 22 | " | May 5 | " |
| Welland | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2,022,541 | 193,234 | 16,764 | 50 | 10.32 | 8 68 | " | " 14 | Oct. 1 |
| Totals | 74 | 73 | 54 | 49,172,008 | 4,729,117 | 388,949 | 63 | 10.40 | 8 22 | " | " 4 | Nov. 1 |
| Lambton | 21 | 21 | 16 | 13,487,229 | 1,274,773 | 105,118 | 55 | 10.58 | 8 25 | " | May 12 | Oct. 1 |
| Huron | 18 | 16 | 12 | 16,202,876 | 1,540,702 | 130,808 | 98 | 10.52 | 8 49 | " | " 11 | " |
| Bruce | 18 | 19 | 13 | 13,255,800 | 1,276,146 | 106,283 | 08 | 10.39 | 8 33 | " | " 20 | " |
| Totals | 57 | 56 | 41 | 42,945,905 | 4,091,621 | 342,210 | 61 | 10.50 | 8 36 | " | " 14 | " |
| Grey | 7 | 10 | 7 | 5,358,162 | 525,820 | 42,847 | 28 | 10.19 | 8 15 | " | May 15 | Oct. 1 |
| Simcoe | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3,041,971 | 292,641 | 24,145 | 94 | 10.39 | 8 25 | " | " 18 | " |
| Totals | 14 | 16 | 13 | 8,400,133 | 818,461 | 66,993 | 22 | 10.26 | 8 19 | " | " 16 | " |
| Middlesex | 41 | 40 | 32 | 41,803,262 | 3,949,605 | 331,095 | 83 | 10.58 | 8 38 | " | April 30 | Nov. 1 |
| Oxford | 53 | 48 | 29 | 48,714,082 | 4,654,258 | 389,888 | 98 | 10.47 | 8 38 | " | " 21 | " |
| Brant | 9 | 7 | 7 | 5,972,461 | 581,431 | 46,973 | 67 | 10.27 | 8 08 | " | " 25 | " |
| Perth | 25 | 27 | 23 | 30,814,605 | 2,959,681 | 254,411 | 68 | 10.41 | 8 56 | " | May 4 | " |
| Wellington | 13 | 12 | 11 | 14,221,071 | 1,364,140 | 111,985 | 05 | 10.42 | 8 21 | " | " 10 | " |
| Waterloo | 11 | 8 | 5 | 4,787,582 | 454,940 | 38,332 | 61 | 10.52 | 8 43 | " | " 18 | Oct. 1 |
| Dufferin | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2,589,158 | 246,478 | 19,928 | 97 | 10.50 | 8 09 | " | " 23 | " |
| Totals | 155 | 147 | 110 | 148,902,221 | 14,210,533 | 1,192,616 | 79 | 10.48 | 8 39 | " | " 1 | Nov. 1 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3,556,180 | 340,462 | 26,519 | 61 | 10.44 | 7 79 | " | May 5 | Nov. 1 |
| Wentworth | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3,775,179 | 358,665 | 29,089 | 70 | 10.53 | 8 11 | " | " 1 | " |
| Halton | 3 | 2 | 1 | 338,244 | 31,970 | 2,877 | 30 | 10.58 | 9 00 | " | " 4 | Oct. 1 |
| Peel | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1,424,705 | 132,413 | 10,289 | 07 | 10.76 | 7 77 | " | " 23 | " |
| York | 3 | 3 | 2 | 675,024 | 64,237 | 5,544 | 21 | 10.51 | 8 63 | " | " 28 | Sept. 1 |
| Ontario | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1,336,691 | 124,337 | 10,223 | 69 | 10.75 | 8 22 | " | " 18 | " |
| Durham | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3,788,995 | 365,071 | 28,296 | 70 | 10.38 | 7 75 | " | " 10 | Oct. 1 |
| Northumberland | 32 | 32 | 25 | 20,001,080 | 1,946,543 | 152,647 | 06 | 10.28 | 7 84 | " | " 3 | " |
| Prince Edward | 16 | 14 | 10 | 10,392,995 | 1,019,101 | 77,155 | 88 | 10.20 | 7 57 | " | " 4 | " |
| Totals | 80 | 76 | 55 | 45,289,093 | 4,382,799 | 342,643 | 22 | 10.33 | 7 82 | " | " 6 | " |
| Lennox and Addington | 18 | 19 | 12 | 15,421,333 | 1,513,503 | 117,940 | 64 | 10.19 | 7 79 | " | May 2 | Oct. 1 |
| Frontenac | 32 | 33 | 23 | 15,562,905 | 1,508,978 | 118,880 | 27 | 10.31 | 7 88 | " | " 2 | " |
| Leeds and Grenville | 91 | 92 | 54 | 58,686,032 | 5,852,103 | 463,692 | 03 | 10.03 | 7 92 | " | April 24 | Nov. 1 |
| Dundas | 20 | 21 | 20 | 19,695,589 | 1,953,788 | 162,169 | 39 | 10.08 | 8 30 | " | " 30 | Oct. 1 |
| Stormont | 24 | 25 | 17 | 14,686,290 | 1,446,544 | 112,146 | 87 | 10.15 | 7 75 | " | May 4 | " |
| Glengarry | 47 | 47 | 25 | 14,308,859 | 1,325,423 | 106,604 | 36 | 10.80 | 8 04 | " | " 5 | " |
| Prescott | 22 | 22 | 16 | 7,925,625 | 787,519 | 64,176 | 97 | 10.06 | 8 15 | " | " 8 | " |
| Russell | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1,972,196 | 197,108 | 15,554 | 10 | 10.01 | 7 89 | " | " 5 | " |
| Carleton | 7 | 11 | 10 | 6,241,866 | 621,797 | 50,121 | 46 | 10.04 | 8 06 | " | " 15 | " |
| Renfrew | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1,336,774 | 130,774 | 10,666 | 60 | 10.22 | 8 16 | " | " 13 | " |
| Lanark | 18 | 21 | 17 | 17,508,815 | 1,753,749 | 138,984 | 68 | 9.98 | 7 93 | " | " 7 | " |
| Totals | 291 | 300 | 202 | 173,346,284 | 17,091,286 | 1,360,937 | 37 | 10.14 | 7 96 | " | May 2 | " |
| Victoria | 10 | 12 | 6 | 3,424,480 | 338,894 | 26,754 | 69 | 10.10 | 7 89 | " | May 10 | Oct. 1 |
| Peterborough | 19 | 20 | 15 | 9,873,560 | 952,110 | 75,128 | 48 | 10.37 | 7 89 | " | " 7 | " |
| Hastings | 51 | 52 | 40 | 41,415,423 | 4,141,050 | 324,600 | 45 | 10.00 | 7 84 | " | April 27 | Nov. 1 |
| Totals | 80 | 84 | 61 | 54,713,463 | 5,432,054 | 426,483 | 62 | 10.07 | 7 85 | " | May 1 | Oct. 1 |
| THE PROVINCE { 1885 | 752 | 536 | 522,769,107 | 50,755,871 | 4,120,834 | 46 | 10.30 | 8 12 | " | May 4 | Oct. 1 | |
| { 1884 | 751 | 567 | 517,899,803 | 50,538,932 | 5,284,124 | 48 | 10.25 | 10 46 | " | " 3 | " | |
| { 1883 | 635 | 440 | 373,962,719 | 37,079,896 | 3,872,927 | 52 | 10.09 | 10 44 | " | " 3 | " | |

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the averages of days in operation, of number of patrons, of number of cows, and of value of product per cow, for 433 factories in Ontario, making complete returns in 1885.

| COUNTIES. | No. of factories returned. | Average No. of days worked. | QUANTITY OF— | | Value of cheese made. | No. of Patrons. | Average No. of Cows. | VALUE OF PRO- DUCT PER COW— | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | | | Milk used. | Cheese made. | | | | Per Season. | Per Day. |
| | | | lbs. | lbs. | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | cts. |
| ..... | 1 | 104 | 270,871 | 26,622 | 2,618 86 | 32 | 145 | 18 06 | 17.4 |
| ..... | 8 | 149 | 6,491,421 | 617,728 | 52,113 25 | 609 | 2,310 | 22 56 | 15.1 |
| ..... | 11 | 166 | 11,874,815 | 1,134,770 | 93,968 72 | 743 | 3,714 | 25 30 | 15.2 |
| ..... | 14 | 167 | 15,942,620 | 1,540,896 | 124,393 25 | 1,184 | 5,407 | 23 00 | 13.8 |
| ..... | 6 | 157 | 6,682,900 | 653,023 | 53,710 69 | 503 | 2,430 | 22 10 | 14.1 |
| ..... | 6 | 133 | 2,022,541 | 193,234 | 16,754 50 | 227 | 980 | 17 11 | 12.9 |
| ..... | 46 | 160 | 43,285,168 | 4,166,273 | 343,559 27 | 3,298 | 14,986 | 22 92 | 14.4 |
| ..... | 12 | 151 | 10,583,517 | 1,003,429 | 83,360 60 | 859 | 3,630 | 22 96 | 15.2 |
| ..... | 10 | 146 | 13,699,203 | 1,302,318 | 110,255 95 | 1,075 | 4,694 | 23 49 | 16.1 |
| ..... | 11 | 131 | 11,543,989 | 1,109,904 | 92,292 92 | 1,039 | 4,377 | 21 09 | 16.1 |
| ..... | 33 | 142 | 35,826,709 | 3,415,631 | 285,909 47 | 2,973 | 12,701 | 22 51 | 15.8 |
| ..... | 5 | 139 | 3,972,668 | 391,851 | 32,405 31 | 404 | 1,466 | 22 10 | 15.9 |
| ..... | 4 | 120 | 1,507,172 | 147,172 | 12,334 96 | 199 | 740 | 16 67 | 13.9 |
| ..... | 9 | 133 | 5,479,840 | 539,023 | 41,740 27 | 603 | 2,206 | 20 28 | 15.3 |
| ..... | 25 | 169 | 33,291,611 | 3,148,972 | 263,771 74 | 1,641 | 10,598 | 24 89 | 14.8 |
| ..... | 26 | 179 | 43,158,641 | 4,129,068 | 345,273 24 | 1,783 | 13,599 | 25 39 | 14.2 |
| ..... | 6 | 164 | 5,307,315 | 521,164 | 42,165 86 | 368 | 1,835 | 22 98 | 14.0 |
| ..... | 20 | 156 | 24,726,326 | 2,374,447 | 203,879 46 | 1,463 | 8,570 | 23 79 | 15.3 |
| ..... | 9 | 144 | 11,376,906 | 1,091,497 | 89,396 76 | 746 | 3,960 | 22 57 | 15.7 |
| ..... | 4 | 138 | 3,272,895 | 309,543 | 26,111 41 | 231 | 1,080 | 24 18 | 17.5 |
| ..... | 2 | 122 | 2,132,162 | 202,408 | 16,364 51 | 182 | 850 | 19 25 | 15.8 |
| ..... | 92 | 165 | 123,265,856 | 11,777,099 | 986,962 98 | 6,414 | 40,492 | 24 37 | 14.3 |
| ..... | 3 | 156 | 2,788,548 | 265,577 | 20,774 54 | 214 | 920 | 22 58 | 14.5 |
| ..... | 3 | 157 | 3,775,179 | 358,665 | 29,089 70 | 256 | 1,350 | 21 54 | 13.7 |
| ..... | 1 | 132 | 338,244 | 31,970 | 2,877 30 | 23 | 130 | 22 13 | 16.8 |
| ..... | 2 | 117 | 1,424,705 | 132,413 | 10,289 07 | 103 | 512 | 20 10 | 17.2 |
| ..... | 2 | 100 | 675,024 | 64,237 | 5,544 21 | 71 | 330 | 16 80 | 16.8 |
| ..... | 3 | 107 | 935,668 | 86,341 | 7,062 03 | 140 | 415 | 17 02 | 15.9 |
| ..... | 4 | 149 | 3,788,995 | 365,071 | 28,296 70 | 345 | 1,383 | 20 46 | 13.7 |
| ..... | 21 | 157 | 16,661,025 | 1,624,013 | 127,086 72 | 1,119 | 5,621 | 22 61 | 14.4 |
| ..... | 10 | 149 | 10,392,995 | 1,019,101 | 77,155 88 | 901 | 3,786 | 20 38 | 13.7 |
| ..... | 49 | 150 | 40,788,383 | 3,947,388 | 308,176 15 | 3,172 | 14,447 | 21 33 | 14.2 |
| ..... | 10 | 155 | 13,383,217 | 1,314,391 | 102,902 47 | 941 | 4,790 | 21 48 | 13.9 |
| ..... | 21 | 152 | 14,218,755 | 1,376,574 | 108,859 79 | 802 | 5,064 | 21 50 | 14.1 |
| ..... | 48 | 168 | 53,090,181 | 5,293,667 | 418,721 47 | 2,260 | 19,139 | 21 88 | 13.0 |
| ..... | 13 | 159 | 13,796,015 | 1,371,114 | 114,402 66 | 599 | 5,223 | 21 90 | 13.8 |
| ..... | 12 | 149 | 11,986,801 | 1,190,556 | 92,071 47 | 602 | 4,490 | 20 51 | 13.8 |
| ..... | 2 | 148 | 1,107,785 | 105,316 | 8,408 35 | 78 | 440 | 19 11 | 12.9 |
| ..... | 14 | 138 | 6,722,859 | 675,021 | 55,047 34 | 453 | 3,275 | 16 81 | 12.2 |
| ..... | 2 | 150 | 973,780 | 97,378 | 7,907 33 | 73 | 387 | 20 43 | 13.6 |
| ..... | 8 | 137 | 5,296,246 | 527,235 | 42,335 62 | 349 | 2,430 | 17 42 | 12.7 |
| ..... | 3 | 125 | 1,336,774 | 130,774 | 10,666 60 | 132 | 760 | 14 04 | 11.2 |
| ..... | 18 | 154 | 17,508,815 | 1,753,749 | 138,984 68 | 973 | 6,818 | 20 38 | 13.3 |
| ..... | 151 | 157 | 139,421,228 | 13,835,775 | 1,100,307 78 | 7,262 | 52,816 | 20 83 | 13.3 |
| ..... | 5 | 138 | 2,711,742 | 268,478 | 21,206 90 | 212 | 1,080 | 19 64 | 14.2 |
| ..... | 13 | 145 | 8,241,128 | 797,557 | 63,018 52 | 565 | 3,126 | 20 16 | 13.9 |
| ..... | 35 | 164 | 37,315,305 | 3,731,803 | 292,634 11 | 1,801 | 12,970 | 22 56 | 13.8 |
| ..... | 53 | 159 | 48,268,175 | 4,797,838 | 376,859 53 | 2,578 | 17,176 | 21 94 | 13.8 |
| PROVINCE { 1885..... | 433 | 157 | 436,335,359 | 42,479,047 | 3,446,515 45 | 26,300 | 154,824 | 22 26 | 14.2 |
| { 1884..... | 445 | 159 | 426,260,665 | 41,595,027 | 4,357,208 01 | 24,015 | 158,366 | 27 51 | 17.3 |
| { 1883..... | 385 | 156 | 327,353,679 | 32,495,811 | 3,396,882 21 | 19,797 | 117,577 | 28 89 | 18.5 |

AVERAGE AREA AND PRODUCE OF CROPS.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly area and produce of Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye in Ontario in the four years 1882-5.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | | SPRING WHEAT. | | BARLEY. | | OATS. | | RYE. | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. |
| Essex | 33,110 | 656,359 | 1,924 | 30,765 | 2,074 | 55,890 | 26,027 | 999,254 | 840 | 1 |
| Kent | 61,377 | 1,270,058 | 2,568 | 42,159 | 5,813 | 154,845 | 30,780 | 1,277,895 | 489 | 1 |
| Elgin | 45,950 | 933,539 | 2,096 | 34,015 | 4,513 | 123,966 | 31,054 | 1,224,070 | 1,230 | 2 |
| Norfolk | 33,109 | 666,164 | 990 | 15,869 | 6,029 | 171,072 | 25,991 | 963,341 | 7,307 | 11 |
| Haldimand | 32,830 | 603,766 | 3,116 | 48,014 | 15,334 | 346,601 | 20,770 | 740,718 | 1,306 | 2 |
| Welland | 23,247 | 383,828 | 2,213 | 32,839 | 4,373 | 108,165 | 18,295 | 606,973 | 754 | 1 |
| Totals | 229,623 | 4,513,714 | 12,909 | 203,661 | 38,136 | 960,539 | 152,917 | 5,812,253 | 11,922 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lambton | 34,227 | 683,364 | 7,847 | 125,704 | 15,069 | 377,550 | 35,988 | 1,381,070 | 263 | |
| Huron | 73,130 | 1,575,370 | 25,890 | 363,604 | 26,114 | 747,469 | 68,297 | 2,648,066 | 301 | |
| E Bruce | 54,841 | 1,140,220 | 15,785 | 223,120 | 17,900 | 497,351 | 51,858 | 1,859,467 | 409 | |
| Totals | 162,198 | 3,398,954 | 49,522 | 712,428 | 59,083 | 1,622,370 | 156,143 | 5,888,603 | 973 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grey | 31,726 | 677,952 | 53,742 | 779,832 | 24,094 | 631,705 | 74,373 | 2,570,254 | 690 | 1 |
| Simcoe | 58,649 | 1,370,075 | 37,269 | 570,842 | 26,506 | 727,602 | 54,434 | 1,948,069 | 2,713 | 5 |
| Totals | 90,375 | 2,048,027 | 91,011 | 1,350,674 | 50,600 | 1,359,307 | 128,807 | 4,518,323 | 3,403 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesex | 79,561 | 1,674,149 | 15,177 | 250,200 | 15,684 | 411,413 | 65,648 | 2,659,199 | 484 | |
| Oxford | 40,674 | 836,535 | 12,973 | 230,570 | 17,034 | 527,531 | 47,799 | 1,978,985 | 1,295 | |
| Brant | 32,839 | 682,958 | 1,795 | 25,279 | 14,693 | 432,861 | 17,573 | 717,997 | 916 | |
| Perth | 47,171 | 1,058,302 | 18,927 | 293,057 | 19,234 | 567,492 | 49,500 | 2,080,559 | 252 | |
| Wellington | 31,148 | 661,329 | 27,232 | 405,717 | 32,995 | 945,718 | 59,618 | 2,293,318 | 969 | |
| Waterloo | 41,416 | 952,693 | 7,860 | 120,824 | 15,030 | 474,962 | 31,758 | 1,298,072 | 660 | |
| Dufferin | 13,276 | 276,417 | 22,198 | 310,932 | 10,023 | 257,085 | 24,529 | 861,161 | 1,028 | |
| Totals | 286,085 | 6,142,383 | 106,162 | 1,636,579 | 124,693 | 3,617,062 | 296,425 | 11,889,291 | 5,604 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 22,668 | 462,680 | 2,863 | 45,805 | 4,527 | 123,003 | 17,451 | 650,323 | 663 | |
| Wentworth | 32,943 | 726,264 | 3,166 | 52,175 | 11,219 | 341,676 | 27,345 | 1,136,235 | 1,160 | |
| Halton | 24,328 | 516,483 | 4,039 | 63,746 | 11,769 | 347,392 | 17,305 | 679,703 | 638 | |
| Peel | 29,102 | 718,203 | 14,888 | 261,286 | 30,255 | 903,629 | 25,817 | 1,048,214 | 2,111 | |
| York | 44,118 | 1,039,763 | 29,199 | 522,778 | 50,621 | 1,497,035 | 56,379 | 2,383,929 | 2,517 | |
| Ontario | 13,746 | 314,679 | 50,773 | 878,578 | 34,243 | 972,472 | 43,514 | 1,672,925 | 3,929 | |
| Durham | 3,464 | 73,909 | 46,537 | 801,675 | 40,570 | 1,159,958 | 31,386 | 1,209,205 | 6,167 | |
| Northumberland | 9,973 | 223,860 | 33,909 | 506,342 | 42,625 | 1,077,693 | 26,685 | 908,386 | 13,408 | 1 |
| Prince Edward | 2,888 | 44,317 | 8,314 | 114,100 | 42,046 | 886,149 | 12,983 | 376,000 | 10,258 | 1 |
| Totals | 183,230 | 4,120,158 | 193,688 | 3,246,485 | 267,875 | 7,309,007 | 258,865 | 10,064,920 | 40,851 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lennox & Add | 2,373 | 42,995 | 7,589 | 118,907 | 43,509 | 1,009,434 | 20,168 | 652,269 | 6,798 | 1 |
| Frontenac | 2,662 | 51,646 | 9,289 | 153,340 | 20,554 | 522,118 | 24,915 | 821,614 | 5,599 | |
| Leeds & Gren | 7,014 | 130,502 | 13,989 | 247,291 | 11,688 | 301,949 | 59,283 | 2,061,787 | 10,558 | 1 |
| Dundas | 1,995 | 35,294 | 4,447 | 87,282 | 8,229 | 257,015 | 26,985 | 1,043,223 | 1,974 | |
| Stormont | 1,087 | 19,624 | 4,092 | 78,466 | 2,715 | 78,269 | 24,055 | 865,014 | 724 | |
| Glengarry | 1,023 | 16,647 | 7,609 | 126,313 | 2,043 | 48,441 | 29,141 | 1,053,673 | 93 | |
| Prescott | 127 | 1,525 | 7,842 | 118,469 | 1,941 | 45,122 | 24,321 | 737,525 | 386 | |
| Russell | 335 | 5,915 | 4,438 | 75,963 | 1,224 | 31,356 | 16,881 | 579,072 | 396 | |
| Carleton | 2,588 | 36,717 | 23,533 | 404,334 | 6,658 | 195,467 | 53,049 | 2,100,227 | 8,892 | 1 |
| Renfrew | 1,688 | 29,484 | 25,444 | 453,841 | 1,043 | 28,810 | 35,549 | 1,280,008 | 8,122 | 1 |
| Lanark | 4,118 | 80,757 | 14,437 | 244,032 | 2,279 | 67,349 | 31,689 | 1,174,496 | 7,342 | 1 |
| Totals | 25,010 | 451,106 | 122,659 | 2,108,238 | 101,883 | 2,585,330 | 346,036 | 12,368,908 | 50,794 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria | 9,957 | 197,842 | 38,420 | 589,832 | 26,389 | 682,355 | 33,710 | 1,157,034 | 1,468 | |
| Peterborough | 10,527 | 224,610 | 27,489 | 383,486 | 13,015 | 347,125 | 26,590 | 930,078 | 3,870 | |
| Haliburton | 84 | 1,251 | 1,376 | 15,670 | 290 | 7,383 | 4,382 | 120,741 | 327 | |
| Hastings | 8,839 | 168,778 | 19,128 | 323,481 | 42,308 | 1,054,204 | 39,007 | 1,257,078 | 18,430 | 2 |
| Totals | 29,407 | 592,481 | 86,413 | 1,312,469 | 82,002 | 2,091,067 | 103,689 | 3,464,931 | 24,095 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muskoka | 54 | 982 | 1,716 | 26,807 | 523 | 11,576 | 7,358 | 230,682 | 487 | |
| Parry Sound | 54 | 1,001 | 2,022 | 34,805 | 676 | 16,560 | 4,381 | 144,383 | 538 | |
| Algoma | 365 | 8,212 | 7,482 | 150,755 | 559 | 15,025 | 3,221 | 118,045 | 107 | |
| Totals | 473 | 10,195 | 11,220 | 212,367 | 1,758 | 43,161 | 14,960 | 493,110 | 1,132 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| THE PROVINCE | 1,006,401 | 21,277,018 | 673,584 | 10,782,901 | 726,030 | 19,587,843 | 1,457,842 | 54,500,339 | 138,774 | 21 |

AVERAGE AREA AND PRODUCE OF CROPS.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly area and produce of Pease and Hay and Clover in Ontario for the four years 1882-5; and of Corn, Buckwheat and Beans for the three years, 1882, 1884 and 1885.

| COUNTIES. | PEASE. | | CORN. | | BUCKWHEAT. | | BEANS. | | HAY AND CLOVER. | |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|--------------------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. (in ear.) | Acres | Bush. | Acres | Bush. | Acres. | Tons. |
| Albion | 3,282 | 64,708 | 30,147 | 2,333,014 | 594 | 15,835 | 489 | 13,480 | 34,116 | 54,564 |
| Albion | 6,177 | 129,230 | 25,667 | 2,012,380 | 831 | 21,412 | 10,416 | 211,546 | 49,787 | 78,465 |
| Albion | 8,646 | 168,162 | 14,824 | 1,136,769 | 1,166 | 26,781 | 1,170 | 26,875 | 48,437 | 73,629 |
| Albion | 11,233 | 240,736 | 13,906 | 968,482 | 4,851 | 99,815 | 935 | 17,850 | 41,243 | 59,784 |
| Albion | 11,046 | 204,905 | 1,953 | 119,559 | 580 | 11,465 | 184 | 4,049 | 49,223 | 69,390 |
| Albion | 3,476 | 59,398 | 6,803 | 392,930 | 1,699 | 33,918 | 922 | 14,573 | 44,401 | 65,454 |
| Albion | 43,854 | 867,139 | 93,300 | 6,963,134 | 9,721 | 209,226 | 14,116 | 288,373 | 267,207 | 401,236 |
| Albion | 6,254 | 123,846 | 7,383 | 446,987 | 476 | 11,670 | 373 | 8,229 | 51,135 | 78,577 |
| Albion | 27,262 | 611,799 | 1,744 | 115,069 | 215 | 4,078 | 105 | 2,760 | 38,628 | 127,446 |
| Albion | 33,891 | 795,520 | 356 | 19,310 | 213 | 3,465 | 85 | 1,624 | 75,345 | 95,334 |
| Albion | 47,407 | 1,531,165 | 9,483 | 581,366 | 904 | 19,213 | 563 | 12,613 | 215,108 | 301,337 |
| Albion | 42,670 | 946,941 | 274 | 14,797 | 293 | 5,718 | 120 | 1,829 | 108,319 | 134,059 |
| Albion | 20,254 | 463,140 | 633 | 35,750 | 263 | 4,498 | 105 | 1,859 | 71,828 | 101,155 |
| Albion | 71,924 | 1,610,081 | 907 | 50,547 | 556 | 10,216 | 225 | 3,688 | 180,147 | 235,214 |
| Albion | 16,124 | 303,362 | 10,471 | 763,597 | 439 | 8,833 | 419 | 8,056 | 87,969 | 142,446 |
| Albion | 11,828 | 266,488 | 8,574 | 555,580 | 678 | 15,252 | 279 | 8,447 | 62,654 | 99,031 |
| Albion | 7,897 | 165,884 | 4,644 | 339,381 | 745 | 16,629 | 821 | 14,963 | 32,816 | 52,000 |
| Albion | 19,961 | 449,290 | 626 | 44,614 | 113 | 2,863 | 65 | 1,680 | 64,937 | 103,514 |
| Albion | 34,586 | 789,218 | 543 | 33,637 | 136 | 3,146 | 23 | 449 | 78,640 | 127,668 |
| Albion | 12,309 | 294,221 | 1,668 | 113,581 | 103 | 2,247 | 29 | 615 | 42,444 | 70,129 |
| Albion | 10,903 | 216,800 | 48 | 3,018 | 74 | 1,365 | 8 | 167 | 31,742 | 46,665 |
| Albion | 113,608 | 2,485,263 | 26,574 | 1,853,408 | 2,288 | 50,335 | 1,644 | 34,377 | 401,202 | 641,453 |
| Albion | 3,952 | 77,293 | 6,048 | 396,310 | 727 | 20,331 | 171 | 3,619 | 39,331 | 54,519 |
| Albion | 8,792 | 187,215 | 4,811 | 376,722 | 739 | 17,783 | 154 | 2,998 | 44,980 | 73,727 |
| Albion | 9,620 | 226,469 | 1,025 | 65,181 | 160 | 2,870 | 31 | 591 | 34,207 | 54,445 |
| Albion | 11,842 | 259,836 | 335 | 20,857 | 271 | 5,249 | 72 | 2,070 | 37,250 | 59,577 |
| Albion | 24,674 | 552,014 | 1,329 | 90,548 | 292 | 7,116 | 175 | 5,001 | 71,337 | 107,328 |
| Albion | 23,353 | 499,800 | 2,322 | 132,333 | 315 | 6,516 | 432 | 9,807 | 51,067 | 77,774 |
| Albion | 21,164 | 435,305 | 1,915 | 106,301 | 726 | 15,233 | 343 | 7,645 | 43,963 | 64,231 |
| Albion | 19,262 | 353,291 | 3,603 | 201,103 | 3,546 | 77,588 | 630 | 12,978 | 51,425 | 68,890 |
| Albion | 6,353 | 132,283 | 6,577 | 280,375 | 5,555 | 129,483 | 380 | 10,146 | 28,802 | 40,642 |
| Albion | 129,012 | 2,723,446 | 27,965 | 1,669,730 | 12,331 | 282,169 | 2,388 | 54,855 | 402,362 | 601,333 |
| Albion | 8,384 | 167,927 | 2,400 | 117,698 | 2,164 | 62,848 | 158 | 3,227 | 40,825 | 55,210 |
| Albion | 11,555 | 227,358 | 1,766 | 93,027 | 1,404 | 37,185 | 350 | 10,234 | 58,787 | 80,669 |
| Albion | 6,493 | 131,028 | 4,931 | 271,192 | 5,643 | 141,672 | 402 | 8,142 | 102,676 | 150,795 |
| Albion | 1,876 | 42,019 | 1,421 | 88,785 | 1,394 | 40,735 | 161 | 4,236 | 32,647 | 51,679 |
| Albion | 2,916 | 62,140 | 1,405 | 71,828 | 2,270 | 58,892 | 171 | 5,319 | 29,677 | 46,356 |
| Albion | 6,907 | 123,925 | 883 | 34,413 | 1,076 | 30,766 | 95 | 2,869 | 32,826 | 51,098 |
| Albion | 11,757 | 171,655 | 1,445 | 64,483 | 1,823 | 40,369 | 617 | 20,190 | 27,594 | 38,249 |
| Albion | 4,741 | 97,459 | 470 | 21,422 | 982 | 22,553 | 300 | 7,535 | 17,559 | 22,717 |
| Albion | 13,458 | 294,177 | 1,205 | 63,437 | 3,809 | 90,438 | 508 | 12,744 | 54,559 | 70,983 |
| Albion | 20,315 | 429,584 | 508 | 27,270 | 1,062 | 25,692 | 503 | 12,329 | 58,002 | 62,689 |
| Albion | 10,999 | 270,851 | 1,377 | 64,143 | 6,766 | 181,468 | 246 | 6,004 | 56,088 | 80,212 |
| Albion | 99,401 | 2,018,123 | 17,811 | 917,698 | 28,393 | 732,618 | 3,511 | 92,829 | 511,190 | 710,657 |
| Albion | 15,223 | 316,381 | 451 | 26,077 | 436 | 7,649 | 96 | 1,801 | 36,407 | 46,047 |
| Albion | 14,434 | 299,633 | 385 | 20,752 | 635 | 14,815 | 206 | 2,969 | 37,435 | 45,342 |
| Albion | 1,497 | 28,981 | 147 | 7,264 | 310 | 4,021 | 29 | 580 | 9,277 | 9,975 |
| Albion | 16,872 | 303,909 | 5,692 | 263,266 | 3,110 | 81,998 | 261 | 5,943 | 63,083 | 88,610 |
| Albion | 48,026 | 948,924 | 6,675 | 317,359 | 4,491 | 108,483 | 592 | 11,293 | 146,202 | 189,974 |
| Albion | 2,562 | 52,453 | 152 | 5,446 | 233 | 5,854 | 29 | 755 | 18,185 | 21,661 |
| Albion | 1,331 | 27,657 | 106 | 3,730 | 236 | 6,158 | 26 | 544 | 9,127 | 10,566 |
| Albion | 3,013 | 80,158 | 76 | 3,563 | 63 | 1,801 | 11 | 179 | 8,850 | 12,356 |
| Albion | 6,906 | 160,268 | 334 | 12,739 | 532 | 13,813 | 66 | 1,478 | 36,162 | 44,583 |
| PROVINCE. | 580,138 | 12,344,409 | 183,049 | 12,865,981 | 59,210 | 1,426,073 | 23,105 | 499,506 | 2,159,580 | 3,125,807 |

AVERAGE AREA AND PRODUCE OF CROPS.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly area and duce of Potatoes, Mangel-wurzels, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario for the four years 1882-5.

| COUNTIES. | POTATOES. | | MANGEL-WURZELS. | | CARROTS. | | TURNIPS. | |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. |
| Essex | 2,920 | 359,196 | 184 | 77,139 | 67 | 21,241 | 233 | 75 |
| Kent | 3,733 | 553,733 | 253 | 104,942 | 125 | 37,580 | 399 | 146 |
| Elgin | 3,077 | 311,506 | 258 | 96,075 | 135 | 36,023 | 363 | 120 |
| Norfolk | 3,973 | 490,225 | 152 | 59,210 | 109 | 34,396 | 606 | 243 |
| Haldimand | 1,724 | 206,283 | 108 | 35,987 | 66 | 16,681 | 71 | 19 |
| Welland | 2,703 | 287,224 | 131 | 47,261 | 72 | 19,191 | 144 | 53 |
| Totals | 18,130 | 2,208,167 | 1,086 | 420,614 | 574 | 165,112 | 1,816 | 666 |
| Lambton | 3,271 | 363,888 | 355 | 127,225 | 166 | 47,032 | 299 | 97 |
| Huron | 5,405 | 742,384 | 1,327 | 612,237 | 556 | 239,245 | 6,891 | 2,555 |
| Bruce | 5,023 | 624,744 | 446 | 205,669 | 312 | 115,781 | 5,395 | 2,205 |
| Totals | 13,699 | 1,731,016 | 2,128 | 945,131 | 1,034 | 402,058 | 12,585 | 4,855 |
| Grey | 7,409 | 973,002 | 367 | 181,621 | 595 | 244,636 | 8,548 | 3,644 |
| Simcoe | 6,968 | 960,096 | 708 | 292,891 | 630 | 245,457 | 2,968 | 1,222 |
| Totals | 14,377 | 1,933,098 | 1,075 | 474,512 | 1,225 | 490,093 | 11,516 | 4,866 |
| Middlesex | 6,154 | 678,096 | 1,129 | 471,516 | 474 | 149,479 | 1,603 | 577 |
| Oxford | 3,708 | 409,121 | 961 | 469,801 | 348 | 150,644 | 4,960 | 1,988 |
| Brant | 2,372 | 290,380 | 327 | 180,922 | 241 | 109,661 | 2,166 | 1,077 |
| Perth | 4,179 | 494,558 | 1,359 | 629,141 | 449 | 187,782 | 5,075 | 1,797 |
| Wellington | 6,286 | 793,795 | 800 | 380,594 | 294 | 109,672 | 12,972 | 5,404 |
| Waterloo | 3,083 | 413,489 | 457 | 233,905 | 311 | 146,335 | 5,164 | 2,000 |
| Dufferin | 3,248 | 476,735 | 149 | 57,871 | 174 | 61,404 | 2,348 | 877 |
| Totals | 29,030 | 3,556,174 | 5,182 | 2,423,750 | 2,291 | 914,977 | 34,288 | 13,707 |
| Lincoln | 2,051 | 203,468 | 220 | 78,595 | 109 | 34,472 | 203 | 67 |
| Wentworth | 3,889 | 520,300 | 453 | 237,739 | 229 | 96,112 | 1,897 | 917 |
| Halton | 1,773 | 228,677 | 386 | 163,243 | 114 | 44,265 | 1,487 | 667 |
| Peel | 2,967 | 354,066 | 395 | 163,865 | 323 | 123,289 | 1,152 | 439 |
| York | 8,080 | 770,851 | 1,662 | 853,800 | 811 | 371,618 | 2,732 | 1,080 |
| Ontario | 4,113 | 507,811 | 839 | 347,808 | 574 | 213,053 | 10,715 | 3,975 |
| Durham | 3,254 | 445,612 | 439 | 202,487 | 502 | 200,938 | 4,718 | 2,113 |
| Northumberland | 4,298 | 519,350 | 434 | 201,596 | 249 | 87,176 | 2,663 | 1,040 |
| Prince Edward | 2,431 | 237,746 | 124 | 24,000 | 44 | 6,902 | 96 | 37 |
| Totals | 32,856 | 3,787,881 | 4,952 | 2,273,133 | 2,955 | 1,177,825 | 25,663 | 10,272 |
| Lennox and Addington | 3,539 | 450,040 | 100 | 33,510 | 51 | 13,815 | 201 | 67 |
| Frontenac | 4,280 | 441,259 | 136 | 54,165 | 117 | 32,284 | 307 | 107 |
| Leeds and Grenville | 7,638 | 1,001,622 | 200 | 96,641 | 140 | 45,808 | 209 | 74 |
| Dundas | 2,561 | 441,685 | 101 | 44,408 | 40 | 15,062 | 69 | 25 |
| Stormont | 2,175 | 295,814 | 38 | 16,273 | 35 | 12,144 | 101 | 37 |
| Glengarry | 2,627 | 341,410 | 57 | 18,826 | 33 | 8,538 | 21 | 8 |
| Prescott | 2,448 | 299,961 | 54 | 18,362 | 45 | 11,583 | 91 | 33 |
| Russell | 1,607 | 184,809 | 52 | 15,822 | 107 | 34,313 | 255 | 93 |
| Carleton | 6,288 | 909,095 | 538 | 226,019 | 534 | 208,890 | 1,306 | 474 |
| Renfrew | 3,746 | 626,706 | 111 | 42,008 | 116 | 38,965 | 570 | 211 |
| Lanark | 3,772 | 619,003 | 167 | 71,537 | 142 | 56,862 | 367 | 135 |
| Totals | 40,681 | 5,611,404 | 1,554 | 637,570 | 1,360 | 478,264 | 3,497 | 1,191 |
| Victoria | 2,944 | 398,287 | 408 | 200,850 | 264 | 95,858 | 2,854 | 997 |
| Peterborough | 2,561 | 335,859 | 288 | 112,314 | 343 | 112,210 | 886 | 323 |
| Haliburton | 743 | 107,743 | 4 | 1,515 | 15 | 3,972 | 332 | 120 |
| Hastings | 6,315 | 795,217 | 206 | 62,441 | 127 | 40,950 | 549 | 199 |
| Total | 12,563 | 1,637,106 | 906 | 377,120 | 749 | 252,990 | 4,621 | 1,598 |
| Muskoka | 1,283 | 169,960 | 28 | 7,974 | 68 | 18,393 | 849 | 299 |
| Parry Sound | 721 | 115,314 | 14 | 3,021 | 26 | 6,363 | 655 | 211 |
| Algoma | 665 | 117,463 | 21 | 7,012 | 27 | 7,408 | 449 | 161 |
| Totals | 2,669 | 402,737 | 63 | 18,007 | 121 | 32,164 | 1,953 | 670 |
| THE PROVINCE | 164,005 | 20,867,583 | 16,946 | 7,569,837 | 10,309 | 3,913,483 | 95,939 | 37,672 |

AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average produce of crops per acre in Ontario for the four years 1882-5.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | FALL AND SPRING WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | CORN (in ear). | BUCK- WHEAT. | BEANS. | HAY AND CLOVER. | POTATOES. | MANGEL- WURZELS. | CARROTS. | TURNIPS. |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| ..... | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| ..... | 19.8 | 16.0 | 19.6 | 26.9 | 38.4 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 77.4 | 26.7 | 27.6 | 1.60 | 123.0 | 419.2 | 317.0 | 323.3 |
| ..... | 20.7 | 16.4 | 20.5 | 26.6 | 41.5 | 24.2 | 20.9 | 78.4 | 25.8 | 20.3 | 1.58 | 148.4 | 414.8 | 300.6 | 366.9 |
| ..... | 20.3 | 16.2 | 20.1 | 27.5 | 39.4 | 17.1 | 19.4 | 76.7 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 1.52 | 101.2 | 372.4 | 266.8 | 331.6 |
| ..... | 20.1 | 16.0 | 20.0 | 28.4 | 37.1 | 15.5 | 21.4 | 69.6 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 1.45 | 123.4 | 389.5 | 315.6 | 405.9 |
| ..... | 18.4 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 35.7 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 61.2 | 19.8 | 22.0 | 1.41 | 119.7 | 333.2 | 252.7 | 270.8 |
| ..... | 16.5 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 24.7 | 33.2 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 57.8 | 20.0 | 15.8 | 1.47 | 106.3 | 360.8 | 266.5 | 366.5 |
| ..... | 19.7 | 15.8 | 19.5 | 25.2 | 38.0 | 16.7 | 19.8 | 74.6 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 1.50 | 121.8 | 387.3 | 287.7 | 363.5 |
| ..... | 20.0 | 16.0 | 19.2 | 25.1 | 38.4 | 15.9 | 19.8 | 60.5 | 24.5 | 22.1 | 1.54 | 111.2 | 358.4 | 283.3 | 326.6 |
| ..... | 21.5 | 14.0 | 19.6 | 28.6 | 38.8 | 15.9 | 22.4 | 66.0 | 19.0 | 26.3 | 1.44 | 137.4 | 461.4 | 430.3 | 370.6 |
| ..... | 20.8 | 14.1 | 19.3 | 27.8 | 35.9 | 16.1 | 23.5 | 54.2 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 1.27 | 124.4 | 461.1 | 371.1 | 408.0 |
| ..... | 21.0 | 14.4 | 19.4 | 27.5 | 37.7 | 16.0 | 22.7 | 61.3 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 1.40 | 126.4 | 444.1 | 388.8 | 385.6 |
| ..... | 21.4 | 14.5 | 17.1 | 26.2 | 34.6 | 17.0 | 22.2 | 54.1 | 19.5 | 15.2 | 1.24 | 131.3 | 494.9 | 411.2 | 426.6 |
| ..... | 23.4 | 15.3 | 20.2 | 27.5 | 35.8 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 56.5 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 1.41 | 137.8 | 413.7 | 389.6 | 411.1 |
| ..... | 22.7 | 14.8 | 18.7 | 26.9 | 35.1 | 19.1 | 22.4 | 55.7 | 18.4 | 16.4 | 1.31 | 134.5 | 441.4 | 400.1 | 422.6 |
| ..... | 21.0 | 16.5 | 20.3 | 26.2 | 40.5 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 72.9 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 1.62 | 110.2 | 417.6 | 315.4 | 359.7 |
| ..... | 20.6 | 17.8 | 19.9 | 31.0 | 41.4 | 14.2 | 22.5 | 64.8 | 22.5 | 30.2 | 1.58 | 110.3 | 488.9 | 432.9 | 400.1 |
| ..... | 20.8 | 14.1 | 20.4 | 29.5 | 40.9 | 14.7 | 21.0 | 73.1 | 22.3 | 18.2 | 1.58 | 122.4 | 553.3 | 455.0 | 494.5 |
| ..... | 22.4 | 15.5 | 20.4 | 29.5 | 42.0 | 15.8 | 22.5 | 71.3 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 1.59 | 118.3 | 462.9 | 418.2 | 353.9 |
| ..... | 21.2 | 14.9 | 18.3 | 28.7 | 38.5 | 18.0 | 22.8 | 61.9 | 23.1 | 19.5 | 1.62 | 126.3 | 475.7 | 373.0 | 416.6 |
| ..... | 23.0 | 15.4 | 21.8 | 31.6 | 40.9 | 17.8 | 23.9 | 68.1 | 21.8 | 21.2 | 1.65 | 134.1 | 511.8 | 470.5 | 387.5 |
| ..... | 20.8 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 25.6 | 35.1 | 17.2 | 19.9 | 62.9 | 18.4 | 20.9 | 1.47 | 146.8 | 388.4 | 352.9 | 370.8 |
| ..... | 21.5 | 15.4 | 19.8 | 29.0 | 40.1 | 16.3 | 21.9 | 69.7 | 22.0 | 20.9 | 1.60 | 122.5 | 467.7 | 399.4 | 399.7 |
| ..... | 20.4 | 16.0 | 19.9 | 27.2 | 37.3 | 15.6 | 19.6 | 65.5 | 28.0 | 21.2 | 1.39 | 99.2 | 357.3 | 316.3 | 310.9 |
| ..... | 22.0 | 16.5 | 21.6 | 30.5 | 41.6 | 18.1 | 21.3 | 78.3 | 24.1 | 19.5 | 1.64 | 133.8 | 524.8 | 419.7 | 479.9 |
| ..... | 21.2 | 15.8 | 20.5 | 29.5 | 39.3 | 17.1 | 23.5 | 63.6 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 1.59 | 129.0 | 422.9 | 388.3 | 445.9 |
| ..... | 24.7 | 17.6 | 22.3 | 29.9 | 40.6 | 20.4 | 21.9 | 62.3 | 19.4 | 28.8 | 1.60 | 119.3 | 414.8 | 381.7 | 376.7 |
| ..... | 23.6 | 17.9 | 21.3 | 29.6 | 42.3 | 15.6 | 22.4 | 68.1 | 24.4 | 28.6 | 1.50 | 95.4 | 513.7 | 458.1 | 395.5 |
| ..... | 22.9 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 28.4 | 38.4 | 18.2 | 21.4 | 57.0 | 20.7 | 22.7 | 1.53 | 123.5 | 414.6 | 371.2 | 369.4 |
| ..... | 21.3 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 28.6 | 38.5 | 15.5 | 20.6 | 55.5 | 21.0 | 22.3 | 1.46 | 136.9 | 461.2 | 400.3 | 456.1 |
| ..... | 22.4 | 14.9 | 16.6 | 25.3 | 34.0 | 14.2 | 18.3 | 55.8 | 21.9 | 20.6 | 1.34 | 120.8 | 464.5 | 350.1 | 377.0 |
| ..... | 15.3 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 21.1 | 29.0 | 14.1 | 20.8 | 42.6 | 23.3 | 26.7 | 1.41 | 97.8 | 193.5 | 156.9 | 155.5 |
| ..... | 22.5 | 16.8 | 19.5 | 27.3 | 38.9 | 15.3 | 21.1 | 59.7 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 1.49 | 115.3 | 459.0 | 398.6 | 400.6 |
| ..... | 18.1 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 23.2 | 32.3 | 15.1 | 20.0 | 49.0 | 29.0 | 20.4 | 1.35 | 127.2 | 335.1 | 270.9 | 239.5 |
| ..... | 19.4 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 25.4 | 33.0 | 17.2 | 19.7 | 52.7 | 26.5 | 29.2 | 1.37 | 103.1 | 398.3 | 275.9 | 294.8 |
| ..... | 18.6 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 25.8 | 34.8 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 55.0 | 25.1 | 20.3 | 1.47 | 131.1 | 483.3 | 327.2 | 401.7 |
| ..... | 17.7 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 31.2 | 38.7 | 24.8 | 22.4 | 62.5 | 29.2 | 26.3 | 1.58 | 172.5 | 439.7 | 376.6 | 287.2 |
| ..... | 18.1 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 28.8 | 36.0 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 51.1 | 25.9 | 31.1 | 1.56 | 136.0 | 428.2 | 347.0 | 214.7 |
| ..... | 16.3 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 23.7 | 36.2 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 39.0 | 28.6 | 30.2 | 1.56 | 130.0 | 330.3 | 258.7 | 263.2 |
| ..... | 12.0 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 23.2 | 30.3 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 44.6 | 22.1 | 32.7 | 1.39 | 122.5 | 340.0 | 257.4 | 398.3 |
| ..... | 17.7 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 25.6 | 34.3 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 45.6 | 23.0 | 25.1 | 1.29 | 115.0 | 304.3 | 320.7 | 321.0 |
| ..... | 14.2 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 29.4 | 39.6 | 18.0 | 21.9 | 52.6 | 23.7 | 25.1 | 1.30 | 144.6 | 420.1 | 391.2 | 362.9 |
| ..... | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 27.6 | 36.0 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 53.7 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 1.08 | 167.3 | 378.5 | 335.9 | 333.2 |
| ..... | 19.6 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 29.6 | 37.1 | 19.9 | 24.6 | 46.6 | 26.8 | 24.4 | 1.43 | 161.1 | 428.4 | 400.4 | 385.0 |
| ..... | 18.0 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 25.4 | 35.7 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 51.6 | 25.8 | 26.4 | 1.39 | 137.9 | 410.3 | 351.7 | 341.1 |
| ..... | 19.9 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 25.9 | 34.3 | 16.4 | 20.8 | 57.8 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 1.26 | 135.3 | 492.3 | 363.1 | 347.4 |
| ..... | 21.3 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 26.7 | 35.0 | 16.5 | 20.8 | 53.9 | 23.3 | 14.4 | 1.21 | 131.1 | 390.0 | 327.1 | 361.5 |
| ..... | 14.9 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 49.4 | 13.0 | 20.0 | 1.08 | 145.0 | 378.8 | 264.8 | 232.4 |
| ..... | 19.1 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 24.9 | 32.2 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 46.3 | 26.4 | 22.8 | 1.40 | 125.9 | 303.1 | 322.4 | 258.1 |
| ..... | 20.1 | 15.2 | 16.4 | 25.5 | 33.4 | 16.1 | 19.8 | 47.5 | 24.2 | 19.1 | 1.30 | 130.3 | 416.2 | 337.8 | 331.3 |
| ..... | 18.2 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 22.1 | 31.4 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 35.8 | 25.1 | 26.0 | 1.19 | 132.5 | 284.8 | 270.5 | 294.3 |
| ..... | 18.5 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 24.5 | 33.0 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 35.2 | 26.1 | 20.9 | 1.16 | 159.9 | 215.8 | 244.7 | 290.9 |
| ..... | 22.5 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 26.9 | 36.6 | 17.9 | 26.6 | 46.9 | 28.6 | 16.3 | 1.40 | 176.6 | 333.9 | 274.4 | 374.2 |
| ..... | 21.6 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 24.6 | 33.0 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 38.1 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 1.23 | 150.9 | 285.8 | 265.8 | 311.6 |
| ..... | 21.1 | 16.0 | 19.1 | 27.0 | 37.4 | 16.9 | 21.3 | 67.6 | 24.1 | 21.6 | 1.45 | 127.2 | 446.7 | 379.6 | 392.9 |

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yield 1885 to average of total yields in Counties and groups for the four years 1882-5; also, the ratios for the Province

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | FALL AND SP'G WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | CORN. | BUCKWHEAT. | BEANS. | HAY AND CLOVER. | POTATOES. | MANGEL WURZELS. | CARROTS. |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| Essex | 104 | 129 | 105 | 112 | 112 | 166 | 105 | 99 | 196 | 167 | 127 | 86 | 140 | 155 |
| Kent | 121 | 208 | 123 | 74 | 106 | 139 | 179 | 88 | 110 | 124 | 119 | 64 | 156 | 170 |
| Elgin | 95 | 231 | 100 | 84 | 99 | 80 | 168 | 93 | 105 | 101 | 110 | 61 | 131 | 124 |
| Norfolk | 115 | 196 | 117 | 72 | 103 | 86 | 133 | 86 | 99 | 57 | 94 | 48 | 115 | 81 |
| Haldimand | 132 | 154 | 133 | 101 | 108 | 25 | 119 | 59 | 70 | 34 | 107 | 110 | 108 | 150 |
| Welland | 120 | 149 | 122 | 100 | 92 | 155 | 139 | 89 | 113 | 59 | 103 | 75 | 127 | 124 |
| Group | 113 | 177 | 116 | 90 | 104 | 93 | 142 | 92 | 109 | 115 | 110 | 70 | 134 | 132 |
| Lambton | 119 | 180 | 128 | 97 | 107 | 103 | 175 | 92 | 107 | 116 | 118 | 82 | 92 | 102 |
| Huron | 97 | 94 | 96 | 66 | 99 | 42 | 129 | 91 | 132 | 105 | 114 | 129 | 94 | 85 |
| Bruce | 89 | 111 | 93 | 82 | 110 | 27 | 111 | 170 | 111 | 150 | 101 | 146 | 98 | 80 |
| Group | 99 | 114 | 101 | 78 | 104 | 52 | 124 | 95 | 113 | 118 | 111 | 125 | 95 | 86 |
| Grey | 66 | 58 | 61 | 83 | 97 | 60 | 101 | 104 | 129 | 111 | 98 | 146 | 67 | 91 |
| Simcoe | 101 | 74 | 93 | 73 | 99 | 44 | 101 | 89 | 102 | 109 | 83 | 132 | 112 | 87 |
| Group | 89 | 64 | 79 | 78 | 98 | 46 | 101 | 93 | 117 | 110 | 92 | 139 | 94 | 89 |
| Middlesex | 85 | 176 | 96 | 61 | 97 | 82 | 152 | 84 | 102 | 81 | 108 | 62 | 106 | 88 |
| Oxford | 97 | 115 | 101 | 66 | 97 | 57 | 145 | 82 | 96 | 61 | 109 | 50 | 88 | 61 |
| Brant | 95 | 130 | 95 | 107 | 94 | 77 | 124 | 78 | 97 | 33 | 91 | 95 | 137 | 95 |
| Perth | 105 | 65 | 97 | 61 | 94 | 80 | 125 | 72 | 128 | 37 | 103 | 94 | 121 | 102 |
| Wellington | 95 | 62 | 84 | 81 | 106 | 48 | 114 | 78 | 24 | 144 | 104 | 101 | 83 | 66 |
| Waterloo | 103 | 86 | 101 | 78 | 102 | 67 | 124 | 48 | 126 | 94 | 88 | 110 | 70 | 70 |
| Dufferin | 102 | 66 | 83 | 106 | 115 | 25 | 115 | 155 | 173 | 71 | 100 | 106 | 145 | 71 |
| Group | 96 | 91 | 95 | 78 | 100 | 56 | 126 | 80 | 98 | 54 | 102 | 88 | 103 | 80 |
| Lincoln | 117 | 124 | 118 | 74 | 101 | 39 | 121 | 100 | 54 | 93 | 125 | 76 | 99 | 95 |
| Wentworth | 110 | 123 | 111 | 94 | 93 | 18 | 129 | 74 | 109 | 61 | 96 | 97 | 106 | 100 |
| Halton | 117 | 89 | 114 | 81 | 101 | 7 | 111 | 70 | 63 | 129 | 102 | 122 | 108 | 63 |
| Peel | 127 | 71 | 112 | 101 | 107 | 25 | 120 | 89 | 112 | 36 | 95 | 93 | 60 | 49 |
| York | 102 | 72 | 92 | 95 | 96 | 28 | 110 | 89 | 22 | 86 | 96 | 76 | 113 | 92 |
| Ontario | 79 | 66 | 69 | 82 | 98 | 33 | 105 | 57 | 64 | 49 | 99 | 97 | 91 | 93 |
| Durham | 83 | 64 | 65 | 92 | 91 | 33 | 93 | 63 | 134 | 81 | 92 | 84 | 94 | 93 |
| Northumberland | 105 | 70 | 81 | 97 | 101 | 61 | 97 | 64 | 121 | 57 | 107 | 84 | 104 | 79 |
| Prince Edward | 91 | 99 | 97 | 90 | 97 | 82 | 200 | 62 | 143 | 61 | 133 | 102 | 137 | 84 |
| Group | 109 | 71 | 92 | 92 | 98 | 51 | 112 | 76 | 122 | 65 | 103 | 90 | 102 | 86 |
| Lennox and Add | 91 | 90 | 90 | 85 | 114 | 52 | 113 | 86 | 94 | 44 | 123 | 127 | 38 | 99 |
| Frontenac | 94 | 107 | 104 | 81 | 96 | 45 | 91 | 107 | 102 | 113 | 107 | 66 | 120 | 133 |
| Leeds and Gren | 79 | 114 | 102 | 73 | 105 | 34 | 95 | 75 | 104 | 82 | 125 | 116 | 92 | 67 |
| Yam-bas | 24 | 141 | 107 | 65 | 118 | 58 | 84 | 78 | 133 | 57 | 117 | 124 | 110 | 46 |
| Stormont | 39 | 120 | 104 | 71 | 95 | 25 | 82 | 92 | 119 | 63 | 108 | 86 | 122 | 21 |
| Glen-garry | 50 | 132 | 121 | 71 | 113 | 2 | 101 | 96 | 58 | 42 | 88 | 111 | 143 | 73 |
| Prescott | 61 | 97 | 96 | 93 | 109 | 68 | 95 | 105 | 110 | 65 | 78 | 108 | 72 | 74 |
| Russell | 15 | 103 | 97 | 100 | 98 | 24 | 72 | 76 | 61 | 97 | 80 | 122 | 61 | 121 |
| Carleton | 28 | 100 | 94 | 91 | 94 | 47 | 90 | 122 | 115 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 94 | 80 |
| Renfrew | 15 | 95 | 90 | 106 | 100 | 70 | 96 | 69 | 149 | 121 | 62 | 115 | 81 | 57 |
| Lanark | 79 | 107 | 100 | 118 | 110 | 37 | 113 | 72 | 88 | 65 | 115 | 111 | 69 | 81 |
| Group | 65 | 105 | 98 | 82 | 104 | 47 | 97 | 87 | 102 | 85 | 106 | 109 | 91 | 81 |
| Victoria | 93 | 62 | 68 | 93 | 100 | 51 | 100 | 86 | 48 | 52 | 100 | 97 | 75 | 110 |
| Peterborough | 80 | 67 | 72 | 79 | 104 | 63 | 107 | 133 | 126 | 106 | 96 | 99 | 118 | 89 |
| Haliburton | 30 | 101 | 96 | 114 | 101 | 46 | 90 | 90 | 86 | 162 | 95 | 72 | 20 | 83 |
| Hastings | 78 | 96 | 90 | 69 | 104 | 56 | 102 | 58 | 112 | 93 | 102 | 107 | 101 | 187 |
| Group | 84 | 71 | 75 | 78 | 102 | 57 | 103 | 66 | 109 | 93 | 100 | 101 | 92 | 112 |
| Mnskoka | 177 | 84 | 87 | 116 | 91 | 47 | 107 | 119 | 84 | 164 | 103 | 95 | 101 | 98 |
| Parry Sound | 160 | 95 | 97 | 112 | 126 | 35 | 97 | 45 | 90 | 62 | 103 | 104 | 60 | 90 |
| Algoma | 40 | 54 | 53 | 123 | 86 | 45 | 101 | 80 | 74 | 56 | 98 | 104 | 111 | 166 |
| Group | 65 | 64 | 64 | 117 | 100 | 41 | 102 | 87 | 85 | 113 | 101 | 100 | 98 | 112 |
| THE PROVINCE | 101 | 85 | 95 | 84 | 101 | 54 | 113 | 87 | 107 | 99 | 104 | 101 | 101 | 88 |

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

LE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1885 to average yields per acre in Counties and groups for the four years 1882-5; also, the ratios for the Province.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | FALL AND SPRING WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | CORN. | BUCKWHEAT. | BEANS. | HAY AND CLOVER. | POTATOES. | MANGEL-WURZELS. | CARROTS. | TURNIPS |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|---------|-------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| ..... | 123 | 92 | 115 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 92 | 92 | 122 | 118 | 111 | 83 | 95 | 116 | 113 |
| ..... | 124 | 95 | 121 | 109 | 100 | 124 | 104 | 85 | 92 | 91 | 108 | 69 | 137 | 140 | 136 |
| ..... | 112 | 87 | 108 | 107 | 97 | 80 | 115 | 96 | 90 | 100 | 106 | 68 | 126 | 120 | 107 |
| olk..... | 117 | 95 | 115 | 102 | 101 | 98 | 93 | 98 | 103 | 82 | 96 | 55 | 114 | 98 | 94 |
| emand..... | 136 | 88 | 129 | 127 | 103 | 94 | 105 | 102 | 75 | 68 | 104 | 100 | 114 | 131 | 98 |
| und..... | 127 | 78 | 119 | 102 | 98 | 107 | 101 | 109 | 118 | 84 | 99 | 76 | 123 | 142 | 123 |
| roup..... | 122 | 89 | 118 | 113 | 101 | 101 | 103 | 93 | 105 | 93 | 105 | 73 | 120 | 124 | 111 |
| oton..... | 141 | 91 | 122 | 122 | 100 | 109 | 114 | 107 | 94 | 96 | 110 | 85 | 111 | 111 | 84 |
| n..... | 120 | 58 | 95 | 99 | 97 | 94 | 114 | 124 | 112 | 96 | 108 | 129 | 104 | 116 | 110 |
| e..... | 108 | 79 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 155 | 105 | 125 | 104 | 115 | 95 | 148 | 133 | 126 | 133 |
| roup..... | 120 | 72 | 101 | 105 | 100 | 111 | 109 | 110 | 100 | 98 | 105 | 127 | 111 | 117 | 121 |
| ..... | 92 | 60 | 70 | 93 | 95 | 132 | 100 | 111 | 102 | 99 | 91 | 145 | 104 | 107 | 107 |
| pe..... | 108 | 62 | 90 | 96 | 92 | 101 | 93 | 88 | 117 | 113 | 81 | 133 | 107 | 95 | 108 |
| roup..... | 104 | 61 | 83 | 94 | 94 | 107 | 97 | 95 | 109 | 104 | 86 | 139 | 101 | 101 | 107 |
| lesex..... | 112 | 75 | 95 | 105 | 93 | 114 | 114 | 96 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 65 | 103 | 91 | 91 |
| d..... | 118 | 65 | 97 | 98 | 93 | 106 | 108 | 100 | 89 | 84 | 106 | 55 | 89 | 74 | 93 |
| t..... | 101 | 67 | 98 | 109 | 89 | 97 | 103 | 94 | 100 | 84 | 95 | 95 | 113 | 111 | 107 |
| ..... | 123 | 45 | 94 | 97 | 94 | 108 | 116 | 98 | 91 | 78 | 99 | 99 | 113 | 102 | 90 |
| ington..... | 112 | 54 | 83 | 98 | 97 | 83 | 106 | 113 | 91 | 77 | 101 | 103 | 85 | 94 | 96 |
| arlo..... | 109 | 57 | 97 | 101 | 95 | 97 | 107 | 79 | 92 | 94 | 89 | 112 | 86 | 86 | 89 |
| in..... | 105 | 66 | 83 | 112 | 108 | 58 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 96 | 93 | 98 | 103 | 99 | 83 |
| roup..... | 113 | 62 | 93 | 102 | 95 | 93 | 109 | 97 | 96 | 91 | 99 | 90 | 99 | 93 | 94 |
| ln..... | 126 | 78 | 118 | 104 | 101 | 118 | 97 | 104 | 78 | 94 | 120 | 90 | 108 | 107 | 98 |
| worth..... | 115 | 81 | 110 | 105 | 97 | 96 | 108 | 92 | 104 | 103 | 96 | 112 | 102 | 104 | 118 |
| n..... | 124 | 62 | 112 | 106 | 100 | 102 | 92 | 89 | 67 | 105 | 102 | 126 | 111 | 84 | 93 |
| ..... | 124 | 72 | 111 | 112 | 103 | 86 | 99 | 112 | 116 | 83 | 93 | 95 | 64 | 61 | 75 |
| ..... | 114 | 65 | 94 | 104 | 90 | 103 | 96 | 117 | 82 | 87 | 91 | 76 | 114 | 117 | 116 |
| rio..... | 110 | 62 | 71 | 96 | 91 | 85 | 101 | 70 | 97 | 110 | 97 | 104 | 105 | 113 | 101 |
| am..... | 110 | 61 | 63 | 98 | 90 | 81 | 100 | 77 | 95 | 87 | 93 | 91 | 104 | 101 | 103 |
| umberland..... | 108 | 65 | 77 | 108 | 91 | 101 | 97 | 66 | 95 | 99 | 101 | 89 | 93 | 91 | 116 |
| e Edward..... | 138 | 71 | 80 | 103 | 93 | 116 | 119 | 79 | 123 | 88 | 116 | 115 | 116 | 127 | 193 |
| roup..... | 119 | 64 | 91 | 104 | 93 | 99 | 100 | 89 | 107 | 94 | 99 | 95 | 105 | 103 | 105 |
| ox and Add..... | 94 | 77 | 81 | 103 | 99 | 92 | 97 | 112 | 94 | 77 | 112 | 122 | 90 | 83 | 125 |
| tenac..... | 109 | 91 | 93 | 103 | 97 | 103 | 94 | 104 | 107 | 109 | 101 | 72 | 139 | 140 | 132 |
| s and Gren..... | 109 | 111 | 110 | 105 | 100 | 91 | 100 | 84 | 104 | 85 | 118 | 121 | 103 | 84 | 122 |
| las..... | 66 | 107 | 105 | 93 | 108 | 79 | 81 | 80 | 116 | 76 | 108 | 123 | 99 | 66 | 104 |
| mont..... | 87 | 108 | 107 | 97 | 92 | 48 | 88 | 117 | 116 | 129 | 103 | 92 | 105 | 58 | 116 |
| garry..... | 121 | 113 | 114 | 105 | 107 | 112 | 99 | 128 | 101 | 83 | 88 | 106 | 151 | 77 | 114 |
| ott..... | 150 | 95 | 95 | 90 | 99 | 109 | 95 | 110 | 100 | 67 | 72 | 104 | 74 | 78 | 126 |
| ell..... | 65 | 108 | 106 | 94 | 86 | 103 | 86 | 88 | 78 | 110 | 73 | 115 | 99 | 104 | 109 |
| ton..... | 101 | 102 | 103 | 105 | 87 | 93 | 92 | 128 | 112 | 108 | 96 | 103 | 98 | 92 | 98 |
| rew..... | 94 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 90 | 94 | 88 | 74 | 109 | 154 | 62 | 110 | 78 | 67 | 89 |
| rk..... | 109 | 93 | 95 | 105 | 92 | 104 | 104 | 86 | 97 | 86 | 106 | 107 | 86 | 109 | 108 |
| roup..... | 107 | 98 | 99 | 102 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 98 | 103 | 99 | 99 | 109 | 101 | 93 | 105 |
| oria..... | 120 | 63 | 75 | 98 | 89 | 99 | 94 | 86 | 57 | 106 | 93 | 94 | 109 | 105 | 88 |
| thorough..... | 93 | 58 | 67 | 89 | 90 | 98 | 94 | 97 | 95 | 69 | 87 | 98 | 110 | 90 | 91 |
| urton..... | 75 | 107 | 105 | 98 | 103 | 80 | 84 | 101 | 77 | 100 | 92 | 82 | 79 | 104 | 93 |
| ings..... | 95 | 82 | 85 | 104 | 100 | 91 | 106 | 79 | 97 | 132 | 99 | 123 | 110 | 140 | 144 |
| roup..... | 102 | 67 | 75 | 99 | 94 | 93 | 97 | 84 | 95 | 93 | 94 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 94 |
| toka..... | 121 | 87 | 89 | 93 | 84 | 75 | 95 | 93 | 76 | 125 | 91 | 87 | 97 | 87 | 94 |
| Sound..... | 108 | 106 | 107 | 97 | 105 | 84 | 96 | 170 | 86 | 96 | 92 | 120 | 139 | 123 | 102 |
| ma..... | 89 | 75 | 75 | 102 | 78 | 92 | 94 | 106 | 87 | 123 | 86 | 99 | 90 | 109 | 67 |
| roup..... | 95 | 81 | 82 | 97 | 89 | 79 | 95 | 103 | 81 | 125 | 90 | 98 | 101 | 99 | 89 |
| PROVINCE..... | 116 | 71 | 96 | 103 | 96 | 96 | 102 | 95 | 103 | 93 | 99 | 104 | 102 | 101 | 102 |

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1885 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; also, the Province ratios for four years.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | CORN. | BUCK- WHEAT. | BEANS. | HAY AND CLOVER. | POTATOES. | MANGEL- WURZELS. | CARROTS. |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| Essex..... | 154.2 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 154.5 | 7.5 | 20.6 | 176.0 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 213.0 | 16.6 | 1.5 | .5 |
| Kent..... | 218.5 | 20.6 | 14.6 | 120.5 | 2.0 | 39.0 | 96.6 | 3.6 | 52.0 | 201.2 | 12.8 | 1.1 | .6 |
| Elgin..... | 152.4 | 21.8 | 13.8 | 123.3 | 4.8 | 49.4 | 56.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 196.3 | 10.7 | 1.0 | .5 |
| Norfolk..... | 146.2 | 9.2 | 18.9 | 118.9 | 28.8 | 72.2 | 55.0 | 20.9 | 2.9 | 181.5 | 15.6 | .7 | .4 |
| Haldimand..... | 162.2 | 27.6 | 61.8 | 110.6 | 1.7 | 63.1 | 5.7 | 2.8 | .5 | 257.0 | 9.7 | .5 | .4 |
| Welland..... | 140.5 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 111.0 | 7.0 | 30.8 | 35.6 | 10.5 | 4.2 | 296.8 | 17.3 | .9 | .4 |
| Group..... | 165.7 | 19.9 | 23.7 | 122.9 | 8.5 | 46.9 | 71.3 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 218.5 | 13.5 | .9 | .5 |
| Lambton..... | 117.5 | 63.3 | 49.0 | 156.1 | 1.0 | 39.3 | 26.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 224.3 | 12.9 | 1.2 | .6 |
| Huron..... | 114.7 | 80.3 | 34.0 | 135.4 | .3 | 59.9 | 2.5 | .5 | .2 | 180.2 | 10.4 | 2.3 | .8 |
| Bruce..... | 111.9 | 54.5 | 36.1 | 136.6 | .2 | 88.8 | 1.2 | .6 | .3 | 196.8 | 12.2 | .8 | .5 |
| Group..... | 114.3 | 67.8 | 37.9 | 140.1 | .4 | 65.6 | 7.0 | .9 | .6 | 195.2 | 11.6 | 1.6 | .6 |
| Grey..... | 43.3 | 98.0 | 41.1 | 144.8 | .6 | 82.0 | .5 | .7 | .3 | 221.8 | 14.1 | .4 | 1.0 |
| Simcoe..... | 128.2 | 104.1 | 46.9 | 137.2 | 2.7 | 74.4 | 1.5 | .5 | .2 | 173.5 | 16.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Group..... | 81.3 | 100.8 | 43.7 | 141.4 | 1.6 | 78.6 | .9 | .6 | .2 | 200.2 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Middlesex..... | 120.9 | 70.8 | 18.3 | 136.3 | .7 | 43.2 | 18.3 | .8 | .7 | 183.9 | 11.7 | 2.4 | .9 |
| Oxford..... | 99.9 | 68.1 | 34.2 | 149.0 | 2.1 | 47.7 | 21.1 | 2.2 | .6 | 192.1 | 10.0 | 2.8 | .9 |
| Brant..... | 179.4 | 20.4 | 85.4 | 110.2 | 4.3 | 55.9 | 22.9 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 186.2 | 14.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Perth..... | 115.7 | 79.1 | 34.5 | 142.2 | .5 | 61.5 | 1.3 | .5 | .1 | 193.0 | 11.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| Wellington..... | 63.4 | 75.1 | 65.0 | 155.4 | 1.3 | 88.7 | .9 | .1 | .1 | 193.2 | 14.7 | 1.9 | .5 |
| Waterloo..... | 168.4 | 51.7 | 50.5 | 146.0 | 2.0 | 61.7 | 4.4 | .6 | .1 | 182.4 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Dufferin..... | 75.0 | 129.0 | 55.5 | 151.3 | 2.6 | 65.9 | .4 | .7 | ..... | 197.6 | 20.4 | 1.2 | .7 |
| Group..... | 111.7 | 71.2 | 43.9 | 143.1 | 1.6 | 60.4 | 10.1 | 1.1 | .4 | 189.5 | 13.0 | 2.5 | .9 |
| Lincoln..... | 141.8 | 30.7 | 21.7 | 118.6 | 1.5 | 33.4 | 39.2 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 274.9 | 11.7 | 1.4 | .7 |
| Wentworth..... | 152.0 | 23.1 | 48.3 | 127.7 | 1.0 | 50.7 | 18.6 | 3.7 | .4 | 218.9 | 16.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Halton..... | 137.0 | 34.3 | 53.4 | 104.2 | .3 | 68.8 | 4.8 | .9 | .2 | 204.1 | 10.2 | 2.2 | .5 |
| Peel..... | 128.8 | 63.0 | 118.2 | 121.6 | 2.7 | 62.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .1 | 166.1 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| York..... | 97.8 | 79.9 | 113.6 | 148.1 | 1.7 | 70.0 | 2.5 | .2 | .4 | 186.3 | 20.3 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| Ontario..... | 30.2 | 163.3 | 89.0 | 142.9 | 4.8 | 73.9 | 5.8 | .6 | .6 | 159.3 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Durham..... | 9.9 | 183.4 | 142.2 | 120.1 | 9.5 | 74.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 163.3 | 11.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Northumberland..... | 31.9 | 119.7 | 126.2 | 97.5 | 26.4 | 63.4 | 11.5 | 14.8 | 1.2 | 179.6 | 13.4 | 1.6 | .7 |
| Prince Edward..... | 10.7 | 66.2 | 205.7 | 76.1 | 40.5 | 60.1 | 29.0 | 36.5 | 1.5 | 186.1 | 12.2 | .8 | .2 |
| Group..... | 75.6 | 95.1 | 106.2 | 121.5 | 9.4 | 64.3 | 10.7 | 6.3 | .7 | 186.8 | 13.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| Lennox & Addington..... | 11.3 | 43.4 | 177.5 | 114.4 | 18.9 | 48.4 | 9.1 | 10.7 | .5 | 222.4 | 18.3 | .2 | .3 |
| Frontenac..... | 11.1 | 53.2 | 78.7 | 119.6 | 11.7 | 54.1 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 301.9 | 19.0 | .6 | .5 |
| Leeds & Grenville..... | 12.9 | 36.5 | 20.8 | 158.1 | 10.0 | 15.6 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 277.0 | 18.8 | .5 | .3 |
| Dundas..... | 5.4 | 44.1 | 42.9 | 219.4 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 10.3 | 12.0 | .9 | 264.5 | 19.3 | .8 | .2 |
| Stormont..... | 4.4 | 40.2 | 17.7 | 219.4 | 3.3 | 24.2 | 9.8 | 20.7 | .7 | 277.4 | 18.2 | .4 | .1 |
| Glengarry..... | 3.1 | 63.9 | 10.1 | 224.5 | ..... | 51.2 | 4.8 | 4.5 | .4 | 240.1 | 20.2 | .4 | .2 |
| Prescott..... | .4 | 66.0 | 16.8 | 223.3 | 2.0 | 96.8 | 11.4 | 16.8 | 4.9 | 246.8 | 21.1 | .4 | .4 |
| Russell..... | 1.0 | 57.0 | 17.5 | 256.6 | 1.2 | 53.7 | 5.5 | 10.3 | 3.6 | 259.9 | 23.1 | .4 | 1.7 |
| Carleton..... | 2.8 | 88.5 | 22.2 | 219.9 | 17.2 | 50.8 | 4.4 | 15.1 | 1.8 | 224.0 | 24.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Renfrew..... | 1.2 | 112.8 | 4.9 | 170.2 | 26.2 | 95.3 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 252.4 | 16.8 | .5 | .4 |
| Lanark..... | 10.7 | 59.6 | 9.2 | 135.8 | 9.5 | 42.9 | 4.1 | 22.1 | .7 | 220.5 | 14.1 | .5 | .4 |
| Group..... | 7.1 | 61.0 | 38.2 | 174.5 | 11.9 | 47.3 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 1.4 | 252.5 | 18.9 | .7 | .6 |
| Victoria..... | 33.0 | 155.3 | 106.3 | 161.8 | 3.3 | 69.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | .2 | 168.5 | 13.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Peterborough..... | 41.4 | 144.1 | 52.9 | 140.1 | 11.3 | 75.4 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 188.8 | 11.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Haliburton..... | 1.3 | 51.0 | 13.3 | 168.5 | 7.3 | 62.9 | 5.2 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 372.2 | 25.5 | ..... | .5 |
| Hastings..... | 23.3 | 71.3 | 89.3 | 129.1 | 36.2 | 51.6 | 13.3 | 11.4 | .6 | 210.2 | 17.6 | .6 | .5 |
| Group..... | 30.4 | 115.6 | 81.9 | 143.1 | 18.7 | 63.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | .7 | 197.2 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Muskoka..... | 1.6 | 32.2 | 13.2 | 160.0 | 6.1 | 57.8 | 3.9 | 5.2 | .8 | 414.4 | 28.0 | .6 | 1.5 |
| Parry Sound..... | 3.0 | 67.6 | 29.2 | 197.3 | 8.4 | 50.6 | 1.0 | 9.3 | .6 | 381.7 | 23.5 | .2 | .7 |
| Algoma..... | 6.0 | 197.8 | 24.4 | 129.1 | 1.9 | 117.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | .2 | 362.9 | 25.5 | .9 | 1.5 |
| Group..... | 3.1 | 85.6 | 20.3 | 161.3 | 5.6 | 71.8 | 2.7 | 5.4 | .6 | 392.4 | 26.2 | .6 | 1.3 |
| THE PROVINCE..... | 1885..... | 80.6 | 73.6 | 55.1 | 142.2 | 7.2 | 59.5 | 15.5 | 5.7 | 238.9 | 14.7 | 1.5 | .8 |
| 1884..... | 80.5 | 67.2 | 65.2 | 138.0 | 9.6 | 53.2 | 16.3 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 204.3 | 15.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| 1883..... | 104.1 | 55.6 | 71.8 | 134.6 | 17.8 | 51.5 | 20.3 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 223.1 | 15.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| 1882..... | 116.8 | 57.7 | 83.4 | 136.4 | 18.2 | 55.1 | 20.3 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 179.5 | 15.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 1882-5..... | 95.2 | 63.7 | 68.7 | 137.9 | 13.1 | 54.9 | 18.0 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 204.3 | 15.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 |

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK—WOOL AVERAGES.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the averages of number and value of Live Stock in Ontario in 1885, per 1,000 acres of cleared land; also, the average pounds of Wool per fleece in 1885, and for the four years 1882-5.

| COUNTIES. | HORSES. | CATTLE. | SHEEP. | PIGS. | POULTRY. | VALUE PER 1,000 ACRES. | AVERAGE POUNDS OF WOOL PER FLEECE. | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | Coarse Wool. | | Fine Wool. | |
| | | | | | | | 1885. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1882-5. |
| | | | | | | \$ | | | | |
| Ex..... | 77.5 | 185.9 | 142.1 | 241.9 | 1127.7 | 11,164 | 5.57 | 5.48 | 5.27 | 5.12 |
| nt..... | 62.9 | 207.5 | 134.3 | 155.6 | 786.4 | 10,818 | 5.95 | 5.67 | 4.82 | 5.07 |
| in..... | 53.4 | 190.5 | 136.2 | 103.4 | 615.7 | 9,847 | 5.74 | 5.62 | 5.20 | 5.31 |
| folk..... | 51.6 | 164.7 | 129.7 | 100.6 | 643.2 | 8,376 | 5.38 | 5.33 | 5.01 | 4.78 |
| ldimand..... | 52.9 | 166.1 | 167.1 | 85.8 | 602.0 | 9,310 | 6.26 | 6.01 | 5.16 | 4.89 |
| lland..... | 55.1 | 138.9 | 177.8 | 69.2 | 667.7 | 8,753 | 5.49 | 5.28 | 4.39 | 4.50 |
| roup..... | 58.7 | 179.3 | 145.3 | 126.8 | 733.5 | 9,771 | 5.77 | 5.60 | 4.91 | 4.91 |
| mbton..... | 53.7 | 227.4 | 168.9 | 69.3 | 564.3 | 10,463 | 5.90 | 5.75 | 5.21 | 5.28 |
| ron..... | 51.3 | 207.4 | 166.0 | 55.5 | 609.7 | 10,584 | 5.70 | 5.67 | 5.29 | 5.35 |
| ice..... | 45.9 | 201.7 | 205.6 | 59.5 | 501.1 | 9,476 | 5.69 | 5.63 | 5.44 | 5.43 |
| roup..... | 49.9 | 209.6 | 180.4 | 59.8 | 562.5 | 10,174 | 5.74 | 5.68 | 5.34 | 5.37 |
| ey..... | 44.5 | 200.7 | 232.7 | 67.0 | 517.8 | 9,183 | 5.58 | 5.46 | 5.09 | 5.22 |
| ice..... | 53.2 | 172.5 | 199.3 | 99.7 | 591.5 | 9,339 | 5.86 | 5.47 | 5.23 | 5.22 |
| roup..... | 48.4 | 188.1 | 217.7 | 81.7 | 550.8 | 9,253 | 5.69 | 5.46 | 5.16 | 5.22 |
| ddlesex..... | 53.3 | 226.5 | 123.0 | 70.3 | 645.0 | 11,602 | 5.96 | 5.84 | 5.66 | 5.56 |
| ford..... | 51.4 | 215.4 | 102.3 | 77.5 | 562.1 | 11,035 | 5.81 | 5.77 | 5.27 | 5.27 |
| nt..... | 52.3 | 161.8 | 158.6 | 78.4 | 524.4 | 10,029 | 6.03 | 5.79 | 5.29 | 5.49 |
| th..... | 51.1 | 226.7 | 160.3 | 60.3 | 658.0 | 10,728 | 5.69 | 5.58 | 5.41 | 5.40 |
| llington..... | 48.4 | 187.4 | 208.6 | 71.5 | 540.1 | 9,869 | 5.92 | 5.70 | 5.02 | 5.17 |
| terloo..... | 52.3 | 160.2 | 176.3 | 67.2 | 546.7 | 9,395 | 5.48 | 5.54 | 5.02 | 4.81 |
| ffern..... | 48.7 | 182.0 | 210.2 | 86.6 | 593.0 | 8,705 | 5.47 | 5.59 | 5.40 | 5.44 |
| roup..... | 51.2 | 201.7 | 157.7 | 71.6 | 590.3 | 10,454 | 5.78 | 5.70 | 5.24 | 5.28 |
| coln..... | 56.1 | 143.1 | 123.2 | 89.0 | 646.5 | 9,246 | 5.45 | 5.21 | 5.11 | 4.86 |
| ntworth..... | 56.6 | 158.5 | 124.1 | 77.0 | 531.9 | 9,666 | 5.96 | 5.64 | 5.03 | 4.99 |
| lton..... | 48.3 | 175.4 | 125.5 | 69.0 | 503.9 | 9,657 | 6.49 | 6.31 | 5.35 | 5.47 |
| l..... | 49.5 | 136.4 | 116.1 | 86.5 | 628.5 | 9,109 | 6.69 | 6.62 | 5.44 | 5.40 |
| ck..... | 60.0 | 126.1 | 128.2 | 86.1 | 556.2 | 9,987 | 6.20 | 6.07 | 5.61 | 5.47 |
| ario..... | 55.3 | 152.4 | 139.5 | 75.9 | 528.7 | 10,561 | 6.55 | 6.26 | 5.54 | 5.59 |
| raham..... | 53.2 | 137.4 | 129.0 | 66.1 | 561.4 | 8,958 | 5.99 | 5.80 | 6.20 | 5.81 |
| ethumberland..... | 52.4 | 147.7 | 127.6 | 62.9 | 513.2 | 7,802 | 5.77 | 5.66 | 5.15 | 5.34 |
| nce Edward..... | 57.0 | 107.4 | 87.6 | 39.1 | 541.3 | 6,892 | 5.32 | 5.41 | 4.95 | 4.98 |
| roup..... | 54.7 | 141.7 | 124.5 | 73.4 | 553.0 | 9,212 | 6.12 | 5.95 | 5.43 | 5.35 |
| nox & Addington..... | 48.9 | 159.8 | 134.0 | 43.1 | 440.5 | 6,775 | 5.40 | 5.14 | 5.09 | 5.08 |
| ntenac..... | 42.6 | 148.6 | 165.5 | 39.8 | 417.8 | 6,587 | 5.23 | 4.84 | 5.24 | 4.96 |
| ds & Grenville..... | 44.2 | 193.6 | 169.9 | 52.7 | 572.2 | 7,469 | 5.03 | 4.81 | 5.12 | 4.94 |
| ndas..... | 57.5 | 212.7 | 150.3 | 71.8 | 891.3 | 8,895 | 4.95 | 4.91 | 4.82 | 4.78 |
| rmont..... | 58.6 | 236.3 | 145.9 | 64.0 | 738.7 | 9,135 | 5.01 | 4.95 | 5.09 | 5.09 |
| ngarry..... | 60.6 | 237.7 | 187.9 | 69.3 | 622.3 | 9,287 | 4.62 | 4.52 | 4.86 | 4.75 |
| scott..... | 58.3 | 197.8 | 180.8 | 83.9 | 554.5 | 9,040 | 4.89 | 4.64 | 5.19 | 4.91 |
| sell..... | 61.0 | 225.2 | 189.3 | 98.9 | 730.3 | 10,162 | 4.82 | 4.65 | 5.23 | 4.96 |
| leton..... | 49.3 | 173.9 | 169.5 | 76.4 | 703.6 | 8,545 | 5.11 | 4.91 | 5.02 | 4.96 |
| afrew..... | 43.5 | 192.0 | 246.8 | 73.4 | 442.7 | 7,195 | 4.34 | 4.35 | 4.32 | 4.40 |
| ark..... | 35.4 | 158.3 | 216.2 | 49.7 | 551.3 | 6,352 | 4.89 | 4.73 | 4.68 | 4.63 |
| roup..... | 47.9 | 186.5 | 180.3 | 61.5 | 580.4 | 7,753 | 4.90 | 4.74 | 4.93 | 4.84 |
| storia..... | 52.4 | 174.1 | 165.2 | 73.7 | 489.3 | 8,700 | 5.45 | 5.43 | 5.48 | 5.66 |
| erborough..... | 47.2 | 167.7 | 145.9 | 66.1 | 549.2 | 7,875 | 5.40 | 5.28 | 4.85 | 4.92 |
| liburton..... | 34.4 | 255.5 | 285.5 | 59.1 | 518.9 | 8,347 | 5.06 | 4.83 | 4.48 | 4.12 |
| stings..... | 49.8 | 178.7 | 146.1 | 58.1 | 454.5 | 8,011 | 5.11 | 4.88 | 4.58 | 4.60 |
| roup..... | 49.3 | 176.8 | 156.2 | 65.0 | 493.0 | 8,188 | 5.29 | 5.17 | 4.90 | 4.87 |
| askoka..... | 38.1 | 274.8 | 207.6 | 61.4 | 490.0 | 9,701 | 5.40 | 5.41 | 5.13 | 5.13 |
| ry Sound..... | 32.4 | 229.9 | 148.2 | 67.8 | 437.4 | 9,178 | 5.62 | 5.96 | 4.84 | 5.48 |
| oma..... | 38.9 | 256.9 | 176.3 | 133.2 | 773.9 | 10,172 | 6.03 | 5.98 | 5.57 | 4.99 |
| roup..... | 36.8 | 258.5 | 184.1 | 82.1 | 551.6 | 9,691 | 5.62 | 5.65 | 5.10 | 5.19 |
| E PROVINCE { 1885.. | 51.5 | 182.1 | 161.7 | 75.7 | 583.7 | 9,275 | 5.58 | 5.45 | 5.14 | 5.10 |
| { 1882-5 | 51.0 | 172.2 | 175.7 | 82.7 | 562.2 | 9,091 | | | | |

AREA AND POPULATION.

TABLE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Area and Population (Rural and Urban) of Ontario, as returned by Municipal Assessors for the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | RURAL AREAS. | | | | | | | POPULATION. | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | Acres of Assessed Land. | | | Acres cleared. | Acres woodland. | Acres swamp marsh or waste. | Acres orchard and garden. | Rural. | *Urban. | Totals. |
| | Resident. | Non-resident. | Total occupied. | | | | | | | |
| Essex..... | 398,190 | 29,272 | 427,462 | 182,179 | 226,596 | 18,687 | 6,015 | 31,263 | 14,980 | 46,243 |
| Kent..... | 537,362 | 28,955 | 566,317 | 273,289 | 262,641 | 30,387 | 7,615 | 31,766 | 16,611 | 48,377 |
| Elgin..... | 434,641 | 5,689 | 440,330 | 255,884 | 171,258 | 13,188 | 6,881 | 26,048 | 3,337 | 29,385 |
| Norfolk..... | 386,590 | 10,214 | 396,804 | 222,559 | 151,671 | 22,574 | 8,024 | 24,335 | 5,284 | 29,619 |
| Haldimand..... | 278,916 | 120 | 279,036 | 196,387 | 72,688 | 9,961 | 4,528 | 17,110 | 3,365 | 20,475 |
| Welland..... | 221,147 | 3,938 | 225,085 | 155,176 | 59,184 | 10,725 | 6,781 | 17,384 | 10,912 | 28,296 |
| Totals... | 2,256,846 | 78,188 | 2,335,034 | 1,285,474 | 944,038 | 105,522 | 39,844 | 147,906 | 54,489 | 202,395 |
| Lambton..... | 598,452 | 63,084 | 661,536 | 244,610 | 402,178 | 14,748 | 5,596 | 30,200 | 17,340 | 47,540 |
| Huron..... | 781,731 | 16,719 | 798,450 | 516,169 | 195,831 | 86,450 | 8,478 | 49,040 | 16,320 | 65,360 |
| Bruce..... | 770,428 | 55,472 | 825,900 | 404,546 | 363,488 | 57,866 | 5,851 | 42,008 | 15,553 | 57,561 |
| Totals... | 2,150,611 | 135,275 | 2,285,886 | 1,165,325 | 961,497 | 159,064 | 19,925 | 121,248 | 49,213 | 170,461 |
| Grey..... | 1,027,768 | 47,429 | 1,075,197 | 526,226 | 387,050 | 161,921 | 7,105 | 55,134 | 8,403 | 63,537 |
| Simcoe..... | 889,107 | 72,240 | 961,347 | 425,957 | 482,837 | 52,553 | 4,450 | 48,113 | 21,580 | 69,693 |
| Totals... | 1,916,875 | 119,669 | 2,036,544 | 952,183 | 869,887 | 214,474 | 11,555 | 103,247 | 29,983 | 133,230 |
| Middlesex..... | 752,155 | 5,638 | 757,793 | 499,681 | 237,416 | 20,696 | 11,000 | 51,303 | 10,161 | 61,464 |
| Oxford..... | 470,269 | 1,395 | 471,664 | 333,634 | 110,246 | 27,784 | 8,666 | 29,778 | 14,425 | 44,203 |
| Brant..... | 212,165 | 3,661 | 215,826 | 168,746 | 29,723 | 17,357 | 4,651 | 16,750 | 3,316 | 20,066 |
| Perth..... | 514,764 | 4,157 | 518,921 | 350,695 | 126,012 | 42,214 | 4,626 | 30,801 | 9,279 | 40,080 |
| Wellington..... | 618,751 | 8,211 | 626,962 | 419,075 | 120,440 | 87,447 | 4,772 | 35,511 | 11,981 | 47,492 |
| Waterloo..... | 304,077 | 2,056 | 306,133 | 230,924 | 59,740 | 15,469 | 5,295 | 24,808 | 18,292 | 43,100 |
| Dufferin..... | 335,387 | 22,274 | 357,661 | 172,618 | 104,180 | 80,863 | 1,583 | 16,243 | 3,470 | 19,713 |
| Totals... | 3,207,568 | 47,392 | 3,254,960 | 2,175,373 | 787,757 | 291,830 | 40,593 | 205,194 | 70,874 | 276,068 |
| Lincoln..... | 188,186 | 2,718 | 190,904 | 148,119 | 35,719 | 7,066 | 8,075 | 14,584 | 5,441 | 20,025 |
| Northworth..... | 265,904 | 8,403 | 274,307 | 206,611 | 50,021 | 17,675 | 9,324 | 24,369 | 4,435 | 28,804 |
| Halton..... | 223,192 | 1,531 | 224,723 | 168,126 | 43,629 | 12,968 | 4,991 | 14,160 | 6,573 | 20,733 |
| Peel..... | 287,616 | 379 | 287,995 | 229,738 | 47,454 | 10,803 | 4,128 | 17,944 | 4,691 | 22,635 |
| York..... | 533,118 | 8,398 | 541,516 | 404,523 | 82,715 | 54,278 | 7,744 | 43,441 | 12,068 | 55,509 |
| Ontario..... | 480,321 | 15,962 | 496,283 | 328,165 | 115,540 | 52,578 | 5,330 | 32,555 | 12,821 | 45,376 |
| Durham..... | 363,233 | 3,257 | 366,490 | 266,107 | 71,349 | 29,034 | 3,825 | 21,895 | 11,001 | 32,896 |
| N'thumb'd..... | 430,201 | 3,785 | 433,986 | 303,880 | 107,266 | 22,840 | 6,683 | 25,975 | 10,240 | 36,215 |
| Prince Ed..... | 227,767 | 4,233 | 232,000 | 177,259 | 48,029 | 6,712 | 6,696 | 14,568 | 3,307 | 17,875 |
| Totals... | 2,999,538 | 48,666 | 3,048,204 | 2,232,528 | 601,722 | 213,954 | 56,796 | 209,491 | 70,577 | 280,068 |
| Len. & Ad..... | 365,518 | 38,522 | 404,040 | 202,033 | 148,319 | 53,688 | 2,671 | 18,899 | 4,746 | 23,645 |
| Frontenac..... | 586,515 | 81,508 | 668,023 | 206,515 | 370,792 | 90,716 | 1,966 | 21,145 | 1,330 | 22,475 |
| L'ds & Gren..... | 739,308 | 8,516 | 747,824 | 392,486 | 253,333 | 102,005 | 3,062 | 38,286 | 17,450 | 55,736 |
| Dundas..... | 234,695 | 2,518 | 237,213 | 133,776 | 70,837 | 32,600 | 1,262 | 14,983 | 2,804 | 17,787 |
| Stormont..... | 248,128 | 2,143 | 250,271 | 112,815 | 126,559 | 10,897 | 920 | 15,908 | 5,397 | 21,305 |
| Glengarry..... | 287,032 | 152 | 287,184 | 136,832 | 102,847 | 47,505 | 525 | 17,677 | 966 | 18,643 |
| Prescott..... | 269,421 | 16,959 | 286,380 | 120,797 | 126,735 | 38,828 | 166 | 17,653 | 2,380 | 20,033 |
| Russell..... | 213,088 | 38,045 | 251,133 | 74,436 | 175,372 | 1,325 | 164 | 14,240 | ..... | 14,240 |
| Carleton..... | 557,600 | 16,444 | 574,044 | 259,816 | 186,659 | 127,569 | 470 | 30,661 | 1,572 | 32,233 |
| Renfrew..... | 807,450 | 49,512 | 856,962 | 232,662 | 567,436 | 56,864 | 842 | 28,517 | 7,961 | 36,478 |
| Lanark..... | 607,371 | 55,924 | 663,295 | 277,855 | 271,518 | 113,922 | 1,097 | 20,628 | 12,513 | 33,141 |
| Totals... | 4,916,126 | 310,243 | 5,226,369 | 2,150,023 | 2,400,427 | 675,919 | 13,145 | 238,597 | 57,119 | 295,716 |
| Victoria..... | 528,867 | 36,207 | 565,074 | 233,861 | 217,095 | 114,118 | 1,818 | 21,546 | 8,579 | 30,125 |
| Peterboro'..... | 485,458 | 41,840 | 527,298 | 188,468 | 240,302 | 68,528 | 1,969 | 18,614 | 11,328 | 29,942 |
| Haliburton..... | 513,211 | 24,839 | 538,050 | 25,435 | 486,981 | 25,634 | 37 | 5,046 | ..... | 5,046 |
| Hastings..... | 793,589 | 133,797 | 927,386 | 313,832 | 541,386 | 72,177 | 5,014 | 32,719 | 8,363 | 41,082 |
| Totals... | 2,321,125 | 236,683 | 2,557,808 | 791,587 | 1,485,764 | 280,457 | 8,838 | 77,925 | 28,270 | 106,195 |
| Muskoka..... | 456,840 | 52,799 | 509,639 | 49,677 | 384,604 | 75,358 | 349 | 10,581 | 2,530 | 13,111 |
| Parry S'd..... | 219,874 | 28,654 | 248,528 | 26,671 | 217,468 | 4,389 | 56 | 5,222 | ..... | 5,222 |
| Algoma..... | 226,151 | 46,176 | 272,327 | 27,442 | 229,840 | 15,045 | 165 | 7,143 | 6,097 | 13,240 |
| Totals... | 902,865 | 127,629 | 1,030,494 | 103,790 | 831,912 | 94,792 | 570 | 22,946 | 8,627 | 31,573 |
| PROV { 1885 | 20,671,554 | 1,103,745 | 21,775,299 | 10,856,283 | 8,883,004 | 2,036,012 | 191,266 | 1,126,554 | 369,152 | 1,495,706 |
| PROV { 1884 | 20,567,632 | 1,144,684 | 21,712,316 | 10,736,086 | 8,914,719 | 2,061,511 | 192,837 | 1,117,880 | 363,869 | 1,481,749 |

* Cities are not included.

† London East annexed to London.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing the population of Cities in Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for the ten years 1876-85; also the total population of Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships for the same period.

| MUNICIPALITIES. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cities— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | 11,000 | 9,467 | 9,478 | 10,021 | 10,038 | 9,987 | 9,991 | 9,112 | 9,112 | 9,241 |
| Brantford | 12,167 | 11,783 | 10,976 | 10,865 | 10,555 | 10,587 | 10,587 | 10,792 | 10,631 | 9,424 |
| Guelph | 10,216 | 10,134 | 10,190 | 9,854 | 10,057 | 10,260 | 10,072 | 9,918 | 9,680 | 9,017 |
| Hamilton | 39,985 | 39,216 | 38,196 | 36,946 | 35,977 | 35,009 | 34,268 | 33,511 | 33,511 | 32,609 |
| Kingston | 15,237 | 15,297 | 14,611 | 14,611 | 14,260 | 13,929 | 14,358 | 14,072 | 13,253 | 12,786 |
| London | 26,254 | 20,970 | 20,305 | 20,411 | 20,176 | 19,941 | 19,666 | 19,186 | 18,808 | 18,196 |
| Ottawa | 32,792 | 30,791 | 26,228 | 25,558 | 24,791 | 24,025 | 24,015 | 25,000 | 24,500 | 24,400 |
| St. Catharines | 9,882 | 9,931 | 10,050 | 9,576 | 10,026 | 10,475 | 10,475 | 11,079 | 10,143 | * 9,820 |
| St. Thomas | 11,157 | 10,811 | 10,163 | 9,644 | 8,853 | 8,063 | 7,217 | 6,446 | 5,954 | 5,527 |
| Stratford | 8,764 | 8,628 | 8,472 | 9,000 | 8,954 | 8,912 | 8,885 | 8,645 | 8,442 | 7,729 |
| Toronto | 111,800 | 105,211 | 91,796 | 81,372 | 76,934 | 75,110 | 73,813 | 70,867 | 67,886 | 71,693 |
| Totals | 289,254 | 272,309 | 250,465 | 237,858 | 230,621 | 226,298 | 223,347 | 218,628 | 211,420 | 210,442 |
| Towns and Villages | 369,152 | 363,869 | 344,035 | 336,934 | 328,685 | 326,297 | 321,331 | 309,827 | 300,252 | 283,324 |
| Townships | 1,126,554 | 1,117,880 | 1,115,841 | 1,120,574 | 1,134,192 | 1,131,288 | 1,128,889 | 1,117,580 | 1,108,671 | 1,088,753 |
| | 1,754,959 | 1,754,058 | 1,710,341 | 1,695,366 | 1,693,498 | 1,683,883 | 1,673,567 | 1,646,035 | 1,620,343 | 1,582,519 |

NOTE.—The city of Stratford was incorporated March 30th, 1885.

MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing the number of Township, City, Town and Village Municipalities in Ontario for the ten years 1876-85.

| MUNICIPALITIES. | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Townships | 445 | 445 | 442 | 438 | 433 | 430 | 427 | 424 | 418 | 416 |
| Cities, Towns and Villages | 206 | 205 | 200 | 201 | 198 | 193 | 189 | 182 | 174 | 166 |
| Totals | 651 | 650 | 642 | 639 | 631 | 623 | 616 | 606 | 592 | 582 |

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December in 1885, and the average for the half-year, and for the Province.

| | Belleville. | Brantford. | Brookville. | Chatham. | Cobourg. | Guelph. | Kingston. | Lindsay. | London. | Ottawa. | St. Thomas. | Stratford. | Toronto. | The Prov. | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1885. | 1884. |
| FALL WHEAT, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| per bush.: | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| July | 82.5 | 84.0 | 87.5 | 85.0 | 84.0 | 85.2 | 80.8 | 83.0 | 84.4 | 95.0 | 85.0 | 80.0 | 85.2 | 84.9 | 98. |
| August | 83.3 | 82.0 | 88.8 | 83.8 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 81.2 | 79.8 | 79.2 | 82.5 | 84.8 | 80.5 | 81.9 | 82.3 | 89. |
| September .. | 80.0 | 78.0 | 92.5 | 79.4 | 85.0 | 81.6 | 77.5 | 73.1 | 75.7 | 82.5 | 80.3 | 79.0 | 80.6 | 79.4 | 78. |
| October | 80.0 | 81.9 | 91.3 | 85.3 | 88.4 | 82.6 | 82.4 | 78.9 | 73.5 | 81.7 | 80.1 | 84.2 | 86.0 | 81.1 | 75. |
| November .. | 80.0 | 85.1 | 92.5 | 81.0 | 86.8 | 81.5 | 77.5 | 79.6 | 73.1 | 88.1 | 81.0 | 83.6 | 85.7 | 81.7 | 71. |
| December .. | 80.0 | 78.4 | 92.5 | 76.7 | 87.5 | 81.0 | 81.6 | 75.0 | 73.4 | 85.5 | 80.0 | 77.7 | 83.0 | 79.7 | 70. |
| Average.. | 80.7 | 81.7 | 90.8 | 81.8 | 86.2 | 82.7 | 81.6 | 78.3 | 76.5 | 86.4 | 82.0 | 80.9 | 83.8 | 81.5 | 80. |
| SPRING WHEAT, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| per bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | | 84.0 | | | 84.0 | 85.2 | 84.5 | 83.0 | 84.8 | 87.5 | | | 85.2 | 84.8 | 100. |
| August | 80.0 | 82.0 | | | 85.0 | 85.0 | 83.8 | 79.8 | 80.6 | 82.5 | | | 82.8 | 81.7 | 90. |
| September .. | 80.0 | 78.0 | | | 85.0 | 81.6 | 82.5 | 73.1 | 77.0 | 82.5 | | | 81.5 | 79.1 | 80. |
| October | 80.6 | 81.9 | | | 86.4 | 82.6 | 82.6 | 78.9 | 74.9 | 81.7 | | 75.0 | 85.8 | 80.8 | 75. |
| November .. | 80.0 | 85.1 | | | 86.8 | 81.5 | 77.5 | 78.4 | 73.5 | 89.6 | | 77.1 | 85.6 | 81.3 | 72. |
| December .. | 80.0 | 77.4 | | | 87.5 | 81.0 | 81.6 | 75.0 | 70.9 | 88.5 | | 68.8 | 80.0 | 77.2 | 70. |
| Average.. | 80.1 | 81.6 | | | 85.8 | 82.7 | 84.9 | 78.1 | 76.8 | 86.0 | | 73.4 | 83.5 | 80.6 | 81. |
| BARLEY, per | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 57.5 | 54.0 | 52.5 | 48.0 | 65.0 | 51.5 | | 45.0 | 49.2 | 51.3 | 50.0 | 44.4 | 55.0 | 51.3 | 55. |
| August | 55.0 | 54.8 | 51.3 | 48.0 | 65.0 | 52.7 | 56.5 | 42.5 | 49.9 | 50.0 | 51.8 | 47.5 | 55.0 | 51.8 | 54. |
| September .. | 55.0 | 51.5 | 52.5 | 46.6 | 64.1 | 54.1 | 55.0 | 54.4 | 51.5 | 50.0 | 57.5 | 47.5 | 62.4 | 54.5 | 55. |
| October | 56.4 | 53.0 | 47.5 | 48.9 | 61.6 | 54.0 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 55.2 | 54.2 | 52.0 | 48.5 | 68.8 | 56.3 | 53. |
| November .. | 60.5 | 56.2 | 44.2 | 48.7 | 67.8 | 56.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 51.6 | 57.5 | 48.3 | 50.4 | 73.6 | 57.0 | 53. |
| December .. | 60.5 | 60.3 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 68.8 | 66.5 | 53.5 | 70.0 | 51.6 | 57.5 | 50.0 | 50.4 | 75.5 | 59.0 | 52. |
| Average.. | 57.6 | 55.1 | 49.4 | 48.0 | 65.2 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 54.1 | 51.1 | 53.9 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 67.1 | 55.2 | 53. |
| OATS, per | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 44.0 | 31.0 | 34.7 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 30.3 | 31.0 | 38.0 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 36.4 | 33.0 | 40. |
| August | 35.0 | 29.7 | 34.9 | 29.8 | 40.0 | 33.8 | 35.0 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 34.2 | 29.6 | 31.7 | 36.1 | 32.0 | 39. |
| September .. | 35.0 | 27.7 | 33.5 | 26.9 | 36.3 | 33.5 | 34.0 | 32.6 | 29.6 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 32.5 | 35.2 | 31.7 | 33. |
| October | 34.1 | 27.8 | 33.3 | 27.1 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 29.1 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 35.4 | 30.4 | 29. |
| November .. | 32.0 | 29.9 | 31.5 | 27.5 | 32.3 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 32.5 | 29.8 | 31.4 | 29.7 | 29.0 | 35.5 | 31.1 | 28. |
| December .. | 32.5 | 30.1 | 31.0 | 27.5 | 34.3 | 29.9 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 29.4 | 31.8 | 29.5 | 28.9 | 34.9 | 31.1 | 28. |
| Average.. | 34.2 | 29.3 | 33.1 | 28.0 | 35.3 | 32.3 | 33.2 | 31.3 | 29.9 | 33.0 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 35.6 | 31.5 | 33. |
| RYE, per bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 57.5 | 55.2 | 50.0 | | 60.0 | 55.5 | | 50.0 | 58.8 | 53.0 | | | 70.4 | 58.8 | 61. |
| August | 52.5 | 54.5 | 50.0 | | 60.0 | 55.5 | | 50.0 | 58.6 | 51.5 | | | 57.0 | 56.1 | 60. |
| September .. | 52.5 | 50.3 | 54.5 | | 60.0 | 53.5 | 56.5 | 50.0 | 56.0 | 51.5 | | | 58.0 | 55.2 | 61. |
| October | 51.7 | 50.5 | 52.1 | | 50.4 | 52.5 | 53.3 | 50.0 | 56.0 | 50.0 | | | 61.0 | 55.0 | 61. |
| November .. | 50.0 | 50.5 | 50.0 | | 51.8 | 52.5 | 55.0 | 50.0 | 49.0 | 50.0 | | | 61.2 | 53.5 | 57. |
| December .. | 50.0 | 50.5 | 50.0 | | 52.5 | 52.5 | 55.4 | 50.0 | 49.0 | | | | 60.3 | 53.2 | 55. |
| Average.. | 52.1 | 51.7 | 51.1 | | 55.4 | 53.6 | 56.1 | 50.0 | 54.5 | 51.5 | | | 60.9 | 55.2 | 59. |
| PEASE, per | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 61.0 | 56.6 | 67.5 | 52.5 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 59.3 | 62.5 | 65.0 | 57.5 | 64.0 | 61.5 | 74. |
| August | 59.5 | 56.8 | 70.0 | 52.5 | 60.0 | 55.0 | 61.0 | 57.5 | 56.7 | 62.5 | 64.4 | 60.8 | 64.1 | 60.5 | 70. |
| September .. | 57.0 | 54.0 | 72.5 | 52.5 | 60.0 | 57.5 | 62.0 | 54.5 | 54.5 | 62.5 | 55.7 | 57.5 | 60.1 | 57.0 | 65. |
| October | 56.5 | 56.3 | 67.5 | 50.6 | 57.0 | 57.5 | 60.7 | 52.8 | 53.0 | 61.3 | 53.6 | 57.0 | 60.1 | 56.2 | 63. |
| November .. | 55.0 | 56.0 | 62.5 | 50.0 | 57.5 | 57.3 | 59.5 | 54.0 | 53.1 | 59.5 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 60.4 | 56.4 | 57. |
| December .. | 55.0 | 55.3 | 62.5 | 50.7 | 58.8 | 56.5 | 59.6 | 56.1 | 53.0 | 61.8 | 55.5 | 55.4 | 60.7 | 56.7 | 56. |
| Average.. | 56.6 | 55.8 | 67.1 | 51.5 | 58.8 | 57.5 | 60.8 | 55.8 | 54.9 | 61.6 | 58.5 | 57.1 | 61.5 | 58.0 | 64. |

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December in 1885, and the average for the half-year, and for the Province.

| | Belleville. | Brantford. | Brockville. | Chatham. | Cobourg. | Guelph. | Kingston. | Lindsay. | London. | Ottawa. | St. Thomas. | Stratford. | Toronto. | The Province. | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|----------|---------------|-------|
| | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1885. | 1884. |
| CORN, per bush. in ear: | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| October | 28.5 | 28.5 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 28.1 | 28.1 |
| November | 28.5 | 28.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 28.1 | 28.1 |
| December | 28.1 | 28.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 27.5 | 27.5 |
| Average | 28.4 | 28.4 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 27.9 | 27.9 |
| WHEAT, per bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 47.5 | 43.8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 41.1 |
| November | 45.4 | 37.5 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 39.1 |
| December | 45.0 | 37.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 37.4 | 37.4 |
| Average | 46.0 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 39.2 | 39.2 |
| BEANS, per bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 85.0 | 125.0 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 85.6 | 77.9 | 77.9 |
| November | 85.0 | 112.5 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 81.4 | 81.4 |
| December | 85.0 | 112.5 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 80.9 | 80.9 |
| Average | 85.0 | 116.7 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 80.0 | 80.0 |
| POTATOES, per bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 35.8 | 45.9 | 26.3 | 34.2 | 30.0 | 31.2 | 48.0 | 23.2 | 40.0 | 25.0 | 44.3 | 37.7 | 36.9 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| November | 36.7 | 48.3 | 25.0 | 45.0 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 58.3 | 30.0 | 42.2 | 30.4 | 51.7 | 37.9 | 42.3 | 41.7 | 41.7 |
| December | 36.7 | 48.2 | 25.0 | 38.3 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 47.9 | 32.5 | 45.7 | 35.3 | 51.7 | 43.3 | 41.7 | 43.3 | 43.3 |
| Average | 36.4 | 47.5 | 25.4 | 38.7 | 34.2 | 35.0 | 49.8 | 28.5 | 42.6 | 31.1 | 48.7 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.1 |
| CARROTS, per bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | | 43.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 37.4 | 37.4 |
| November | | 43.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 31.6 | 31.6 |
| December | | 43.3 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 32.2 | 32.2 |
| Average | | 43.3 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 32.5 | 32.5 |
| CORNISH, per bush.: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | | 21.6 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 24.8 | 24.8 |
| November | | 21.7 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| December | | 21.7 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 22.8 | 22.8 |
| Average | | 21.7 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 23.6 | 23.6 |
| WOOL, per lb: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 15.5 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| August | 16.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| September | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| October | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| November | 16.3 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| December | 17.0 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| Average | 16.2 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 19.5 | 16.6 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| LAY, per ton: | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| July | 14.50 | 7.75 | 11.50 | 8.50 | 9.67 | 8.50 | 10.00 | 9.40 | 7.69 | 14.86 | 10.50 | 9.00 | 13.22 | 10.16 | 11.95 |
| August | 6.75 | 7.75 | 9.13 | 8.50 | 8.75 | 7.17 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 7.75 | 13.67 | 10.50 | 8.50 | 12.27 | 9.48 | 10.64 |
| September | 6.75 | 7.75 | 9.69 | 8.50 | 9.25 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.00 | 8.68 | 13.00 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 13.54 | 9.83 | 11.79 |
| October | 6.56 | 7.75 | 9.69 | 8.50 | 9.50 | 8.75 | 9.00 | 8.60 | 8.61 | 14.50 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 13.19 | 9.56 | 11.79 |
| November | 6.75 | 7.75 | 9.75 | 8.50 | 9.38 | 8.81 | 9.12 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 16.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 13.78 | 10.07 | 11.64 |
| December | 9.00 | 7.75 | 10.50 | 9.50 | 9.25 | 8.45 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.68 | 14.80 | 7.40 | 7.40 | 12.90 | 9.96 | 10.77 |
| Average | 7.61 | 7.75 | 10.07 | 8.64 | 9.34 | 8.42 | 8.91 | 8.78 | 8.41 | 14.60 | 10.50 | 8.08 | 13.14 | 9.85 | 11.44 |

* Toronto Street Market.

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Wheat, Barley, Oat Rye and Pease, based on the average Market Prices for the Province in the second half of 1885, July—December.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | TOTALS. | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. |
| Essex | \$ 558,080 | \$ 32,051 | \$ 34,585 | \$ 352,183 | \$ 16,035 | \$ 39,325 | \$ 1,032,259 | \$ 1,028,98 |
| Kent | 1,247,396 | 70,658 | 63,570 | 428,208 | 9,025 | 134,355 | 1,953,212 | 1,768,12 |
| Elgin | 721,819 | 63,212 | 57,538 | 379,991 | 9,224 | 163,852 | 1,395,636 | 1,388,68 |
| Norfolk | 623,395 | 25,038 | 67,683 | 312,618 | 53,852 | 186,319 | 1,268,885 | 1,277,76 |
| Haldimand | 648,028 | 59,447 | 192,866 | 252,702 | 3,068 | 140,978 | 1,297,089 | 1,218,19 |
| Welland | 373,920 | 39,346 | 59,503 | 176,388 | 11,170 | 47,883 | 708,210 | 787,04 |
| Totals | 4,172,638 | 289,752 | 475,745 | 1,902,090 | 102,334 | 712,712 | 7,655,291 | 7,418,80 |
| Lambton | 660,601 | 182,329 | 201,579 | 464,267 | 2,373 | 125,847 | 1,636,996 | 1,542,68 |
| Huron | 1,244,651 | 275,053 | 272,996 | 829,384 | 1,118 | 458,709 | 3,081,911 | 3,466,66 |
| Bruce | 826,431 | 199,920 | 226,336 | 643,231 | 980 | 513,174 | 2,410,072 | 2,348,93 |
| Totals | 2,731,683 | 657,302 | 700,911 | 1,936,882 | 4,471 | 1,097,730 | 7,128,979 | 7,358,28 |
| Grey | 363,193 | 362,964 | 290,547 | 788,073 | 3,875 | 554,624 | 2,363,276 | 2,918,20 |
| Simcoe | 1,123,640 | 338,592 | 291,990 | 610,172 | 12,884 | 390,382 | 2,767,660 | 3,392,07 |
| Totals | 1,486,833 | 701,556 | 582,537 | 1,398,245 | 16,759 | 945,006 | 5,130,936 | 6,310,27 |
| Middlesex | 1,157,323 | 355,128 | 139,558 | 809,841 | 3,853 | 267,698 | 2,733,401 | 3,033,08 |
| Oxford | 663,667 | 213,254 | 190,814 | 603,256 | 5,837 | 223,995 | 1,900,823 | 2,238,13 |
| Brant | 521,364 | 26,451 | 255,626 | 213,456 | 5,703 | 118,947 | 1,141,547 | 1,326,20 |
| Perth | 909,230 | 153,782 | 191,821 | 617,866 | 1,755 | 325,940 | 2,200,394 | 2,731,14 |
| Wellington | 513,847 | 204,376 | 422,639 | 762,566 | 4,662 | 519,932 | 2,428,022 | 2,856,06 |
| Waterloo | 796,014 | 83,636 | 204,470 | 415,802 | 4,353 | 211,492 | 1,715,767 | 1,830,92 |
| Dufferin | 229,889 | 165,331 | 151,051 | 311,373 | 2,489 | 144,222 | 1,004,355 | 1,076,22 |
| Totals | 4,791,334 | 1,201,958 | 1,555,979 | 3,734,160 | 28,652 | 1,812,226 | 13,124,309 | 15,091,73 |
| Lincoln | 442,612 | 45,907 | 50,399 | 207,581 | 2,227 | 54,449 | 803,175 | 828,43 |
| Wentworth | 650,710 | 51,726 | 176,703 | 334,234 | 2,042 | 139,960 | 1,355,375 | 1,521,00 |
| Halton | 491,278 | 45,576 | 154,849 | 217,220 | 444 | 145,671 | 1,055,038 | 1,137,41 |
| Peel | 740,607 | 148,523 | 502,354 | 351,654 | 5,902 | 181,177 | 1,930,217 | 1,893,90 |
| York | 863,333 | 304,878 | 781,848 | 720,090 | 6,112 | 351,886 | 3,033,147 | 3,591,16 |
| Ontario | 202,949 | 467,293 | 442,188 | 517,461 | 13,244 | 304,394 | 1,947,529 | 2,712,71 |
| Durham | 50,261 | 411,882 | 586,155 | 347,595 | 17,548 | 235,695 | 1,649,136 | 2,191,02 |
| Northumberland | 192,321 | 284,879 | 575,924 | 288,341 | 63,866 | 198,971 | 1,604,302 | 1,927,55 |
| Prince Edward | 32,880 | 91,416 | 439,469 | 115,047 | 65,133 | 153,547 | 897,492 | 943,87 |
| Totals | 3,671,951 | 1,852,080 | 3,709,889 | 3,099,223 | 176,518 | 1,765,750 | 14,275,411 | 16,747,09 |
| Lennox & Addington | 31,770 | 85,923 | 471,603 | 233,642 | 29,275 | 109,909 | 962,122 | 954,57 |
| Frontenac | 39,470 | 132,797 | 234,753 | 248,966 | 23,468 | 119,541 | 798,995 | 836,09 |
| Leeds & Grenville | 83,798 | 226,710 | 121,542 | 682,160 | 35,427 | 71,855 | 1,221,492 | 1,403,38 |
| Dundas | 6,853 | 99,290 | 91,569 | 387,284 | 15,801 | 20,379 | 621,176 | 625,01 |
| Stormont | 6,284 | 75,762 | 30,819 | 259,215 | 2,048 | 29,508 | 403,636 | 468,48 |
| Glengarry | 6,743 | 132,572 | 19,044 | 375,037 | 22 | 72,268 | 605,686 | 543,27 |
| Prescott | 763 | 92,310 | 23,183 | 253,790 | 2,661 | 94,106 | 466,813 | 639,51 |
| Russell | 731 | 62,983 | 17,236 | 177,889 | 1,005 | 40,964 | 300,808 | 452,91 |
| Carleton | 8,409 | 325,258 | 98,086 | 623,320 | 41,595 | 154,162 | 1,250,830 | 1,671,04 |
| Renfrew | 3,596 | 347,671 | 16,831 | 404,937 | 65,081 | 239,791 | 1,077,907 | 1,258,73 |
| Lanark | 51,781 | 210,468 | 43,704 | 406,563 | 30,156 | 177,309 | 919,981 | 869,24 |
| Totals | 240,198 | 1,791,744 | 1,168,370 | 4,052,803 | 246,539 | 1,129,792 | 8,629,446 | 9,722,28 |
| Victoria | 150,392 | 284,605 | 348,916 | 363,075 | 6,855 | 184,206 | 1,338,049 | 1,650,02 |
| Peterborough | 146,081 | 206,522 | 152,218 | 304,270 | 22,083 | 186,298 | 1,017,472 | 1,266,44 |
| Haliburton | 311 | 12,722 | 4,664 | 38,248 | 1,487 | 15,145 | 72,577 | 81,00 |
| Hastings | 107,968 | 250,135 | 399,502 | 412,755 | 90,837 | 179,828 | 1,441,025 | 1,619,02 |
| Totals | 404,752 | 753,984 | 905,300 | 1,118,348 | 121,262 | 565,477 | 3,869,123 | 4,616,48 |
| Muskoka | 1,416 | 18,058 | 7,412 | 66,145 | 2,631 | 32,471 | 128,133 | 155,39 |
| Parry Sound | 1,304 | 26,638 | 10,226 | 57,467 | 2,211 | 15,563 | 113,409 | 117,88 |
| Algoma | 2,690 | 65,612 | 10,171 | 32,006 | 474 | 46,864 | 157,817 | 178,39 |
| Totals | 5,410 | 110,308 | 27,809 | 155,618 | 5,316 | 94,898 | 399,359 | 451,67 |
| THE PROVINCE..... { 1885.. | 17,504,799 | 7,368,684 | 9,126,540 | 17,397,369 | 701,871 | 8,123,591 | 60,212,854 | ..... |
| { 1884.. | 16,677,693 | 11,892,264 | 10,247,806 | 19,097,476 | 984,010 | 8,817,395 | ..... | 67,716,64 |

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the values of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips, based on the average Market Prices for the Province in the three months October to December, and of Hay and Clover and Wool based on average Market Prices in the six months July to December, 1885.

| COUNTIES. | CORN. | BUCK- WHEAT. | BEANS. | HAY AND CLOVER. | POTATOES. | CARROTS. | TURNIPS. | WOOL. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| sex..... | 642,183 | 12,141 | 18,044 | 680,211 | 127,680 | 10,666 | 25,441 | 14,887 |
| nt..... | 491,745 | 9,226 | 210,175 | 920,670 | 146,680 | 20,748 | 43,306 | 23,481 |
| gin..... | 296,084 | 10,990 | 21,749 | 796,363 | 77,925 | 14,510 | 21,137 | 20,105 |
| orfolk..... | 232,832 | 38,920 | 8,071 | 553,205 | 97,674 | 9,092 | 54,924 | 16,361 |
| ldimand..... | 19,599 | 3,139 | 1,128 | 730,880 | 93,614 | 8,151 | 3,147 | 20,490 |
| elland..... | 97,021 | 15,071 | 6,927 | 662,314 | 89,364 | 7,751 | 9,770 | 15,244 |
| Totals..... | 1,779,464 | 89,487 | 266,094 | 4,343,643 | 632,937 | 70,918 | 157,725 | 110,568 |
| mbton..... | 115,306 | 4,878 | 7,665 | 913,489 | 123,005 | 15,561 | 11,319 | 25,710 |
| uron..... | 29,074 | 2,107 | 2,320 | 1,429,471 | 392,706 | 66,239 | 662,714 | 52,489 |
| uce..... | 9,171 | 1,513 | 1,953 | 948,673 | 375,389 | 30,182 | 726,223 | 51,268 |
| Totals..... | 153,551 | 8,498 | 11,938 | 3,291,633 | 891,100 | 111,982 | 1,400,256 | 129,467 |
| ey..... | 4,302 | 2,893 | 1,620 | 1,299,028 | 582,817 | 72,113 | 966,842 | 75,930 |
| nceoe..... | 8,872 | 1,795 | 1,616 | 829,646 | 521,926 | 69,290 | 332,083 | 54,582 |
| Totals..... | 13,174 | 4,688 | 3,236 | 2,128,674 | 1,104,743 | 141,403 | 1,298,925 | 130,512 |
| ddlesex..... | 179,280 | 3,532 | 5,241 | 1,520,791 | 173,172 | 42,564 | 121,515 | 38,912 |
| ford..... | 127,471 | 5,715 | 4,120 | 1,060,333 | 83,696 | 29,678 | 449,673 | 20,662 |
| lant..... | 74,155 | 6,323 | 3,965 | 464,309 | 113,672 | 33,953 | 310,105 | 16,551 |
| orth..... | 8,964 | 1,434 | 496 | 1,046,789 | 191,721 | 62,433 | 375,699 | 33,534 |
| ellington..... | 7,324 | 293 | 516 | 1,307,893 | 329,466 | 23,457 | 1,260,098 | 53,739 |
| terloo..... | 15,341 | 1,113 | 464 | 609,804 | 186,423 | 33,118 | 418,499 | 24,095 |
| fferin..... | 1,309 | 925 | 96 | 460,369 | 207,200 | 14,105 | 182,062 | 20,981 |
| Totals..... | 413,844 | 19,335 | 14,898 | 6,470,288 | 1,285,350 | 239,308 | 3,117,651 | 208,474 |
| ncoln..... | 110,819 | 4,323 | 2,704 | 669,859 | 63,415 | 10,651 | 12,396 | 10,161 |
| ntworth..... | 77,379 | 7,575 | 1,456 | 699,399 | 207,704 | 31,142 | 283,863 | 15,502 |
| lton..... | 12,712 | 706 | 608 | 547,433 | 114,340 | 9,084 | 157,390 | 14,335 |
| el..... | 5,195 | 2,311 | 595 | 560,012 | 135,924 | 19,565 | 77,564 | 18,937 |
| ork..... | 22,521 | 627 | 3,460 | 1,016,865 | 241,851 | 111,625 | 324,626 | 34,771 |
| tario..... | 21,226 | 1,646 | 3,820 | 762,055 | 201,699 | 64,291 | 1,037,047 | 31,579 |
| urham..... | 18,774 | 7,989 | 4,930 | 582,283 | 154,662 | 60,697 | 591,449 | 23,054 |
| rthumberland..... | 36,162 | 36,785 | 5,920 | 725,847 | 180,252 | 22,289 | 338,350 | 24,166 |
| nce Edward..... | 48,125 | 72,516 | 4,963 | 532,983 | 99,688 | 1,885 | 2,549 | 9,242 |
| Totals..... | 352,913 | 134,478 | 28,456 | 6,096,736 | 1,399,535 | 331,229 | 2,825,734 | 181,747 |
| nnox & Addington..... | 28,143 | 23,048 | 1,141 | 668,234 | 235,742 | 4,095 | 12,248 | 15,275 |
| ontenac..... | 27,667 | 14,804 | 9,273 | 847,386 | 120,183 | 13,979 | 48,873 | 18,854 |
| eds & Grenville..... | 56,453 | 57,953 | 5,351 | 1,852,795 | 479,274 | 9,921 | 18,101 | 36,722 |
| indas..... | 19,251 | 21,312 | 1,920 | 595,886 | 225,156 | 2,275 | 2,974 | 11,091 |
| ormont..... | 18,448 | 27,471 | 2,688 | 493,160 | 105,311 | 845 | 5,487 | 9,633 |
| engarry..... | 9,221 | 7,025 | 960 | 443,358 | 156,081 | 2,015 | 2,266 | 14,694 |
| escott..... | 18,904 | 17,464 | 10,419 | 293,619 | 133,741 | 2,795 | 13,334 | 12,036 |
| ssell..... | 4,542 | 5,419 | 5,852 | 179,112 | 93,096 | 13,542 | 19,659 | 7,714 |
| rleton..... | 21,563 | 40,783 | 10,174 | 716,597 | 384,669 | 54,305 | 122,654 | 24,932 |
| nfrew..... | 5,279 | 15,021 | 11,963 | 385,598 | 295,163 | 7,219 | 47,195 | 29,390 |
| nark..... | 12,845 | 62,439 | 3,108 | 911,450 | 281,798 | 15,072 | 30,877 | 32,768 |
| Totals..... | 222,316 | 292,739 | 62,849 | 7,387,195 | 2,510,228 | 126,063 | 323,668 | 213,110 |
| ctoria..... | 6,278 | 1,447 | 752 | 454,075 | 158,579 | 34,207 | 264,911 | 23,575 |
| terborough..... | 7,690 | 7,344 | 2,520 | 426,564 | 137,145 | 32,512 | 85,715 | 19,458 |
| liburton..... | 1,827 | 1,348 | 752 | 93,250 | 31,693 | 1,072 | 20,812 | 4,056 |
| astings..... | 42,714 | 36,040 | 4,416 | 896,705 | 351,203 | 24,863 | 51,367 | 25,750 |
| Totals..... | 58,509 | 46,179 | 8,440 | 1,870,594 | 678,620 | 92,654 | 422,805 | 72,839 |
| uskoka..... | 1,813 | 1,922 | 988 | 218,995 | 66,056 | 5,846 | 74,547 | 6,469 |
| rry Sound..... | 469 | 2,179 | 272 | 107,276 | 49,472 | 1,853 | 52,502 | 2,590 |
| goma..... | 795 | 519 | 80 | 118,693 | 50,419 | 3,998 | 34,692 | 3,339 |
| Totals..... | 3,077 | 4,620 | 1,340 | 444,964 | 165,947 | 11,697 | 161,741 | 12,398 |
| THE PROVINCE..... | 2,996,848 | 600,024 | 397,251 | 32,033,727 | 8,668,460 | 1,125,254 | 9,708,505 | 1,059,115 |

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the market values of produce per acre under crop in Ontario in the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | CORN. | BUCK- WHEAT. | BEANS. | HAY AND CLOVER. | POTATOES. | CARROTS. | TURNIPS. | AVERAGE. |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ |
| Essex | 19 87 | 11 84 | 15 32 | 12 51 | 11 73 | 10 49 | 20 03 | 12 74 | 26 00 | 17 53 | 42 22 | 119 84 | 86 53 | 17 |
| Kent | 20 89 | 12 54 | 15 98 | 13 01 | 16 56 | 12 59 | 18 63 | 9 31 | 14 80 | 16 74 | 41 87 | 136 50 | 118 00 | 17 |
| Elgin | 18 51 | 11 33 | 16 24 | 12 05 | 7 52 | 12 96 | 20 65 | 8 07 | 18 40 | 15 86 | 28 33 | 103 64 | 83 55 | 16 |
| Norfolk | 19 15 | 12 29 | 16 06 | 11 81 | 8 39 | 11 60 | 19 02 | 8 36 | 12 53 | 13 69 | 28 08 | 101 02 | 90 34 | 15 |
| Haldimand | 20 34 | 10 98 | 15 89 | 11 63 | 8 97 | 11 37 | 17 36 | 5 80 | 12 00 | 14 48 | 49 09 | 107 25 | 62 94 | 15 |
| Welland | 17 15 | 9 24 | 13 90 | 10 24 | 10 30 | 10 07 | 17 56 | 9 21 | 10 64 | 14 38 | 33 31 | 123 03 | 106 20 | 14 |
| Group | 19 59 | 11 31 | 15 64 | 12 03 | 9 32 | 11 82 | 19 41 | 8 83 | 15 23 | 15 46 | 36 49 | 116 25 | 94 79 | 16 |
| Lambton | 22 98 | 11 78 | 16 83 | 12 16 | 9 57 | 13 10 | 18 11 | 9 02 | 17 03 | 16 65 | 38 98 | 102 37 | 65 05 | 16 |
| Huron | 21 03 | 6 63 | 15 56 | 11 87 | 8 28 | 14 82 | 22 79 | 8 33 | 20 00 | 15 37 | 72 99 | 163 15 | 95 84 | 17 |
| Bruce | 18 26 | 9 07 | 15 48 | 11 64 | 13 80 | 14 29 | 18 83 | 6 66 | 17 60 | 11 92 | 75 76 | 151 67 | 128 54 | 17 |
| Group | 20 51 | 8 32 | 15 88 | 11 86 | 9 85 | 14 36 | 18 88 | 8 32 | 17 63 | 14 47 | 66 05 | 147 93 | 109 92 | 17 |
| Grey | 15 94 | 7 03 | 13 44 | 10 34 | 12 42 | 12 85 | 16 74 | 7 84 | 12 00 | 11 13 | 78 38 | 142 80 | 107 63 | 15 |
| Simcoe | 20 58 | 7 63 | 14 63 | 10 44 | 11 04 | 12 32 | 13 95 | 7 84 | 16 00 | 11 23 | 75 49 | 120 71 | 104 72 | 15 |
| Group | 19 21 | 7 31 | 14 01 | 10 39 | 11 33 | 12 63 | 14 72 | 7 84 | 13 71 | 11 17 | 76 99 | 131 05 | 106 87 | 15 |
| Middlesex | 19 16 | 10 03 | 15 26 | 11 89 | 11 04 | 12 39 | 19 56 | 8 23 | 15 60 | 16 55 | 29 59 | 92 93 | 76 96 | 15 |
| Oxford | 19 92 | 9 39 | 16 74 | 12 13 | 8 28 | 14 08 | 18 13 | 7 84 | 20 00 | 16 55 | 24 98 | 103 41 | 87 96 | 17 |
| Brant | 17 22 | 7 69 | 17 74 | 11 48 | 7 87 | 12 61 | 19 18 | 8 72 | 20 20 | 14 78 | 47 72 | 164 82 | 124 49 | 18 |
| Perth | 22 41 | 5 55 | 15 87 | 12 39 | 11 04 | 15 12 | 19 53 | 9 02 | 16 00 | 15 46 | 48 29 | 138 12 | 74 93 | 16 |
| Wellington | 19 35 | 6 50 | 15 52 | 11 71 | 8 28 | 13 98 | 19 53 | 8 62 | 12 00 | 16 15 | 53 54 | 114 43 | 94 79 | 18 |
| Waterloo | 20 46 | 7 00 | 17 55 | 12 34 | 9 57 | 14 84 | 15 00 | 7 84 | 16 00 | 14 48 | 61 47 | 130 90 | 81 42 | 18 |
| Dufferin | 17 76 | 7 42 | 15 77 | 11 93 | 5 52 | 12 68 | 19 53 | 7 84 | 16 00 | 13 49 | 58 85 | 113 75 | 72 77 | 15 |
| Group | 19 72 | 7 76 | 16 29 | 12 00 | 8 34 | 13 80 | 18 83 | 8 28 | 15 26 | 15 69 | 45 48 | 120 56 | 88 74 | 17 |
| Lincoln | 21 07 | 10 11 | 15 67 | 11 81 | 10 17 | 10 99 | 19 06 | 8 53 | 16 00 | 16 45 | 36 55 | 109 81 | 71 64 | 16 |
| Wentworth | 20 72 | 10 83 | 17 69 | 12 67 | 9 54 | 13 37 | 20 09 | 9 80 | 16 00 | 15 46 | 61 83 | 141 56 | 133 02 | 19 |
| Halton | 21 34 | 7 90 | 17 26 | 12 40 | 9 66 | 12 59 | 15 81 | 4 70 | 16 00 | 15 96 | 66 79 | 105 62 | 97 94 | 17 |
| Peel | 25 02 | 10 27 | 18 49 | 12 58 | 9 66 | 12 61 | 19 53 | 8 82 | 19 20 | 14 68 | 46 68 | 75 63 | 66 87 | 17 |
| York | 21 94 | 9 43 | 17 02 | 12 02 | 8 83 | 12 42 | 22 32 | 7 84 | 20 00 | 13 49 | 29 39 | 174 89 | 107 89 | 16 |
| Ontario | 20 46 | 8 72 | 15 14 | 11 03 | 8 48 | 12 56 | 11 16 | 7 84 | 20 00 | 14 58 | 52 84 | 136 50 | 88 13 | 17 |
| Durham | 19 04 | 8 44 | 15 49 | 10 88 | 6 97 | 11 98 | 11 90 | 7 84 | 15 60 | 13 40 | 51 14 | 131 95 | 110 45 | 15 |
| Northumberland | 19 83 | 7 83 | 15 02 | 9 74 | 7 97 | 10 34 | 10 32 | 8 16 | 16 26 | 13 30 | 44 28 | 103 19 | 103 25 | 13 |
| Prince Edward | 17 28 | 7 79 | 12 05 | 8 52 | 9 06 | 14 40 | 9 35 | 11 20 | 18 80 | 16 15 | 46 24 | 65 00 | 70 80 | 12 |
| Group | 21 76 | 8 72 | 15 64 | 11 42 | 8 38 | 12 30 | 14 78 | 9 62 | 17 38 | 14 62 | 45 12 | 133 78 | 99 06 | 16 |
| Lennox & Add. | 13 85 | 9 79 | 13 15 | 10 11 | 7 68 | 11 24 | 15 35 | 10 65 | 12 54 | 14 87 | 63 87 | 73 12 | 70 80 | 14 |
| Frontenac | 17 22 | 12 09 | 14 43 | 10 08 | 9 75 | 10 71 | 15 35 | 11 11 | 25 36 | 13 59 | 30 71 | 125 94 | 92 04 | 13 |
| Leeds & Grenville | 16 53 | 15 82 | 14 90 | 10 99 | 9 03 | 11 73 | 12 95 | 10 29 | 13 86 | 17 04 | 65 12 | 89 37 | 116 03 | 16 |
| Dundas | 9 54 | 16 84 | 15 95 | 13 20 | 10 76 | 10 52 | 13 95 | 13 33 | 16 00 | 16 84 | 87 34 | 81 25 | 70 80 | 17 |
| Stormont | 12 77 | 16 72 | 15 46 | 10 47 | 5 52 | 10 83 | 16 74 | 11 76 | 32 00 | 15 76 | 51 37 | 65 00 | 59 00 | 14 |
| Glenagarry | 16 06 | 15 15 | 13 80 | 12 21 | 11 04 | 10 32 | 13 95 | 11 37 | 20 00 | 13 49 | 56 51 | 65 00 | 70 80 | 14 |
| Prescott | 14 67 | 11 58 | 11 45 | 9 41 | 11 04 | 8 04 | 13 72 | 8 62 | 17 60 | 9 85 | 52 55 | 65 00 | 118 00 | 11 |
| Russell | 9 37 | 14 84 | 13 25 | 9 31 | 11 04 | 10 25 | 11 16 | 7 06 | 22 00 | 9 26 | 54 25 | 108 33 | 82 60 | 12 |
| Carleton | 11 71 | 14 15 | 17 03 | 10 91 | 9 30 | 11 68 | 18 83 | 10 39 | 21 60 | 12 31 | 61 14 | 117 54 | 83 78 | 14 |
| Renfrew | 13 37 | 13 25 | 14 66 | 10 22 | 10 68 | 10 82 | 11 16 | 10 31 | 30 13 | 6 57 | 75 32 | 73 67 | 69 81 | 15 |
| Lanark | 17 48 | 12 72 | 17 11 | 10 78 | 11 41 | 14 87 | 11 16 | 10 14 | 16 80 | 14 87 | 72 09 | 142 19 | 98 33 | 15 |
| Group | 15 63 | 13 65 | 14 22 | 10 80 | 9 66 | 11 11 | 14 16 | 10 45 | 20 91 | 13 61 | 61 62 | 106 47 | 84 46 | 14 |
| Victoria | 19 51 | 7 83 | 14 03 | 9 60 | 8 93 | 11 34 | 13 95 | 3 92 | 16 00 | 11 52 | 52 06 | 124 39 | 72 12 | 13 |
| Peterborough | 16 15 | 6 56 | 13 16 | 9 94 | 8 93 | 11 31 | 14 65 | 8 72 | 8 00 | 10 34 | 52 79 | 95 62 | 77 29 | 11 |
| Haliburton | 9 13 | 9 81 | 13 80 | 8 92 | 7 95 | 9 47 | 13 95 | 3 92 | 16 00 | 9 85 | 48 91 | 89 37 | 49 96 | 11 |
| Hastings | 14 78 | 11 18 | 14 25 | 10 18 | 8 00 | 11 10 | 10 23 | 10 08 | 24 00 | 13 59 | 63 52 | 146 25 | 87 66 | 13 |
| Group | 16 80 | 8 24 | 13 97 | 9 87 | 8 21 | 11 20 | 11 08 | 9 00 | 14 23 | 11 98 | 57 41 | 116 25 | 73 21 | 12 |
| Muskoka | 17 93 | 10 94 | 11 32 | 8 32 | 8 63 | 11 31 | 9 30 | 7 45 | 26 00 | 10 64 | 47 56 | 76 92 | 65 22 | 13 |
| Parry Sound | 16 30 | 14 77 | 13 11 | 10 92 | 9 83 | 11 54 | 16 74 | 8 82 | 16 00 | 10 54 | 78 78 | 97 50 | 69 82 | 15 |
| Algoma | 16 30 | 12 09 | 15 18 | -9 03 | 9 11 | 14 50 | 13 95 | 9 80 | 16 60 | 11 91 | 71 92 | 97 50 | 59 00 | 14 |
| Group | 16 70 | 12 42 | 13 21 | 9 29 | 9 13 | 12 73 | 10 99 | 8 28 | 22 33 | 10 93 | 61 05 | 86 01 | 65 14 | 14 |
| THE PROVINCE | 20 00 | 9 20 | 15 27 | 11 27 | 8 96 | 12 57 | 17 86 | 9 71 | 16 12 | 14 12 | 54 27 | 124 70 | 94 90 | 15 |

VALUES.

TABLE No.XXX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average yearly values of the principal farm crops in Ontario for the four years 1882-5, based on the average market prices for the Province in the second half of each year.

| COUNTIES. | FALL WHEAT. | SPRING WHEAT. | BARLEY. | OATS. | RYE. | PEASE. | TOTALS. |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Essex | 603,565 | 27,191 | 31,770 | 356,802 | 10,404 | 42,501 | 1,072,233 |
| Kent | 1,146,174 | 35,476 | 90,938 | 460,725 | 7,038 | 82,645 | 1,822,996 |
| Lincoln | 863,956 | 28,361 | 72,278 | 443,257 | 13,052 | 109,004 | 1,529,908 |
| Northfolk | 602,101 | 13,594 | 99,320 | 347,877 | 69,837 | 157,089 | 1,289,818 |
| Northumberland | 539,377 | 41,830 | 200,399 | 266,765 | 14,290 | 135,271 | 1,197,932 |
| Welland | 344,319 | 28,198 | 61,451 | 218,670 | 7,890 | 38,459 | 698,987 |
| Totals | 4,099,492 | 174,650 | 556,156 | 2,094,096 | 122,511 | 564,969 | 7,611,874 |
| Amherst | 623,063 | 108,775 | 218,764 | 490,939 | 2,581 | 79,440 | 1,523,562 |
| Barren | 1,443,506 | 324,885 | 434,565 | 959,354 | 3,075 | 401,780 | 3,567,165 |
| Brace | 1,054,325 | 202,157 | 289,295 | 675,337 | 4,239 | 528,966 | 2,754,319 |
| Totals | 3,120,894 | 635,817 | 942,624 | 2,125,630 | 9,895 | 1,010,186 | 7,845,046 |
| Grey | 643,739 | 740,570 | 368,620 | 940,718 | 7,467 | 630,190 | 3,331,304 |
| Hastings | 1,253,717 | 533,625 | 421,000 | 703,241 | 33,792 | 440,058 | 3,385,433 |
| Totals | 1,897,456 | 1,274,195 | 789,620 | 1,643,959 | 41,259 | 1,070,248 | 6,716,737 |
| Middlesex | 1,549,345 | 209,609 | 241,742 | 961,730 | 5,305 | 197,801 | 3,165,532 |
| Oxford | 760,566 | 199,451 | 309,350 | 716,869 | 11,517 | 174,160 | 2,171,313 |
| Perth | 620,526 | 22,368 | 250,909 | 260,145 | 8,392 | 108,628 | 1,270,968 |
| Richmond | 962,722 | 262,273 | 331,202 | 755,904 | 2,511 | 295,747 | 2,610,359 |
| Wellington | 612,465 | 376,503 | 549,347 | 833,199 | 11,005 | 522,538 | 2,905,057 |
| Waterloo | 868,167 | 109,537 | 277,140 | 471,761 | 7,335 | 193,740 | 1,927,680 |
| Wentworth | 255,897 | 293,772 | 148,000 | 310,162 | 11,249 | 143,801 | 1,162,881 |
| Totals | 5,629,688 | 1,473,513 | 2,107,690 | 4,309,770 | 57,314 | 1,636,415 | 15,214,390 |
| Albion | 418,739 | 39,409 | 71,496 | 235,733 | 6,525 | 50,624 | 822,526 |
| Arden | 655,256 | 44,940 | 198,632 | 412,204 | 13,301 | 123,153 | 1,447,486 |
| Barren | 464,728 | 57,328 | 203,462 | 247,407 | 7,055 | 149,833 | 1,129,813 |
| Brace | 647,182 | 244,432 | 527,377 | 379,734 | 27,583 | 170,646 | 1,996,154 |
| Brace | 949,572 | 484,426 | 870,153 | 867,604 | 25,102 | 364,706 | 3,561,563 |
| Brace | 295,109 | 821,707 | 568,448 | 602,302 | 45,446 | 331,775 | 2,664,787 |
| Brace | 70,358 | 757,339 | 676,363 | 441,479 | 61,240 | 292,692 | 2,997,680 |
| Brace | 207,056 | 475,361 | 626,829 | 327,343 | 119,722 | 234,969 | 1,991,280 |
| Brace | 41,366 | 104,065 | 514,587 | 134,903 | 89,981 | 83,203 | 968,105 |
| Totals | 3,749,366 | 3,029,067 | 4,257,347 | 3,648,709 | 395,955 | 1,801,601 | 16,882,045 |
| Brace | 40,249 | 110,410 | 592,253 | 237,970 | 64,803 | 111,726 | 1,157,411 |
| Brace | 48,363 | 141,543 | 308,345 | 301,647 | 59,692 | 152,220 | 1,011,810 |
| Brace | 123,490 | 226,514 | 176,606 | 742,953 | 121,870 | 87,517 | 1,478,950 |
| Brace | 35,206 | 78,400 | 150,749 | 376,569 | 30,820 | 28,170 | 699,914 |
| Brace | 18,800 | 71,961 | 45,884 | 316,314 | 9,615 | 41,503 | 504,077 |
| Brace | 16,091 | 115,340 | 28,142 | 382,607 | 1,054 | 82,917 | 626,151 |
| Brace | 1,452 | 108,971 | 25,483 | 261,982 | 4,347 | 113,495 | 515,730 |
| Brace | 5,718 | 69,404 | 17,709 | 207,228 | 4,960 | 64,858 | 369,967 |
| Brace | 36,879 | 370,357 | 112,631 | 764,303 | 100,398 | 196,130 | 1,580,698 |
| Brace | 29,766 | 425,615 | 16,924 | 463,631 | 104,566 | 285,696 | 1,326,198 |
| Brace | 77,887 | 225,073 | 38,747 | 426,246 | 92,984 | 180,162 | 1,041,099 |
| Totals | 433,901 | 1,943,588 | 1,513,563 | 4,481,450 | 595,109 | 1,344,394 | 10,312,005 |
| Brace | 185,991 | 562,574 | 397,406 | 419,975 | 15,300 | 210,522 | 1,791,768 |
| Brace | 210,184 | 359,998 | 202,485 | 336,954 | 40,192 | 199,126 | 1,348,939 |
| Brace | 1,231 | 14,711 | 4,232 | 43,547 | 3,728 | 19,354 | 86,803 |
| Brace | 159,313 | 300,669 | 618,133 | 454,726 | 185,785 | 202,386 | 1,921,012 |
| Totals | 556,719 | 1,237,952 | 1,222,256 | 1,255,202 | 245,005 | 631,388 | 5,148,522 |
| Brace | 901 | 25,388 | 6,623 | 84,212 | 6,367 | 34,715 | 158,206 |
| Brace | 915 | 32,598 | 9,396 | 51,355 | 7,198 | 18,402 | 119,864 |
| Brace | 8,181 | 149,180 | 8,571 | 42,754 | 1,215 | 53,645 | 263,546 |
| Totals | 9,997 | 207,166 | 24,590 | 178,321 | 14,780 | 106,762 | 541,616 |
| THE PROVINCE | 19,497,513 | 9,975,948 | 11,413,846 | 19,737,137 | 1,481,828 | 8,165,963 | 70,272,235 |

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average values per acre of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease, in the four years, 1882-5, based on the average Market Prices for the Province in the second half of each year; also, average values per acre of the six crops for the four years 1882-5, and for 1885.

| COUNTIES. | AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE FOUR YEARS, 1882-5, OF— | | | | | | AVERAGE VALUES OF THE SIX CROPS FOR— | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | Fall Wheat. | Spring Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Rye. | Pease. | 1882-5. | 1885. |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Essex | 18 23 | 14 13 | 15 32 | 13 71 | 12 39 | 12 95 | 15 94 | 15 57 |
| Kent | 18 67 | 13 81 | 15 64 | 14 97 | 14 51 | 13 38 | 17 01 | 17 21 |
| Elgin | 18 80 | 13 53 | 16 02 | 14 27 | 10 61 | 12 61 | 16 36 | 14 92 |
| Norfolk | 18 19 | 13 73 | 16 47 | 13 38 | 9 56 | 13 98 | 15 24 | 14 46 |
| Haldimand | 16 43 | 13 42 | 13 07 | 12 84 | 10 94 | 12 25 | 14 19 | 15 47 |
| Welland | 14 81 | 12 73 | 14 05 | 11 95 | 10 46 | 11 06 | 13 35 | 13 26 |
| Group | 17 95 | 13 53 | 14 58 | 13 69 | 10 28 | 12 88 | 15 55 | 15 36 |
| Lambton | 18 20 | 13 86 | 14 52 | 13 64 | 9 81 | 12 70 | 15 29 | 15 71 |
| Huron | 19 74 | 12 55 | 16 64 | 14 05 | 10 22 | 14 74 | 16 14 | 14 06 |
| Bruce | 19 23 | 12 81 | 16 16 | 13 02 | 10 36 | 15 61 | 15 77 | 13 92 |
| Group | 19 24 | 12 84 | 15 95 | 13 61 | 10 17 | 14 99 | 15 84 | 14 36 |
| Grey | 20 29 | 13 78 | 15 30 | 12 65 | 10 82 | 14 77 | 14 66 | 10 96 |
| Simcoe | 21 38 | 14 32 | 15 88 | 12 92 | 12 45 | 15 04 | 16 21 | 13 17 |
| Group | 21 00 | 14 00 | 15 61 | 12 76 | 12 12 | 14 88 | 15 40 | 12 05 |
| Middlesex | 19 47 | 13 81 | 15 41 | 14 33 | 10 96 | 12 27 | 16 43 | 14 02 |
| Oxford | 18 70 | 15 37 | 18 16 | 15 00 | 8 89 | 14 72 | 16 50 | 14 21 |
| Brant | 18 90 | 12 46 | 17 08 | 14 80 | 9 16 | 13 76 | 16 79 | 14 84 |
| Perth | 20 41 | 13 86 | 17 22 | 15 27 | 9 96 | 14 82 | 16 84 | 14 47 |
| Wellington | 19 66 | 13 83 | 16 65 | 13 98 | 11 36 | 15 11 | 15 57 | 12 91 |
| Waterloo | 20 96 | 13 94 | 18 44 | 14 85 | 11 11 | 15 74 | 17 68 | 15 47 |
| Dufferin | 19 27 | 13 23 | 14 76 | 12 64 | 10 94 | 13 19 | 14 19 | 12 14 |
| Group | 19 68 | 13 88 | 16 90 | 14 53 | 10 23 | 14 40 | 16 31 | 13 97 |
| Lincoln | 18 47 | 13 76 | 15 79 | 13 51 | 9 84 | 12 81 | 15 78 | 15 59 |
| Wentworth | 19 89 | 14 19 | 17 70 | 15 07 | 11 47 | 14 01 | 17 10 | 16 28 |
| Halton | 19 10 | 14 19 | 17 29 | 14 30 | 11 06 | 15 58 | 16 69 | 15 77 |
| Peel | 22 24 | 16 42 | 17 43 | 14 32 | 13 07 | 14 41 | 17 51 | 16 91 |
| York | 21 52 | 16 59 | 17 19 | 15 39 | 9 97 | 14 78 | 17 16 | 14 67 |
| Ontario | 21 47 | 16 18 | 16 60 | 13 84 | 11 56 | 14 21 | 15 72 | 11 77 |
| Durham | 20 31 | 16 28 | 16 67 | 14 06 | 9 93 | 13 82 | 15 40 | 11 50 |
| Northumberland | 20 76 | 14 02 | 14 71 | 12 27 | 8 93 | 12 20 | 13 65 | 11 35 |
| Prince Edward | 14 32 | 12 52 | 12 24 | 10 39 | 8 77 | 13 10 | 11 69 | 11 02 |
| Group | 20 46 | 15 64 | 15 89 | 14 10 | 9 69 | 13 96 | 15 73 | 13 54 |
| Lennox & Addington | 16 96 | 14 55 | 13 61 | 11 80 | 9 53 | 13 33 | 13 03 | 11 50 |
| Frontenac | 18 17 | 15 24 | 15 00 | 12 11 | 10 84 | 13 17 | 13 58 | 11 78 |
| Leeds & Grenville | 17 61 | 16 25 | 15 11 | 12 53 | 11 54 | 13 48 | 13 57 | 12 22 |
| Dundas | 17 64 | 17 63 | 18 32 | 13 95 | 15 61 | 15 01 | 15 38 | 13 77 |
| Stormont | 17 30 | 17 59 | 16 90 | 13 15 | 13 28 | 14 23 | 14 16 | 11 58 |
| Glengarry | 15 73 | 15 16 | 13 77 | 13 13 | 11 33 | 12 00 | 13 37 | 12 55 |
| Prescott | 11 43 | 13 90 | 13 13 | 10 77 | 11 26 | 9 65 | 11 12 | 9 53 |
| Russell | 17 07 | 15 64 | 14 54 | 12 28 | 12 53 | 13 68 | 13 21 | 10 44 |
| Carleton | 14 25 | 15 74 | 16 92 | 14 41 | 11 29 | 14 57 | 14 61 | 12 00 |
| Renfrew | 17 63 | 16 73 | 16 23 | 13 04 | 12 87 | 14 06 | 14 39 | 11 28 |
| Lanark | 18 91 | 15 59 | 17 00 | 13 45 | 12 66 | 16 38 | 14 69 | 12 37 |
| Group | 17 35 | 15 85 | 14 86 | 12 95 | 11 72 | 13 52 | 13 83 | 11 80 |
| Victoria | 18 68 | 14 64 | 15 06 | 12 46 | 10 42 | 13 83 | 14 32 | 10 81 |
| Peterborough | 19 97 | 13 10 | 15 56 | 12 67 | 10 39 | 13 80 | 14 06 | 10 01 |
| Haliburton | 14 65 | 10 69 | 14 59 | 9 94 | 11 40 | 12 92 | 10 91 | 9 38 |
| Hastings | 18 02 | 15 72 | 14 61 | 11 66 | 10 08 | 13 00 | 13 29 | 11 46 |
| Group | 18 93 | 14 33 | 14 91 | 12 11 | 10 17 | 13 15 | 13 78 | 10 78 |
| Muskoka | 16 69 | 14 79 | 12 66 | 11 44 | 13 07 | 13 55 | 12 46 | 9 48 |
| Parry Sound | 16 94 | 16 12 | 13 90 | 11 72 | 13 37 | 13 83 | 13 32 | 11 94 |
| Algoma | 22 41 | 19 94 | 15 33 | 13 27 | 11 36 | 17 80 | 17 87 | 12 06 |
| Group | 21 14 | 18 46 | 13 98 | 11 92 | 13 06 | 15 45 | 14 86 | 11 06 |
| THE PROVINCE | 19 37 | 14 81 | 15 72 | 13 54 | 10 68 | 14 08 | 15 33 | 13 26 |

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Property in Ontario in the year 1885.

| COUNTIES. | FARM LANDS. | BUILDINGS. | IMPLEMENTS. | LIVE STOCK. | TOTAL. | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | 1885. | 1884. |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Essex | 14,672,393 | 3,624,666 | 1,035,294 | 2,033,792 | 21,366,145 | 22,028,291 |
| Kent | 23,885,851 | 5,497,543 | 1,529,537 | 2,956,426 | 33,869,357 | 33,640,339 |
| Lincoln | 18,656,202 | 4,826,997 | 1,243,060 | 2,519,724 | 27,245,983 | 27,209,976 |
| North York | 11,873,686 | 3,968,167 | 993,884 | 1,864,197 | 18,699,934 | 19,123,814 |
| Simcoe | 9,400,729 | 3,247,765 | 919,194 | 1,828,265 | 15,395,953 | 15,377,607 |
| Welland | 8,734,633 | 3,230,273 | 763,471 | 1,358,243 | 14,086,620 | 14,525,746 |
| Totals | 87,223,494 | 24,395,411 | 6,484,440 | 12,560,647 | 130,663,992 | 131,905,773 |
| Chatham | 19,379,491 | 4,132,852 | 1,145,100 | 2,559,432 | 27,216,875 | 29,033,944 |
| Elgin | 32,229,201 | 8,298,076 | 2,229,290 | 5,462,992 | 48,219,559 | 47,129,811 |
| Gloucester | 21,739,941 | 5,631,601 | 1,604,651 | 3,833,571 | 32,809,764 | 32,679,285 |
| Totals | 73,348,633 | 18,062,529 | 4,979,041 | 11,855,995 | 108,246,198 | 108,843,040 |
| Grey | 23,238,823 | 6,884,299 | 1,950,355 | 4,832,130 | 36,905,607 | 35,915,065 |
| Simcoe | 25,629,104 | 6,770,027 | 1,932,961 | 3,978,208 | 38,310,300 | 38,197,075 |
| Totals | 48,867,927 | 13,654,326 | 3,883,316 | 8,810,338 | 75,215,907 | 74,112,140 |
| Halton | 37,871,309 | 9,761,498 | 2,459,660 | 5,797,541 | 55,890,008 | 56,169,995 |
| North York | 24,581,262 | 6,978,391 | 1,653,124 | 3,681,717 | 36,894,494 | 36,230,318 |
| Simcoe | 10,731,407 | 3,546,474 | 849,332 | 1,692,372 | 16,819,585 | 16,738,569 |
| Welland | 22,564,292 | 6,330,286 | 1,721,698 | 3,762,301 | 34,378,577 | 34,662,445 |
| Wellington | 22,122,629 | 6,979,567 | 1,824,922 | 4,135,775 | 35,062,893 | 35,896,325 |
| Waterloo | 14,690,897 | 4,920,807 | 1,173,786 | 2,169,524 | 22,955,014 | 23,488,474 |
| Welland | 8,347,180 | 2,073,776 | 691,049 | 1,502,720 | 12,614,725 | 13,821,484 |
| Totals | 140,908,976 | 40,590,799 | 10,373,571 | 22,741,950 | 214,615,296 | 217,007,610 |
| Lincoln | 8,771,414 | 3,244,443 | 806,600 | 1,369,559 | 14,192,016 | 13,902,637 |
| North York | 13,295,322 | 4,726,450 | 1,169,018 | 1,997,193 | 21,187,983 | 20,792,011 |
| Halton | 9,186,394 | 3,338,872 | 816,949 | 1,623,644 | 14,965,859 | 14,737,311 |
| Welland | 12,806,809 | 4,292,384 | 1,042,429 | 2,092,655 | 20,234,277 | 19,772,319 |
| North York | 30,093,101 | 8,612,751 | 1,977,276 | 4,040,028 | 44,723,156 | 42,650,368 |
| Simcoe | 20,913,402 | 5,841,178 | 1,476,943 | 3,465,631 | 31,697,154 | 31,421,933 |
| North York | 16,547,459 | 4,723,438 | 1,200,795 | 2,383,812 | 24,855,504 | 24,187,624 |
| Northumberland | 16,007,905 | 5,153,651 | 1,309,600 | 2,370,721 | 24,841,877 | 24,368,071 |
| Prince Edward | 9,525,072 | 3,390,062 | 855,832 | 1,221,646 | 14,992,612 | 15,088,321 |
| Totals | 137,146,878 | 43,323,229 | 10,655,442 | 20,564,889 | 211,690,438 | 206,940,666 |
| Lennox & Addington | 10,163,763 | 3,110,069 | 822,750 | 1,368,843 | 15,465,425 | 15,002,565 |
| Montenac | 9,038,356 | 2,772,123 | 818,798 | 1,360,267 | 13,989,544 | 12,691,867 |
| Leeds & Grenville | 16,542,491 | 5,751,511 | 1,419,175 | 2,931,422 | 26,644,599 | 26,739,088 |
| London | 8,077,431 | 2,433,584 | 654,019 | 1,189,984 | 12,355,018 | 12,021,373 |
| North York | 6,736,642 | 1,918,686 | 543,448 | 1,030,578 | 9,229,354 | 9,007,956 |
| North York | 6,399,695 | 2,137,276 | 680,425 | 1,270,744 | 10,488,140 | 10,729,814 |
| North York | 5,939,092 | 1,818,087 | 517,219 | 1,092,018 | 9,366,416 | 8,797,289 |
| North York | 4,814,438 | 1,143,842 | 373,197 | 756,384 | 7,087,861 | 6,474,719 |
| North York | 14,510,731 | 4,082,643 | 1,269,057 | 2,220,077 | 22,082,508 | *21,952,844 |
| North York | 5,701,860 | 2,191,451 | 780,366 | 1,673,986 | 10,347,663 | 9,947,741 |
| North York | 7,321,155 | 2,793,234 | 815,763 | 1,774,901 | 12,705,053 | 12,719,266 |
| Totals | 94,245,654 | 30,152,506 | 8,694,217 | 16,669,204 | 149,761,581 | 146,084,522 |
| Victoria | 12,582,876 | 3,142,450 | 883,137 | 2,034,532 | 18,642,995 | 17,523,647 |
| North York | 10,840,223 | 3,007,509 | 748,699 | 1,720,370 | 16,316,801 | 15,356,122 |
| North York | 775,852 | 203,150 | 64,605 | 212,295 | 1,255,902 | 1,214,614 |
| North York | 16,224,037 | 4,858,251 | 1,453,091 | 2,513,997 | 25,049,376 | 23,443,442 |
| Totals | 40,422,988 | 11,211,360 | 3,149,532 | 6,481,194 | 61,265,074 | 57,537,825 |
| North York | 2,032,024 | 578,862 | 168,758 | 481,932 | 3,261,576 | 3,415,914 |
| North York | 940,309 | 219,265 | 77,177 | 244,790 | 1,481,541 | 1,799,919 |
| North York | 1,285,141 | 289,618 | 104,231 | 279,147 | 1,958,137 | 2,155,761 |
| Totals | 4,257,474 | 1,087,745 | 350,166 | 1,005,869 | 6,701,254 | 7,371,594 |
| THE PROVINCE. { 1885.. | 626,422,024 | 182,477,905 | 48,569,725 | 100,690,086 | 958,159,740 | ..... |
| { 1884.. | 625,478,707 | 173,386,925 | 47,830,710 | 103,106,829 | ..... | 949,803,170 |

*An error occurred in the values of this county in 1884, through the omission of one township. The correct figures are given in the totals of this table.

VALUES.

TABLE No. XXXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Property per acre in Ontario in the year 1885; also the average Rent per acre of leased farms in 1885, and the four years 1882-5.

| COUNTIES. | FARM LANDS. | BUILD- INGS. | IMPLE- MENTS. | LIVE STOCK. | TOTAL. | | LEASED FARMS, RENT PER ACRE. | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1882-5. |
| | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Essex..... | 34 32 | 8 47 | 2 42 | 4 76 | 49 98 | 51 81 | 2 92 | 2 85 |
| Kent..... | 42 18 | 9 71 | 2 70 | 5 22 | 59 81 | 59 54 | 3 45 | 3 58 |
| Elgin..... | 42 37 | 13 96 | 2 82 | 5 72 | 61 87 | 61 91 | 2 96 | 3 16 |
| Norfolk..... | 29 92 | 10 00 | 2 51 | 4 70 | 47 13 | 48 38 | 2 61 | 2 69 |
| Haldimand..... | 33 69 | 11 63 | 3 29 | 6 55 | 55 17 | 54 81 | 2 38 | 2 41 |
| Welland..... | 38 81 | 14 35 | 3 39 | 6 03 | 62 58 | 63 82 | 2 76 | 2 65 |
| Group..... | 37 35 | 10 45 | 2 78 | 5 38 | 55 96 | 56 53 | 2 90 | 2 92 |
| Lambton..... | 29 29 | 6 25 | 1 73 | 3 87 | 41 14 | 45 30 | 2 66 | 2 77 |
| Huron..... | 40 37 | 10 39 | 2 79 | 6 84 | 60 39 | 59 14 | 2 89 | 2 88 |
| Bruce..... | 26 32 | 6 82 | 1 94 | 4 64 | 39 72 | 39 75 | 2 41 | 2 45 |
| Group..... | 32 09 | 7 90 | 2 18 | 5 19 | 47 36 | 48 16 | 2 68 | 2 73 |
| Grey..... | 21 61 | 6 40 | 1 81 | 4 50 | 34 32 | 33 40 | 2 01 | 2 06 |
| Simcoe..... | 26 66 | 7 04 | 2 01 | 4 14 | 39 85 | 39 81 | 2 79 | 2 73 |
| Group..... | 24 00 | 6 70 | 1 91 | 4 32 | 36 93 | 36 42 | 2 32 | 2 33 |
| Middlesex..... | 49 97 | 12 88 | 3 25 | 7 65 | 73 75 | 74 13 | 3 13 | 3 25 |
| Oxford..... | 52 12 | 14 79 | 3 50 | 7 81 | 78 22 | 76 84 | 3 26 | 3 13 |
| Brant..... | 49 72 | 16 43 | 3 94 | 7 84 | 77 93 | 77 52 | 3 26 | 3 31 |
| Perth..... | 43 48 | 12 20 | 3 32 | 7 25 | 66 25 | 66 99 | 2 86 | 2 92 |
| Wellington..... | 35 29 | 11 13 | 2 91 | 6 60 | 55 93 | 57 35 | 2 50 | 2 58 |
| Waterloo..... | 47 99 | 16 07 | 3 83 | 7 09 | 74 98 | 76 61 | 3 05 | 2 98 |
| Dufferin..... | 23 34 | 5 80 | 1 93 | 4 20 | 35 27 | 38 90 | 2 27 | 2 25 |
| Group..... | 43 29 | 12 47 | 3 19 | 6 99 | 65 94 | 66 77 | 2 92 | 2 93 |
| Lincoln..... | 45 95 | 16 99 | 4 23 | 7 17 | 74 34 | 73 07 | 3 29 | 3 06 |
| Wentworth..... | 48 47 | 17 23 | 4 26 | 7 28 | 77 24 | 75 59 | 3 48 | 3 37 |
| Halton..... | 40 88 | 14 86 | 3 64 | 7 22 | 66 60 | 65 81 | 3 01 | 2 96 |
| Peel..... | 44 47 | 14 90 | 3 62 | 7 27 | 70 26 | 68 65 | 3 27 | 3 29 |
| York..... | 55 57 | 15 91 | 3 65 | 7 46 | 82 59 | 79 07 | 3 69 | 3 69 |
| Ontario..... | 42 14 | 11 77 | 2 98 | 6 98 | 63 87 | 63 07 | 3 51 | 3 33 |
| Durham..... | 45 15 | 12 89 | 3 28 | 6 50 | 67 82 | 65 75 | 3 42 | 3 38 |
| Northumberland..... | 36 89 | 11 87 | 3 02 | 5 46 | 57 24 | 55 95 | 2 84 | 3 02 |
| Prince Edward..... | 41 06 | 14 61 | 3 69 | 5 26 | 64 62 | 65 52 | 2 99 | 3 11 |
| Group..... | 44 99 | 14 21 | 3 50 | 6 75 | 69 45 | 67 87 | 3 35 | 3 35 |
| Lennox and Addington..... | 25 15 | 7 70 | 2 04 | 3 39 | 38 28 | 37 59 | 2 62 | 2 43 |
| Frontenac..... | 13 53 | 4 15 | 1 22 | 2 04 | 20 94 | 19 51 | 2 18 | 1 95 |
| Leeds and Grenville..... | 22 12 | 7 69 | 1 90 | 3 92 | 35 63 | 35 63 | 2 07 | 1 94 |
| Dundas..... | 34 05 | 10 26 | 2 76 | 5 01 | 52 08 | 50 65 | 2 56 | 2 66 |
| Storment..... | 22 92 | 7 67 | 2 17 | 4 12 | 36 88 | 36 11 | 2 26 | 2 13 |
| Glengarry..... | 22 28 | 7 44 | 2 37 | 4 43 | 36 52 | 36 77 | 2 03 | 2 22 |
| Prescott..... | 20 74 | 6 35 | 1 81 | 3 81 | 32 71 | 30 79 | 2 40 | 2 28 |
| Russell..... | 19 17 | 4 55 | 1 49 | 3 01 | 28 22 | 25 88 | 2 08 | 2 14 |
| Carleton..... | 25 28 | 7 11 | 2 21 | 3 87 | 38 47 | 39 35 | 2 82 | 2 74 |
| Renfrew..... | 6 65 | 2 56 | 91 | 1 95 | 12 07 | 12 29 | 1 95 | 1 68 |
| Lanark..... | 11 03 | 4 21 | 1 23 | 2 68 | 19 15 | 19 10 | 1 41 | 1 45 |
| Group..... | 18 04 | 5 77 | 1 66 | 3 19 | 28 66 | 28 38 | 2 25 | 2 12 |
| Victoria..... | 22 27 | 5 56 | 1 56 | 3 60 | 32 99 | 31 17 | 2 74 | 2 84 |
| Peterborough..... | 20 56 | 5 70 | 1 42 | 3 26 | 30 94 | 29 15 | 2 13 | 2 17 |
| Haliburton..... | 1 44 | 38 | 12 | 39 | 2 33 | 2 27 | 1 28 | 1 24 |
| Hastings..... | 17 49 | 5 24 | 1 57 | 2 71 | 27 01 | 25 85 | 2 37 | 2 28 |
| Group..... | 15 80 | 4 38 | 1 23 | 2 54 | 23 95 | 22 74 | 2 37 | 2 43 |
| Muskoka..... | 3 99 | 1 14 | 33 | 94 | 6 40 | 6 85 | 1 98 | 1 61 |
| Parry Sound..... | 3 78 | 88 | 31 | 99 | 5 96 | 7 61 | 2 04 | 1 54 |
| Algoma..... | 4 72 | 1 06 | 38 | 1 03 | 7 19 | 5 79 | 2 04 | 1 96 |
| Group..... | 4 13 | 1 06 | 34 | 97 | 6 50 | 6 66 | 2 01 | 1 77 |
| THE PROVINCE..... | 1885 28 77 | 8 38 | 2 23 | 4 62 | 44 00 | ..... | 2 80 | 2 77 |
| | 1884 28 81 | 7 99 | 2 20 | 4 75 | ..... | 43 75 | 2 75 | ..... |

FARM WAGES.

TABLE No. XXXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages of Farm Hands and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1885, and for the four years 1882-5.

| COUNTIES. | FARM HANDS. | | | | | | | | DOMESTICS. | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | PER YEAR. | | | | PER MONTH. | | | | Per week, with board. | |
| | With board. | | Without board. | | With board. | | Without board. | | | |
| | 1885. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1882-5. | 1885. | 1882-5. |
| Essex | \$153 | \$163 | \$242 | \$253 | \$16 85 | \$18 06 | \$26 03 | \$27 33 | 1 51 | 1 60 |
| Kent | 165 | 179 | 261 | 273 | 17 53 | 18 95 | 26 53 | 27 63 | 1 49 | 1 54 |
| Windsor | 167 | 173 | 253 | 253 | 17 74 | 18 78 | 26 19 | 27 90 | 1 53 | 1 57 |
| Northampton | 150 | 159 | 227 | 240 | 15 47 | 16 89 | 24 61 | 24 79 | 1 29 | 1 40 |
| Northumberland | 152 | 158 | 241 | 242 | 16 82 | 17 98 | 26 61 | 27 33 | 1 39 | 1 45 |
| Welland | 147 | 149 | 247 | 244 | 16 51 | 17 08 | 26 64 | 27 52 | 1 41 | 1 39 |
| Group | 157 | 165 | 246 | 252 | 16 96 | 18 20 | 26 07 | 27 08 | 1 44 | 1 50 |
| Northampton | 164 | 175 | 271 | 274 | 17 71 | 18 86 | 28 02 | 28 66 | 1 49 | 1 56 |
| Windsor | 162 | 168 | 262 | 260 | 17 59 | 18 77 | 27 85 | 28 34 | 1 48 | 1 49 |
| Essex | 163 | 165 | 257 | 256 | 17 76 | 18 83 | 28 05 | 27 97 | 1 42 | 1 45 |
| Group | 163 | 169 | 263 | 263 | 17 68 | 18 82 | 27 95 | 28 38 | 1 46 | 1 49 |
| Essex | 154 | 161 | 252 | 244 | 17 09 | 18 31 | 27 29 | 27 48 | 1 42 | 1 39 |
| Windsor | 165 | 167 | 263 | 265 | 18 02 | 19 24 | 28 43 | 29 23 | 1 56 | 1 52 |
| Group | 159 | 164 | 257 | 256 | 17 52 | 18 87 | 27 82 | 28 46 | 1 48 | 1 44 |
| Essex | 159 | 172 | 255 | 252 | 17 41 | 19 52 | 27 94 | 28 17 | 1 56 | 1 57 |
| Windsor | 164 | 168 | 258 | 254 | 17 13 | 17 54 | 27 58 | 26 22 | 1 55 | 1 59 |
| Essex | 155 | 165 | 239 | 245 | 16 36 | 17 96 | 25 49 | 26 34 | 1 54 | 1 56 |
| Northampton | 162 | 168 | 255 | 260 | 18 24 | 19 57 | 28 55 | 29 77 | 1 53 | 1 56 |
| Wellington | 160 | 167 | 258 | 260 | 17 29 | 18 22 | 27 48 | 28 02 | 1 51 | 1 54 |
| Waterloo | 152 | 157 | 254 | 249 | 16 85 | 17 95 | 28 07 | 26 57 | 1 46 | 1 48 |
| Essex | 154 | 158 | 256 | 253 | 17 33 | 18 31 | 27 92 | 28 77 | 1 48 | 1 44 |
| Group | 159 | 166 | 254 | 253 | 17 31 | 18 46 | 27 71 | 27 44 | 1 52 | 1 54 |
| Essex | 155 | 160 | 247 | 246 | 17 14 | 18 06 | 26 93 | 26 39 | 1 44 | 1 45 |
| Windsor | 156 | 158 | 248 | 254 | 17 20 | 18 06 | 27 04 | 27 44 | 1 54 | 1 52 |
| Northampton | 170 | 173 | 264 | 267 | 18 13 | 18 95 | 27 74 | 28 68 | 1 66 | 1 67 |
| Essex | 165 | 170 | 269 | 267 | 18 20 | 19 10 | 27 86 | 29 03 | 1 75 | 1 76 |
| Windsor | 167 | 172 | 265 | 264 | 17 77 | 18 58 | 27 83 | 28 54 | 1 58 | 1 58 |
| Northampton | 165 | 171 | 263 | 269 | 16 98 | 18 86 | 27 82 | 29 08 | 1 52 | 1 49 |
| Essex | 163 | 167 | 254 | 250 | 16 80 | 17 66 | 27 03 | 26 56 | 1 64 | 1 56 |
| Northumberland | 154 | 158 | 242 | 249 | 16 87 | 17 42 | 26 75 | 26 30 | 1 57 | 1 53 |
| Prince Edward | 152 | 154 | 239 | 227 | 16 76 | 17 11 | 24 80 | 24 40 | 1 47 | 1 41 |
| Group | 162 | 166 | 255 | 255 | 17 38 | 18 28 | 27 19 | 27 38 | 1 57 | 1 55 |
| Essex and Addington | 151 | 158 | 232 | 238 | 16 15 | 17 37 | 24 11 | 26 59 | 1 47 | 1 56 |
| Windsor | 147 | 154 | 244 | 247 | 16 82 | 18 45 | 26 35 | 27 22 | 1 57 | 1 45 |
| Essex and Grenville | 159 | 168 | 250 | 255 | 17 22 | 19 04 | 27 24 | 27 44 | 1 55 | 1 51 |
| Windsor | 150 | 159 | 233 | 233 | 17 16 | 17 76 | 26 73 | 28 41 | 1 74 | 1 69 |
| Essex | 155 | 175 | 244 | 246 | 17 97 | 19 44 | 27 56 | 28 93 | 1 50 | 1 50 |
| Northampton | 148 | 173 | 252 | 254 | 16 81 | 19 52 | 25 94 | 28 72 | 1 46 | 1 59 |
| Essex | 170 | 171 | 263 | 270 | 18 37 | 20 25 | 27 58 | 29 36 | 1 39 | 1 43 |
| Windsor | 164 | 177 | 244 | 260 | 17 60 | 19 93 | 27 27 | 28 12 | 1 42 | 1 36 |
| Essex | 167 | 166 | 267 | 255 | 17 20 | 17 98 | 27 07 | 28 18 | 1 68 | 1 62 |
| Northampton | 155 | 174 | 240 | 272 | 16 74 | 19 12 | 26 79 | 28 56 | 1 32 | 1 40 |
| Essex | 168 | 179 | 257 | 271 | 17 16 | 19 40 | 26 37 | 27 98 | 1 63 | 1 67 |
| Group | 158 | 167 | 248 | 254 | 17 16 | 19 00 | 26 67 | 27 60 | 1 52 | 1 52 |
| Essex | 158 | 170 | 233 | 257 | 16 86 | 18 86 | 25 81 | 28 41 | 1 53 | 1 58 |
| Windsor | 166 | 174 | 255 | 265 | 17 36 | 19 52 | 27 61 | 28 21 | 1 59 | 1 58 |
| Northampton | 163 | 170 | 256 | 268 | 17 58 | 19 30 | 27 45 | 29 79 | 1 43 | 1 34 |
| Essex | 155 | 164 | 249 | 254 | 16 53 | 18 15 | 25 46 | 26 28 | 1 40 | 1 45 |
| Group | 160 | 169 | 246 | 259 | 16 93 | 18 90 | 26 39 | 27 87 | 1 50 | 1 52 |
| Essex | 159 | 176 | 268 | 285 | 19 14 | 20 33 | 28 53 | 30 44 | 1 54 | 1 47 |
| Windsor | 157 | 180 | 265 | 281 | 17 74 | 20 36 | 28 25 | 31 04 | 1 49 | 1 42 |
| Essex | 167 | 184 | 266 | 286 | 18 08 | 22 11 | 29 07 | 32 24 | 1 40 | 1 53 |
| Group | 161 | 181 | 267 | 286 | 18 55 | 20 77 | 28 65 | 31 10 | 1 49 | 1 49 |
| Essex | 160 | 167 | 253 | 256 | 17 32 | 18 53 | 27 18 | 27 88 | 1 51 | 1 52 |

THE PROVINCE.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XXXV.—Showing by industries the total wages paid to male and female employes for the two weeks ending April 25 and October 31, 1885, as given by 496 employers of labor in Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Merriton, Oshawa, Ottawa, Paris, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerville and Windsor.

| INDUSTRIES. | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | | | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | No. of Re- turns. | Sex. | | Number. | | Amount of wages or earnings. | No. of Re- turns. | Sex. | | Amount of wages or earnings. |
| | | Male. | Female | Over 16. | Under 16. | | | Male. | Female | |
| | | | | | | \$ c. | | | | \$ c. |
| Agricultural hand imple- ment works | 3 | 178 | | 160 | 18 | 1,681 92 | 3 | 137 | | 1,239 87 |
| Agricultural implement works | 19 | 1,325 | | 1,284 | 41 | 11,592 48 | 19 | 1,098 | | 9,273 73 |
| Axle factories | 2 | 39 | | 38 | 1 | 391 70 | 2 | 34 | | 358 00 |
| Barbers | 4 | 8 | | 8 | | 75 50 | 4 | 8 | | 75 50 |
| Biscuit and confection'ry | 5 | 157 | 104 | 250 | 11 | 1,479 16 | 5 | 165 | 157 | 1,666 73 |
| Blacksmiths (general) .. | 2 | 6 | | 6 | | 47 00 | 2 | 6 | | 47 00 |
| Boiler and engine works. | 12 | 904 | | 865 | 39 | 8,783 79 | 12 | 867 | | 834 33 |
| Bookbinderies | 5 | 121 | 83 | 175 | 29 | 1,214 28 | 5 | 137 | 106 | 1,851 73 |
| Boot and shoe factories.. | 11 | 271 | 157 | 407 | 21 | 3,056 74 | 11 | 293 | 153 | 3,256 21 |
| Brass foundries | 2 | 11 | | 11 | | 88 00 | 2 | 10 | | 82 50 |
| Breweries & distilleries. | 9 | 470 | 5 | 456 | 19 | 3,860 53 | 9 | 497 | 5 | 4,371 74 |
| Bridge builders | 2 | 99 | | 96 | 3 | 861 87 | 2 | 98 | | 834 11 |
| Builders | 6 | 277 | | 268 | 9 | 3,349 55 | 6 | 369 | | 4,081 30 |
| Butchers | 2 | 5 | | 5 | | 48 50 | 2 | 5 | | 48 50 |
| Carpet factories | 2 | 67 | 27 | 92 | 2 | 871 00 | 2 | 61 | 25 | 760 00 |
| Carriage works | 25 | 484 | | 480 | 4 | 3,847 71 | 24 | 377 | | 3,035 81 |
| Carriage furnishings .. | 3 | 145 | | 135 | 10 | 1,235 58 | 3 | 139 | | 1,213 24 |
| Cigar & tobacco factories | 13 | 409 | 135 | 337 | 207 | 3,120 20 | 13 | 398 | 122 | 2,982 34 |
| Clothing factories | 19 | 172 | 226 | 385 | 13 | 2,643 00 | 19 | 179 | 209 | 2,629 51 |
| Coal and wood yards... | 4 | 43 | | 40 | 3 | 290 05 | 4 | 52 | | 365 00 |
| Coffin factories | 2 | 102 | 5 | 85 | 22 | 840 27 | 2 | 110 | 5 | 1,000 91 |
| Cotton factories | 6 | 574 | 747 | 1,146 | 175 | 7,570 65 | 6 | 634 | 804 | 8,239 81 |
| Cotton batting factories. | 2 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 75 30 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 74 70 |
| Fanning mill factories.. | 2 | 20 | | 20 | | 188 50 | 2 | 28 | | 249 50 |
| Flouring mills | 27 | 489 | | 487 | 2 | 4,358 91 | 27 | 473 | | 4,275 01 |
| Foundries (general).... | 23 | 586 | | 576 | 10 | 5,069 83 | 23 | 624 | | 5,329 11 |
| Furniture factories..... | 19 | 371 | 5 | 342 | 34 | 3,000 02 | 19 | 390 | 5 | 3,092 71 |
| Gas works | 2 | 48 | | 48 | | 434 09 | 2 | 48 | | 453 71 |
| Glass factories | 4 | 332 | 2 | 256 | 98 | 3,768 97 | 4 | 362 | 2 | 4,211 20 |
| Glove factories | 4 | 49 | 85 | 125 | 9 | 846 80 | 4 | 48 | 81 | 847 90 |
| Harness makers..... | 18 | 94 | | 93 | 1 | 804 90 | 18 | 92 | | 772 50 |
| Hat factories | 3 | 64 | 33 | 97 | | 893 15 | 3 | 72 | 36 | 955 11 |
| Hotels | 12 | 57 | 107 | 158 | 6 | 528 98 | 12 | 57 | 107 | 527 88 |
| Hub, spoke and bending factories | 2 | 64 | | 57 | 7 | 468 90 | 2 | 64 | | 467 90 |
| Knitting factories..... | 9 | 204 | 354 | 458 | 100 | 2,948 67 | 8 | 185 | 293 | 2,593 01 |
| Lumber mills | 9 | 936 | | 852 | 84 | 6,885 37 | 9 | 1,305 | | 9,816 67 |
| Malleable iron works... | 2 | 207 | | 202 | 5 | 2,033 52 | 2 | 208 | | 2,044 31 |
| Marble works | 13 | 97 | | 96 | 1 | 959 76 | 13 | 90 | | 858 60 |
| Millinery | 14 | 84 | 201 | 279 | 6 | 1,996 97 | 14 | 84 | 199 | 1,984 44 |
| Miscellaneous | 26 | 615 | 265 | 788 | 92 | 6,269 12 | 26 | 590 | 227 | 5,770 41 |
| Nail and rivet works... | 2 | 61 | 7 | 53 | 15 | 464 90 | 2 | 61 | 7 | 465 20 |
| Newspaper publishers.. | 30 | 1,013 | 44 | 738 | 319 | 6,864 88 | 30 | 1,016 | 42 | 6,846 70 |
| Painters | 2 | 45 | | 45 | | 476 10 | 2 | 33 | | 362 51 |
| Paper mills | 3 | 163 | 97 | 253 | 7 | 1,923 13 | 3 | 164 | 99 | 1,938 81 |
| Piano & organ factories. | 5 | 114 | | 111 | 3 | 1,167 20 | 5 | 112 | | 1,092 91 |

TABLE No. XXXV.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

| INDUSTRIES. | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | | | | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| | No. of Re- turns. | Sex. | | Number. | | Amount of wages or earnings. | No. of Re- turns. | Sex. | | Number. | | Amount of wages or earnings. |
| | | Male. | Female | Over 16. | Under 16. | | | Male. | Female | Over 16. | Under 16. | |
| | | | | | | \$ c. | | | | | | \$ c. |
| anning mills..... | 21 | 422 | 1 | 410 | 13 | 3,862 52 | 21 | 446 | 1 | 427 | 20 | 4,009 20 |
| aster mills..... | 2 | 38 | | 38 | | 312 00 | 2 | 41 | | 41 | | 336 50 |
| umbers, gasfitters, etc. | 7 | 91 | | 68 | 23 | 726 00 | 7 | 114 | | 88 | 26 | 826 00 |
| rk packers..... | 2 | 93 | | 86 | 7 | 722 75 | 2 | 118 | | 108 | 10 | 877 65 |
| teries..... | 2 | 21 | | 21 | | 182 00 | 2 | 22 | | 22 | | 188 00 |
| ilways..... | 3 | 929 | 5 | 927 | 7 | 8,792 43 | 3 | 893 | 5 | 888 | 10 | 8,944 18 |
| w factories..... | 2 | 68 | | 52 | 16 | 521 28 | 2 | 72 | | 56 | 16 | 663 57 |
| wing machine fact'ries | 3 | 346 | | 323 | 23 | 3,474 64 | 2 | 163 | | 156 | 7 | 2,050 78 |
| ip builders..... | 4 | 248 | | 248 | | 2,093 00 | 4 | 174 | | 174 | | 1,439 00 |
| ap factories..... | 2 | 18 | | 18 | | 152 00 | 2 | 18 | | 18 | | 152 00 |
| ove foundries..... | 9 | 518 | | 512 | 6 | 4,910 38 | 10 | 638 | | 630 | 8 | 6,290 32 |
| reet railways..... | 2 | 37 | | 37 | | 295 10 | 2 | 37 | | 37 | | 295 10 |
| nneries..... | 9 | 146 | | 146 | | 1,207 50 | 9 | 146 | | 146 | | 1,192 50 |
| n shops..... | 7 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 427 75 | 7 | 52 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 435 25 |
| atchmakers&jewellers | 10 | 68 | 3 | 68 | 3 | 597 50 | 10 | 62 | 2 | 60 | 4 | 552 00 |
| hip factories..... | 2 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 88 50 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 79 25 |
| ire Works..... | 2 | 31 | 6 | 27 | 10 | 228 00 | 2 | 34 | | 22 | 12 | 212 50 |
| oolen factories..... | 16 | 430 | 398 | 644 | 184 | 4,559 70 | 16 | 416 | 386 | 626 | 176 | 4,438 68 |
| Totals..... { 1885. | 496 | 15,148 | 3,119 | 16,544 | 1,723 | 142,529 60 | 494 | 15,240 | 3,095 | 16,678 | 1,657 | 143,531 61 |
| { 1884. | 416 | 16,803 | 2,799 | 17,666 | 1,936 | 154,867 43 | 416 | 16,384 | 3,027 | 17,435 | 1,976 | 151,603 79 |

NOTE.—In the return for lumber mills the bushmen are not given; only those employed in the mills, lumber yards, &c. In hotel returns board is included. Under the head of miscellaneous is included all industries for which only one return has been received.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XXXVI.—Showing by occupations the average hours employed and wages earned for the weeks ending April 25 and October 31, 1885, in Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Merrittton, Oshawa, Ottawa, Paris, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerville and Windsor, based on returns of 17,602 workpeople collected from employers, and of 2,759 collected from employees.

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF— | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Over 16 | Under 16 | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| Agricultural Hand Implement worker : | | | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. |
| Blacksmith | M. | | 59.00 | 9 00 | 56.50 | 8 50 | 57.75 | 8 75 |
| Carpenter and turner | " | | 58.20 | 10 14 | 53.70 | 9 10 | 55.95 | 9 62 |
| Grinder | " | | 59.50 | 13 80 | 58.25 | 11 56 | 58.88 | 12 68 |
| Machinist | " | | 59.11 | 11 06 | 56.89 | 10 36 | 58.00 | 10 71 |
| Polisher | " | | 59.54 | 12 19 | 58.09 | 10 82 | 58.88 | 11 56 |
| Various | " | | 58.84 | 10 20 | 55.94 | 9 47 | 57.51 | 9 87 |
| Agricultural Implement worker : | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | " | | 59.57 | 9 52 | 59.33 | 9 03 | 59.46 | 9 29 |
| Core maker | " | | 57.00 | 6 00 | 56.00 | 6 50 | 56.60 | 6 20 |
| Machinist | " | | 59.58 | 9 62 | 59.39 | 9 14 | 59.50 | 9 40 |
| Melter | " | | 57.80 | 8 40 | 57.00 | 8 22 | 57.40 | 8 31 |
| Moulder | " | | 59.52 | 11 73 | 59.21 | 11 56 | 59.36 | 11 64 |
| Painter | " | | 59.73 | 9 01 | 59.28 | 8 47 | 59.54 | 8 79 |
| Woodworker | " | | 59.67 | 9 33 | 59.32 | 9 02 | 59.51 | 9 19 |
| Apprentice (various) | " | | 59.25 | 3 80 | 58.74 | 3 89 | 59.00 | 3 84 |
| " | | M. | 58.30 | 2 97 | 59.38 | 2 90 | 58.34 | 2 93 |
| Axe factory worker : | | | | | | | | |
| Axe maker | M. | | 57.73 | 11 96 | 52.51 | 10 88 | 55.44 | 11 48 |
| Grinder | " | | 58.00 | 8 41 | 53.00 | 7 70 | 56.00 | 8 13 |
| Polisher | " | | 58.00 | 12 20 | 53.00 | 10 95 | 55.78 | 11 64 |
| Temperer | " | | 58.20 | 10 39 | 54.50 | 9 94 | 56.56 | 10 19 |
| Axe factory worker : | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | " | | 60.00 | 12 25 | 60.00 | 12 25 | 60.00 | 12 25 |
| Machinist | " | | 60.00 | 10 77 | 60.00 | 11 68 | 60.00 | 11 18 |
| Various | " | | 58.33 | 10 08 | 54.38 | 8 69 | 56.07 | 9 29 |
| Baker | " | | 59.60 | 9 19 | 59.84 | 9 27 | 59.72 | 9 23 |
| Barber | " | | 71.11 | 9 14 | 71.17 | 9 17 | 71.14 | 9 15 |
| Biscuit and confectionery worker : | | | | | | | | |
| Baker | " | | 58.41 | 7 75 | 58.48 | 7 52 | 58.44 | 7 63 |
| Confectioner | " | | 59.54 | 7 13 | 59.48 | 7 39 | 59.51 | 7 26 |
| " | | M. | 55.71 | 3 29 | 54.92 | 2 83 | 55.20 | 2 99 |
| " | | F. | 58.69 | 2 74 | 58.85 | 2 61 | 58.79 | 2 66 |
| Packer | " | | 51.32 | 2 71 | 51.84 | 2 70 | 51.59 | 2 71 |
| Blacksmith (general) | M. | | 60.30 | 9 06 | 60.05 | 8 96 | 60.18 | 9 01 |
| " (helper) | " | | 59.09 | 6 48 | 58.60 | 6 46 | 58.86 | 6 47 |
| Boiler and Engine worker : | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | " | | 58.88 | 11 21 | 59.30 | 11 36 | 59.09 | 11 28 |
| Boilermaker | " | | 58.81 | 10 88 | 56.55 | 11 07 | 57.78 | 10 96 |
| " (helper) | " | | 59.25 | 7 32 | 59.58 | 7 41 | 59.41 | 7 36 |
| Machinist | " | | 58.97 | 10 75 | 59.37 | 10 97 | 59.17 | 10 86 |
| Moulder | " | | 58.91 | 12 05 | 59.00 | 12 53 | 58.95 | 12 27 |
| Pattern maker | " | | 59.20 | 9 90 | 56.42 | 9 69 | 57.82 | 9 80 |
| Various | " | | 59.00 | 8 40 | 59.00 | 8 40 | 59.00 | 8 40 |
| Bookbinder | " | | 57.90 | 9 77 | 55.70 | 9 75 | 56.80 | 9 76 |
| " | F. | | 60.00 | 3 07 | 60.00 | 3 08 | 60.00 | 3 08 |
| Book-keeper | M. | | 58.05 | 12 79 | 57.95 | 12 77 | 58.00 | 12 78 |
| " | F. | | 53.80 | 5 60 | 53.80 | 5 60 | 53.80 | 5 60 |
| Boot and shoe operative : | | | | | | | | |
| Bottomer | M. | | 59.18 | 9 21 | 59.13 | 9 83 | 59.15 | 9 54 |
| Cutter | " | | 57.10 | 8 25 | 56.76 | 8 00 | 56.92 | 8 12 |
| Finisher | " | | 56.84 | 10 19 | 56.56 | 10 57 | 56.69 | 10 39 |
| Fitter | F. | | 58.43 | 3 62 | 58.43 | 4 43 | 58.43 | 4 03 |
| Laster | M. | | 56.78 | 8 75 | 56.44 | 9 04 | 56.60 | 8 90 |
| Machine operator | " | | 57.28 | 10 91 | 57.03 | 10 91 | 57.15 | 10 91 |
| " | F. | | 55.60 | 4 73 | 55.23 | 4 59 | 55.42 | 4 66 |
| Pasters | " | | 51.37 | 3 97 | 51.00 | 3 99 | 51.18 | 3 98 |
| Sole Cutter | M. | | 57.89 | 7 86 | 57.97 | 8 07 | 57.93 | 7 78 |
| Various | " | | 58.89 | 8 45 | 58.79 | 8 90 | 58.84 | 8 64 |
| " | | M. | 54.80 | 3 38 | 53.43 | 3 03 | 54.00 | 3 18 |

NOTE.—In the first and second columns the letters M. and F. denote the sex of workpeople.

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—Continued.

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF— | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Over 16 | Under 16 | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| | | | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. |
| and bag (paper) factory | | | | | | | | |
| worker: | | | | | | | | |
| bag maker | F. | | 56.48 | 3 76 | 56.43 | 3 86 | 56.45 | 3 81 |
| " | | F. | 56.67 | 2 42 | 57.14 | 2 36 | 56.92 | 2 38 |
| box maker | F. | | 56.71 | 3 75 | 56.55 | 3 77 | 56.63 | 3 76 |
| machine tender | " | | 57.00 | 3 45 | 57.00 | 3 45 | 57.00 | 3 45 |
| finisher | M. | | 58.40 | 8 88 | 58.59 | 8 60 | 58.50 | 8 73 |
| ss. builder | " | | 56.00 | 10 00 | 60.00 | 12 00 | 57.60 | 10 80 |
| very and distillery operative: | | | | | | | | |
| bottler | " | | 57.40 | 7 34 | 54.72 | 6 81 | 55.94 | 7 05 |
| " | | M. | 56.70 | 3 10 | 57.29 | 2 99 | 56.96 | 3 04 |
| brewer | M. | | 61.24 | 12 48 | 60.99 | 11 97 | 61.10 | 12 21 |
| cellarman | " | | 59.96 | 8 08 | 60.13 | 8 08 | 60.04 | 8 08 |
| distiller | " | | 62.67 | 12 02 | 59.67 | 11 58 | 61.17 | 11 80 |
| distalster | " | | 70.77 | 8 65 | 70.03 | 8 57 | 70.40 | 8 61 |
| eddler | " | | 60.61 | 8 20 | 60.12 | 8 02 | 60.35 | 8 11 |
| arious | " | | 68.04 | 8 23 | 66.80 | 8 42 | 67.53 | 8 31 |
| clayer | " | | 57.10 | 14 80 | 57.15 | 14 81 | 57.13 | 14 81 |
| idge builder: | | | | | | | | |
| blacksmith | " | | 55.83 | 10 77 | 56.67 | 10 43 | 56.25 | 10 60 |
| lachimist | " | | 56.79 | 9 77 | 56.56 | 9 10 | 56.67 | 9 41 |
| attern maker | " | | 56.25 | 13 31 | 57.50 | 12 88 | 56.67 | 13 17 |
| iveter | " | | 55.00 | 8 80 | 56.36 | 8 58 | 55.65 | 8 70 |
| arious | " | | 58.75 | 11 64 | 58.64 | 10 77 | 58.68 | 11 14 |
| ish maker | " | | 57.69 | 9 90 | 55.79 | 9 63 | 56.70 | 9 76 |
| cher | " | | 62.38 | 8 92 | 63.62 | 9 00 | 63.00 | 8 96 |
| penster (general) | " | | 58.39 | 10 43 | 58.55 | 10 56 | 58.48 | 10 50 |
| riage factory worker: | | | | | | | | |
| blacksmith | " | | 59.25 | 10 01 | 59.29 | 10 00 | 59.27 | 10 01 |
| ainter | " | | 59.44 | 9 66 | 59.00 | 9 96 | 59.25 | 9 79 |
| rimmer | " | | 59.12 | 11 10 | 58.62 | 11 03 | 58.88 | 11 07 |
| oodworker | " | | 59.64 | 9 74 | 59.25 | 9 65 | 59.46 | 9 70 |
| pet weaver | " | | 67.36 | 10 73 | 59.38 | 10 09 | 63.56 | 10 42 |
| " | F. | | 60.00 | 5 04 | 60.00 | 5 12 | 60.00 | 5 08 |
| ar factory operative: | | | | | | | | |
| unch breaker | M. | | 57.00 | 7 57 | 57.44 | 8 09 | 57.20 | 7 80 |
| " | F. | | 56.90 | 3 66 | 57.60 | 4 01 | 57.22 | 3 82 |
| igar maker | M. | | 52.10 | 8 76 | 52.08 | 8 94 | 52.09 | 8 85 |
| " | F. | | 57.92 | 3 27 | 57.36 | 3 70 | 57.63 | 3 49 |
| " | | M. | 54.95 | 3 52 | 54.96 | 3 46 | 54.95 | 3 49 |
| acker | M. | | 49.33 | 10 40 | 47.33 | 11 47 | 48.33 | 10 93 |
| " | F. | | 53.29 | 4 00 | 63.38 | 3 88 | 58.33 | 3 93 |
| " | " | | 51.00 | 2 97 | 51.61 | 2 82 | 51.30 | 2 90 |
| tripper | " | M. | 55.36 | 2 39 | 54.27 | 2 11 | 54.83 | 2 25 |
| " | M. | | 56.83 | 11 61 | 57.11 | 11 80 | 56.98 | 11 71 |
| rk (office) | F. | | 59.00 | 4 00 | 59.00 | 4 00 | 59.00 | 4 00 |
| " | M. | | 50.00 | 7 00 | 57.67 | 7 67 | 55.00 | 7 50 |
| ll heaver | " | | 66.00 | 12 60 | 60.00 | 10 50 | 63.33 | 11 67 |
| lar maker | " | | 59.82 | 9 33 | 59.99 | 9 48 | 59.91 | 9 42 |
| oper | F. | | 56.00 | 4 50 | 56.00 | 4 50 | 56.00 | 4 50 |
| set maker | | | | | | | | |
| ton batting mill operative: | | | | | | | | |
| batting roller | " | | 60.00 | 3 72 | 60.00 | 3 72 | 60.00 | 3 72 |
| arder | M. | | 60.00 | 8 70 | 60.00 | 8 70 | 60.00 | 8 70 |
| " | | M. | 60.00 | 3 55 | 60.00 | 3 55 | 60.00 | 3 55 |
| ap Carrier | " | | 60.00 | 6 75 | 60.00 | 6 75 | 60.00 | 6 75 |
| ap feeder | " | | 60.00 | 6 00 | 60.00 | 6 00 | 60.00 | 6 00 |
| acker | | | | | | | | |
| ton mill operative: | | | | | | | | |
| eamer | F. | | 60.00 | 3 87 | 60.00 | 3 87 | 60.00 | 3 87 |
| ardner | M. | | 57.68 | 6 44 | 58.75 | 6 30 | 58.22 | 6 37 |
| " | F. | | 59.45 | 4 36 | 59.48 | 4 34 | 59.46 | 4 35 |
| " | M. | | 62.10 | 8 85 | 62.10 | 8 89 | 62.10 | 8 87 |
| ard grinder | " | | 61.71 | 4 78 | 62.12 | 5 51 | 61.59 | 5 09 |
| ard stripper | " | | 62.40 | 4 50 | 62.67 | 4 58 | 62.53 | 4 53 |
| ard tender | " | M. | 60.00 | 1 80 | 60.00 | 1 81 | 60.00 | 1 80 |
| offer | | | | | | | | |
| rawing frame tender | F. | | 59.56 | 3 97 | 59.52 | 4 12 | 59.52 | 4 04 |

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF— | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| Cotton mill operative— <i>Continued.</i> | | | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. |
| Dresser | M. | | 62.50 | 10 65 | 62.50 | 11 07 | 62.50 | 10 70 |
| Dyer | " | | 60.55 | 6 96 | 63.66 | 7 28 | 61.61 | 7 00 |
| Finisher | " | | 63.73 | 6 87 | 64.13 | 7 00 | 63.93 | 6 90 |
| " | F. | | 61.29 | 4 81 | 61.81 | 4 58 | 61.57 | 4 40 |
| Intermediate tender | " | | 60.33 | 4 26 | 60.33 | 4 89 | 60.33 | 4 40 |
| Loom fixer | M. | | 62.14 | 8 45 | 61.03 | 8 57 | 61.50 | 8 40 |
| Mule spinner | " | | 61.06 | 6 79 | 61.06 | 6 69 | 61.06 | 6 50 |
| Picker tender | " | | 61.58 | 5 88 | 62.50 | 6 02 | 62.03 | 5 50 |
| Reeler | F. | | 60.08 | 3 71 | 60.08 | 3 36 | 60.08 | 3 30 |
| Roving hand | " | | 56.74 | 4 09 | 56.78 | 3 96 | 56.76 | 4 00 |
| Section hand | M. | | 60.08 | 8 60 | 60.37 | 9 29 | 60.20 | 8 40 |
| Slasher | " | | 62.57 | 10 67 | 62.57 | 10 67 | 62.57 | 10 60 |
| Slubber | F. | | 57.65 | 3 84 | 57.64 | 4 94 | 57.65 | 4 40 |
| Speeder | " | | 60.87 | 4 10 | 60.90 | 5 44 | 60.89 | 4 40 |
| Spinner | M. | | 57.12 | 7 13 | 54.94 | 6 19 | 56.01 | 6 00 |
| " | F. | | 60.55 | 4 40 | 59.91 | 4 36 | 60.23 | 4 40 |
| " | | F. | 53.60 | 2 30 | 49.76 | 2 18 | 51.68 | 2 20 |
| Spooler | F. | | 60.90 | 3 19 | 60.80 | 3 30 | 60.84 | 3 30 |
| Twister | " | | 60.00 | 3 53 | 53.33 | 2 97 | 56.67 | 3 30 |
| " | | M. | 60.17 | 2 85 | 60.14 | 2 96 | 60.16 | 2 80 |
| Warper | F. | | 60.42 | 4 55 | 60.44 | 4 58 | 60.43 | 4 40 |
| Waste picker | " | | 60.25 | 3 54 | 60.30 | 3 20 | 60.28 | 3 30 |
| Weaver | M. | | 60.56 | 8 28 | 60.36 | 9 17 | 60.46 | 8 40 |
| " | F. | | 60.21 | 5 97 | 60.30 | 5 86 | 60.26 | 5 50 |
| Web drawer | " | | 62.95 | 4 20 | 61.76 | 4 16 | 61.90 | 4 40 |
| Winder | " | | 60.23 | 3 62 | 60.21 | 2 87 | 60.22 | 3 30 |
| Various | M. | | 61.67 | 8 14 | 61.33 | 8 24 | 61.50 | 8 30 |
| " | | M. | 61.22 | 3 02 | 60.90 | 3 30 | 61.07 | 3 30 |
| " | F. | | 61.31 | 4 84 | 60.54 | 4 63 | 60.92 | 4 40 |
| " | | F. | 59.72 | 3 08 | 59.19 | 3 09 | 59.45 | 3 30 |
| Dressmaker | F. | | 56.26 | 4 43 | 56.26 | 4 60 | 56.26 | 4 40 |
| Engineer | M. | | 61.46 | 9 43 | 61.94 | 9 43 | 61.71 | 9 40 |
| Engraver | " | | 57.25 | 10 12 | 57.25 | 10 19 | 57.25 | 10 10 |
| Fanning mill maker | " | | 59.88 | 8 97 | 59.96 | 8 52 | 59.92 | 8 40 |
| File maker | " | | 63.00 | 7 00 | 57.00 | 9 00 | 59.00 | 8 40 |
| Fireman | " | | 62.60 | 8 39 | 61.32 | 8 39 | 61.93 | 8 40 |
| Florist | F. | | 54.00 | 2 38 | 54.00 | 2 38 | 54.00 | 2 30 |
| Flour packer | M. | | 63.46 | 7 63 | 60.47 | 7 67 | 60.47 | 7 40 |
| Foreman: | | | | | | | | |
| Baker | " | | 60 00 | 9 50 | 60.00 | 9 50 | 60.00 | 9 40 |
| Blacksmith | " | | 60.00 | 12 00 | 60.00 | 12 00 | 60.00 | 12 00 |
| Cabinet-maker | " | | 60 00 | 12 25 | 60.00 | 12 25 | 60.00 | 12 20 |
| Carpenter | " | | 57.75 | 13 11 | 57.75 | 13 11 | 57.75 | 13 10 |
| Cotton mill | " | | 61.00 | 16 80 | 61.24 | 15 82 | 61.12 | 16 00 |
| Knitting mill | " | | 62.89 | 14 73 | 62.89 | 14 73 | 62.89 | 14 70 |
| Lumber mill | " | | 62.73 | 19 27 | 65.00 | 18 66 | 64.04 | 18 40 |
| Machinist | " | | 59.67 | 14 00 | 59.67 | 14 00 | 59.67 | 14 00 |
| Miller | " | | 60 00 | 12 25 | 60 00 | 12 25 | 60.00 | 12 20 |
| Moulder | " | | 58.14 | 13 93 | 58.71 | 14 21 | 58.43 | 14 00 |
| Boiler mill | " | | 60.00 | 12 62 | 60 00 | 12 62 | 60.00 | 12 60 |
| Boiler | " | | 57.83 | 12 17 | 59.09 | 12 45 | 58.43 | 12 20 |
| Boiler | " | | 61.37 | 11 70 | 64.37 | 11 49 | 64.37 | 11 40 |
| Boiler | " | | 61 00 | 10 50 | 60.00 | 10 50 | 60.00 | 10 40 |
| Boiler | " | | 60 98 | 14 02 | 60.91 | 14 08 | 60.94 | 14 00 |
| Boiler | " | | 58.28 | 15 75 | 58.45 | 16 20 | 58.36 | 15 40 |
| Boiler | F. | | 57.60 | 8 30 | 58.00 | 7 67 | 57.82 | 7 40 |
| Foundry (general): | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | M. | | 59 64 | 9 64 | 57.29 | 9 22 | 58.43 | 9 40 |
| Machinist | " | | 59.44 | 10 40 | 57.67 | 10 26 | 58.58 | 10 20 |
| Moulder | " | | 59.14 | 10 52 | 58.40 | 10 46 | 58.76 | 10 40 |
| Painter | " | | 59.78 | 11 31 | 59.87 | 10 54 | 59.83 | 10 40 |
| Pattern maker | " | | 59.86 | 12 03 | 59.00 | 12 16 | 59.41 | 12 00 |
| Woodworker | " | | 59.93 | 9 53 | 59.47 | 8 76 | 59.65 | 9 40 |

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF— | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| Textile factory employe: | | | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. |
| Cabinet maker..... | M. | ..... | 59.44 | 9 25 | 59.48 | 9 25 | 59.46 | 9 25 |
| Trimmer..... | " | ..... | 58.90 | 12 28 | 58.28 | 11 40 | 58.55 | 11 80 |
| Cairmaker..... | " | ..... | 59.29 | 8 36 | 54.62 | 8 00 | 56.80 | 8 17 |
| Finisher..... | " | ..... | 58.78 | 8 34 | 59.18 | 8 69 | 59.04 | 8 52 |
| Machine hand..... | " | ..... | 59.08 | 9 26 | 59.37 | 9 32 | 59.22 | 9 29 |
| Attress maker..... | F. | ..... | 60.00 | 4 71 | 60.00 | 4 71 | 60.00 | 4 71 |
| Ornament maker..... | M. | ..... | 59.00 | 11 50 | 53.00 | 10 50 | 56.00 | 11 00 |
| Painter..... | " | ..... | 58.00 | 9 30 | 58.00 | 9 30 | 58.00 | 9 30 |
| Turner..... | " | ..... | 58.62 | 9 85 | 59.80 | 10 45 | 59.13 | 10 11 |
| Upholsterer..... | " | ..... | 58.12 | 10 20 | 57.53 | 10 15 | 57.81 | 10 18 |
| Varnisher and polisher..... | " | ..... | 55.60 | 8 37 | 53.60 | 8 17 | 54.60 | 8 27 |
| Various..... | " | ..... | 59.33 | 11 17 | 59.33 | 11 17 | 59.33 | 11 17 |
| Welder..... | F. | ..... | 50.60 | 3 95 | 50.60 | 3 95 | 50.60 | 3 95 |
| Land steam fitter..... | M. | ..... | 61.13 | 10 34 | 61.09 | 10 56 | 61.11 | 10 46 |
| Works employe (general)..... | " | ..... | 57.45 | 7 89 | 60.64 | 8 24 | 59.04 | 8 06 |
| Factory worker: | | | | | | | | |
| Lower..... | " | ..... | 49.73 | 22 30 | 49.71 | 22 39 | 49.72 | 22 35 |
| Picker..... | " | ..... | 56.92 | 7 62 | 60.00 | 7 55 | 58.57 | 7 58 |
| Set maker..... | " | ..... | 57.60 | 13 10 | 57.60 | 13 10 | 57.60 | 13 10 |
| Various..... | " | ..... | 56.84 | 7 45 | 56.30 | 7 34 | 56.55 | 7 39 |
| " | M. | ..... | 50.96 | 3 53 | 51.02 | 3 52 | 50.99 | 3 53 |
| Textile factory employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Maker..... | F. | ..... | 56.63 | 3 73 | 62.64 | 3 97 | 59.59 | 3 85 |
| Various..... | M. | ..... | 58.79 | 9 53 | 58.79 | 9 71 | 58.79 | 9 62 |
| Smith..... | " | ..... | 55.00 | 15 00 | 55.00 | 15 00 | 55.00 | 15 00 |
| Machine maker..... | " | ..... | 58.00 | 7 25 | 59.00 | 7 17 | 58.50 | 7 21 |
| Shoe maker..... | " | ..... | 59.53 | 8 68 | 59.27 | 8 66 | 59.40 | 8 67 |
| Factory employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Under..... | F. | ..... | 59.11 | 4 67 | 58.74 | 4 68 | 58.92 | 4 68 |
| Blocker..... | M. | ..... | 58.67 | 8 67 | 58.67 | 8 67 | 58.67 | 8 67 |
| Trimmer..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 15 00 | 60.00 | 15 43 | 60.00 | 15 21 |
| Finisher..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 9 42 | 60.00 | 10 08 | 60.00 | 9 75 |
| Ornament maker..... | " | ..... | 58.12 | 9 93 | 55.05 | 8 85 | 56.38 | 9 32 |
| Various..... | " | ..... | 58.67 | 10 33 | 58.86 | 9 43 | 58.78 | 9 85 |
| " | F. | ..... | 56.80 | 4 63 | 56.24 | 4 25 | 56.50 | 4 43 |
| " | M. | ..... | 59.75 | 8 81 | 54.75 | 8 06 | 57.25 | 8 44 |
| Shoe shoer..... | | | | | | | | |
| Factory employe (with board): | | | | | | | | |
| Attender..... | " | ..... | 74.05 | 6 65 | 73.23 | 6 58 | 73.64 | 6 61 |
| Mill boy..... | M. | ..... | 73.20 | 2 00 | 73.20 | 2 00 | 73.20 | 2 00 |
| Handmaid..... | F. | ..... | 73.00 | 2 12 | 72.50 | 2 12 | 72.75 | 2 12 |
| Perk..... | M. | ..... | 73.71 | 7 21 | 73.71 | 7 21 | 73.71 | 7 21 |
| Book..... | F. | ..... | 71.33 | 5 29 | 70.83 | 5 29 | 71.08 | 5 29 |
| Tea girl..... | " | ..... | 74.57 | 2 03 | 74.57 | 2 03 | 74.57 | 2 03 |
| Dress..... | " | ..... | 73.38 | 2 24 | 73.38 | 2 23 | 73.38 | 2 23 |
| Printer..... | M. | ..... | 72.62 | 3 66 | 72.62 | 3 66 | 72.62 | 3 66 |
| Tableman..... | " | ..... | 74.57 | 3 04 | 72.86 | 3 18 | 73.71 | 3 11 |
| Waiter..... | F. | ..... | 74.43 | 2 15 | 73.86 | 2 15 | 74.14 | 2 15 |
| Textile mill employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Order..... | M. | ..... | 62.80 | 10 80 | 59.80 | 10 42 | 61.30 | 10 61 |
| Turner..... | F. | ..... | 60.00 | 4 25 | 60.00 | 4 37 | 60.00 | 4 31 |
| Worker..... | M. | ..... | 63.33 | 8 00 | 63.33 | 8 00 | 63.33 | 8 00 |
| Finisher..... | F. | ..... | 62.15 | 4 36 | 62.28 | 4 35 | 62.21 | 4 35 |
| " | " | F. | 63.40 | 2 78 | 63.56 | 2 81 | 63.48 | 2 79 |
| Attender..... | M. | ..... | 59.71 | 7 97 | 55.50 | 7 38 | 57.54 | 7 67 |
| " | " | M. | 60.00 | 2 75 | 56.00 | 2 56 | 58.00 | 2 65 |
| " | F. | ..... | 62.05 | 3 68 | 62.15 | 3 70 | 62.10 | 3 69 |
| Order..... | " | ..... | 62.46 | 3 79 | 61.77 | 3 69 | 62.13 | 3 74 |
| Rule piecer..... | M. | ..... | 60.67 | 4 67 | 60.00 | 4 62 | 60.33 | 4 64 |
| Checker..... | " | ..... | 63.00 | 6 94 | 61.00 | 6 75 | 62.00 | 6 84 |
| " | " | F. | 61.00 | 2 77 | 57.00 | 2 55 | 59.00 | 2 66 |
| Order..... | M. | ..... | 62.00 | 7 15 | 60.36 | 7 01 | 61.22 | 7 08 |
| Order..... | " | ..... | 62.90 | 6 22 | 62.00 | 6 21 | 62.46 | 6 21 |

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| | | | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ |
| Knitting mill employe.— <i>Con.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Spooler..... | F. | ..... | 63.30 | 3 41 | 63.09 | 2 91 | 63.20 | 3 |
| Winder..... | " | ..... | 62.67 | 3 08 | 63.11 | 3 06 | 62.86 | 3 |
| Various..... | M. | ..... | 62.60 | 8 87 | 61.46 | 8 31 | 62.05 | 8 |
| "..... | " | M. | 62.83 | 3 89 | 61.56 | 3 84 | 62.21 | 3 |
| "..... | F. | ..... | 63.22 | 3 72 | 56.18 | 3 19 | 59.84 | 3 |
| "..... | " | F. | 60.67 | 2 17 | 55.33 | 1 96 | 58.00 | 2 |
| Laborer (general)..... | M. | ..... | 60.23 | 7 20 | 60.81 | 7 05 | 60.54 | 7 |
| Lampighter..... | " | ..... | 57.45 | 7 89 | 60.64 | 8 24 | 59.04 | 8 |
| Lather..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 13 50 | 59.75 | 9 75 | 59.80 | 10 |
| Lineburner..... | " | ..... | 58.00 | 7 83 | 70.50 | 9 25 | 65.14 | 8 |
| Lock factory employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Fitter..... | " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60.83 | 13 50 | 60.83 | 13 |
| Locksmith..... | " | ..... | 57.67 | 9 33 | 57.67 | 9 33 | 57.67 | 9 |
| Machinist..... | " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50.00 | 16 50 | 50.00 | 16 |
| Moulder..... | " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61.20 | 15 30 | 61.20 | 15 |
| Polisher..... | " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60.00 | 12 00 | 60.00 | 12 |
| Various..... | " | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56.00 | 15 00 | 56.00 | 15 |
| Lumber mill employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Culler..... | " | ..... | 64.75 | 8 93 | 66.26 | 8 85 | 65.74 | 8 |
| Edger..... | " | ..... | 66.00 | 9 50 | 67.50 | 9 00 | 67.00 | 9 |
| Filer..... | " | ..... | 64.53 | 11 83 | 66.24 | 11 39 | 65.67 | 11 |
| Jointer..... | " | ..... | 61.33 | 8 50 | 61.33 | 8 50 | 61.33 | 8 |
| Measurer..... | " | ..... | 65.40 | 8 00 | 67.14 | 7 86 | 66.42 | 7 |
| Piler..... | " | ..... | 60.41 | 7 22 | 63.41 | 7 84 | 63.01 | 7 |
| Sawyer..... | " | ..... | 62.96 | 9 65 | 64.10 | 9 26 | 63.59 | 9 |
| Slabber..... | " | ..... | 62.00 | 7 67 | 67.09 | 8 27 | 66.00 | 8 |
| Surveyor..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 9 67 | 62.00 | 10 33 | 61.00 | 10 |
| Various..... | " | M. | 62.93 | 7 79 | 68.66 | 7 12 | 66.79 | 7 |
| "..... | " | " | ..... | ..... | 67.27 | 4 40 | 67.27 | 4 |
| Machine hand (general)..... | M. | ..... | 58.07 | 9 07 | 59.20 | 9 15 | 58.64 | 9 |
| Machinist (general)..... | " | ..... | 61.36 | 10 95 | 59.82 | 11 40 | 60.72 | 11 |
| Marble cutter..... | " | ..... | 58.94 | 9 83 | 59.38 | 9 83 | 59.15 | 9 |
| " polisher..... | " | ..... | 59.09 | 7 40 | 59.39 | 7 28 | 59.24 | 7 |
| Mason (stone)..... | " | ..... | 53.69 | 12 75 | 56.76 | 12 58 | 55.12 | 12 |
| Miller..... | " | ..... | 64.07 | 9 45 | 64.28 | 9 81 | 64.17 | 9 |
| Milliner..... | F. | ..... | 57.24 | 5 16 | 57.20 | 5 17 | 57.22 | 5 |
| Millwright..... | M. | ..... | 60.04 | 10 91 | 60.81 | 11 30 | 60.59 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous..... | " | ..... | 57.14 | 8 36 | 57.36 | 8 39 | 57.25 | 8 |
| "..... | " | M. | 58.43 | 2 88 | 58.37 | 3 20 | 58.40 | 3 |
| "..... | F. | F. | 54.95 | 3 69 | 54.41 | 3 94 | 54.71 | 3 |
| "..... | " | " | 54.69 | 2 67 | 55.79 | 2 86 | 55.16 | 2 |
| Nail maker..... | M. | ..... | 60.00 | 12 00 | 60.00 | 12 00 | 60.00 | 12 |
| Newspaper employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Carrier boy..... | " | M. | 16.38 | 1 77 | 16.40 | 1 77 | 16.39 | 1 |
| Compositor..... | M. | ..... | 55.99 | 8 48 | 55.95 | 8 51 | 55.97 | 8 |
| "..... | F. | ..... | 58.93 | 4 60 | 58.93 | 4 60 | 58.93 | 4 |
| Editor..... | M. | ..... | 58.32 | 17 88 | 57.35 | 17 54 | 57.82 | 17 |
| Press feeder..... | " | ..... | 57.12 | 4 52 | 57.11 | 5 00 | 57.12 | 4 |
| Pressman..... | " | ..... | 58.82 | 9 32 | 58.79 | 9 48 | 58.80 | 9 |
| Reporter..... | " | ..... | 57.12 | 12 06 | 56.88 | 12 11 | 57.00 | 12 |
| Office boy..... | " | M. | 58.29 | 3 11 | 58.29 | 3 11 | 58.29 | 3 |
| Organ factory employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Action maker..... | M. | ..... | 59.29 | 9 11 | 57.86 | 9 29 | 58.57 | 9 |
| Case maker..... | " | ..... | 59.75 | 11 21 | 56.83 | 10 58 | 58.29 | 10 |
| Finisher..... | " | ..... | 59.50 | 11 00 | 59.50 | 11 00 | 59.50 | 11 |
| Trimmer..... | " | ..... | 59.80 | 9 72 | 59.80 | 9 72 | 59.80 | 9 |
| Tuner..... | " | ..... | 59.67 | 17 00 | 58.00 | 17 00 | 58.83 | 17 |
| Various..... | " | ..... | 59.29 | 9 01 | 55.86 | 8 77 | 57.69 | 8 |
| Packer (general)..... | " | ..... | 60.08 | 6 38 | 60.05 | 7 43 | 60.06 | 7 |
| Painter, house..... | " | ..... | 57.49 | 10 34 | 54.92 | 10 11 | 56.30 | 10 |
| " ornamental..... | " | ..... | 58.00 | 12 95 | 57.33 | 12 82 | 57.67 | 12 |
| " various..... | " | ..... | 56.35 | 10 04 | 53.81 | 9 74 | 55.07 | 9 |
| Paper hanger..... | " | ..... | 57.60 | 10 80 | 57.00 | 10 20 | 57.33 | 10 |

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—Continued.

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF— | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| | | | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. |
| er mill operator : | | | | | | | | |
| leacher | M. | | 60.00 | 7 00 | 60.00 | 7 00 | 60.00 | 7 00 |
| inisher | " | | 60.00 | 8 26 | 60.00 | 8 33 | 60.00 | 8 29 |
| " | F. | | 60.00 | 3 97 | 60.00 | 3 97 | 60.00 | 3 97 |
| achine tender | M. | | 60.00 | 10 56 | 60.00 | 10 46 | 60.00 | 10 51 |
| ag cutter | " | | 60.00 | 8 47 | 60.00 | 8 47 | 60.00 | 8 47 |
| ag picker | F. | | 59.78 | 4 25 | 59.79 | 4 26 | 59.78 | 4 26 |
| arious | " | | 60.00 | 4 28 | 60.00 | 4 25 | 60.00 | 4 27 |
| " | M. | | 60.00 | 8 27 | 60.00 | 8 27 | 60.00 | 8 27 |
| tern maker (general) | " | | 61.65 | 12 71 | 60.10 | 12 98 | 60.81 | 12 86 |
| tographer | " | | 48.00 | 10 00 | 48.00 | 10 00 | 48.00 | 10 00 |
| o factory employe : | | | | | | | | |
| ction maker | " | | 59.00 | 13 75 | 59.00 | 11 50 | 59.00 | 12 63 |
| ase maker | " | | 59.00 | 9 75 | 59.00 | 12 06 | 59.00 | 10 78 |
| ly finisher | " | | 59.00 | 15 63 | 59.00 | 14 83 | 59.00 | 15 29 |
| olisher | " | | 59.00 | 8 80 | 59.00 | 8 60 | 59.00 | 8 70 |
| arious | " | | 58.82 | 10 49 | 58.80 | 10 00 | 58.81 | 10 24 |
| er | " | | 59.60 | 7 96 | 57.20 | 7 96 | 58.40 | 7 96 |
| sterer | " | | 58.62 | 14 03 | 58.64 | 14 40 | 58.63 | 14 24 |
| umber | " | | 59.06 | 10 71 | 59.95 | 10 91 | 59.52 | 10 82 |
| ter | " | | 58.63 | 8 75 | 58.63 | 8 75 | 58.63 | 8 75 |
| ap maker | " | | 58.67 | 7 92 | 57.83 | 7 96 | 58.25 | 7 94 |
| lway shop employe : | | | | | | | | |
| lacksmith | " | | 59.33 | 8 75 | 59.33 | 9 62 | 59.33 | 9 18 |
| ar builder | " | | 53.60 | 8 87 | 53.60 | 8 53 | 53.60 | 8 70 |
| ar repairer | " | | 58.47 | 8 96 | 58.63 | 9 84 | 58.54 | 9 33 |
| oppersmith | " | | 49.00 | 9 45 | 55.00 | 10 21 | 52.00 | 9 83 |
| itter | " | | 57.63 | 9 33 | 58.97 | 9 46 | 58.32 | 9 40 |
| elper | " | | 53.33 | 5 90 | 57.33 | 6 43 | 55.33 | 6 16 |
| achinest | " | | 50.67 | 9 00 | 54.67 | 9 48 | 52.67 | 9 24 |
| oulder | " | | 60.00 | 8 50 | 60.00 | 8 70 | 60.00 | 8 62 |
| ainter | " | | 56.40 | 7 99 | 57.92 | 8 92 | 56.97 | 8 34 |
| oodworker | " | | 59.06 | 8 10 | 58.59 | 9 20 | 58.89 | 8 49 |
| arious | " | | 59.48 | 7 60 | 59.68 | 7 97 | 59.57 | 7 77 |
| lway employe : | | | | | | | | |
| aggageman | " | | 72.00 | 8 83 | 72.00 | 8 83 | 72.00 | 8 83 |
| rakesman | " | | 64.94 | 8 19 | 63.52 | 8 02 | 64.16 | 8 10 |
| hecker | " | | 65.00 | 6 80 | 65.00 | 6 80 | 65.00 | 6 80 |
| leaner | " | | 60.70 | 7 17 | 60.79 | 7 27 | 60.74 | 7 22 |
| onductor | " | | 60 09 | 12 37 | 60.69 | 11 32 | 60.42 | 11 80 |
| espatcher | " | | 56 00 | 17 36 | 56.00 | 17 36 | 56.00 | 17 36 |
| ngineer | " | | 61 25 | 18 04 | 60.51 | 20 34 | 60.89 | 19 18 |
| fireman | " | | 60 00 | 10 01 | 60.00 | 10 83 | 60.00 | 10 43 |
| perator and agent | " | | 60.44 | 8 67 | 60.44 | 8 67 | 60.44 | 8 67 |
| orter | " | | 60.06 | 7 84 | 60.06 | 8 32 | 60.06 | 8 08 |
| ignalman | " | | 81.25 | 6 43 | 81.25 | 6 43 | 81.25 | 6 43 |
| witchman | " | | 82.09 | 9 72 | 81.87 | 10 09 | 81.98 | 9 91 |
| ardman | " | | 67.20 | 9 41 | 69.00 | 9 74 | 68.00 | 9 55 |
| arious | " | | 60.64 | 8 12 | 60.44 | 7 83 | 60.54 | 7 97 |
| et maker | " | | 60.00 | 9 00 | 60.00 | 9 00 | 60.00 | 9 00 |
| elder | " | | 52.50 | 7 50 | 52.50 | 7 50 | 52.50 | 7 50 |
| se maker | " | | 59.13 | 10 96 | 59.33 | 10 99 | 59.23 | 10 98 |
| esman | " | | 60.12 | 9 73 | 59.92 | 9 61 | 60.02 | 9 68 |
| sewsoman | F. | | 59.42 | 6 15 | 59.43 | 6 13 | 59.42 | 6 14 |
| h, door and blind maker | M. | | 60.00 | 10 50 | 60.00 | 10 00 | 60.00 | 10 25 |
| o factory employe : | | | | | | | | |
| tcher | " | | 52.33 | 5 92 | 55.50 | 7 04 | 53.60 | 6 37 |
| lter | " | | 42.86 | 6 51 | 57.40 | 13 46 | 51.41 | 10 60 |
| trinder | " | | 50.00 | 11 24 | 55.20 | 12 28 | 52.60 | 11 76 |
| acker | " | | 60.00 | 8 25 | 60.00 | 9 75 | 60.00 | 9 00 |
| olisher | " | | 46.67 | 7 13 | 60.00 | 8 50 | 53.33 | 7 81 |
| aw maker | " | | 48.60 | 14 37 | 49.29 | 12 26 | 49.00 | 13 14 |
| emperer | " | | 48.60 | 10 18 | 57.60 | 12 52 | 53.00 | 11 45 |
| arious | " | | 47.29 | 7 10 | 55.88 | 8 55 | 51 21 | 7 80 |
| umstress | F. | | 51.00 | 3 50 | 51.60 | 3 55 | 51 30 | 3 52 |
| svant (with board) | " | | 70.33 | 2 83 | 70.33 | 2 83 | 70 33 | 2 83 |

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—Continued.

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25. | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER V FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF— | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Over 16 | Under 16 | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| Servant (with board)..... | M. | ..... | 71.00 | \$ c. 6 00 | 71.00 | \$ c. 6 00 | 71.00 | \$ c. 6 00 |
| Sewing machine factory employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Fitter..... | " | ..... | 58.85 | 10 47 | 62.37 | 10 95 | 61.46 | 10 46 |
| Machinist..... | " | ..... | 57.59 | 9 72 | 61.63 | 11 10 | 59.50 | 10 10 |
| Woodworker..... | " | ..... | 57.32 | 10 96 | 59.81 | 10 67 | 58.61 | 10 10 |
| Various..... | " | ..... | 54.67 | 8 96 | 51.97 | 10 26 | 52.64 | 9 19 |
| Ship carpenter..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 8 92 | 59.96 | 8 80 | 59.98 | 8 80 |
| Shipper..... | " | ..... | 59.76 | 6 85 | 62.22 | 7 22 | 61.33 | 7 17 |
| Shirtmaker..... | F. | ..... | 51.00 | 3 94 | 51.00 | 4 12 | 51.00 | 4 12 |
| Shoemaker..... | M. | ..... | 59.33 | 7 70 | 59.40 | 7 97 | 59.37 | 7 70 |
| Shovel maker..... | " | ..... | 61.29 | 9 50 | 53.50 | 7 78 | 57.69 | 8 18 |
| Silver plater..... | " | ..... | 58.00 | 10 15 | 60.00 | 10 43 | 59.00 | 10 10 |
| Soap maker..... | " | ..... | 59.04 | 7 35 | 59.04 | 7 43 | 59.04 | 7 43 |
| Spring fitter..... | " | ..... | 55.50 | 13 00 | 53.75 | 12 25 | 54.62 | 12 25 |
| Spring maker..... | " | ..... | 49.50 | 9 12 | 50.75 | 9 37 | 50.12 | 9 37 |
| Stereotypier..... | " | ..... | 36.00 | 8 00 | 36.00 | 8 00 | 36.00 | 8 00 |
| Stone cutter..... | " | ..... | 58.86 | 13 20 | 57.41 | 12 90 | 58.19 | 13 20 |
| Stove foundry employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Assorter..... | " | ..... | 62.53 | 7 30 | 60.00 | 7 03 | 61.15 | 7 30 |
| Blacksmith..... | " | ..... | 56.80 | 8 86 | 62.50 | 9 79 | 59.33 | 9 79 |
| Core maker..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 4 67 | 60.00 | 4 67 | 60.00 | 4 67 |
| Finisher..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 8 14 | 60.00 | 8 09 | 60.00 | 8 09 |
| Fitter..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 9 67 | 60.00 | 10 00 | 60.00 | 9 67 |
| Grinder..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 8 25 | 60.00 | 7 50 | 60.00 | 7 50 |
| Japanner..... | " | ..... | 61.20 | 8 10 | 60.91 | 9 63 | 61.04 | 8 10 |
| Machinist..... | " | ..... | 54.41 | 8 11 | 58.33 | 8 44 | 56.43 | 8 11 |
| Melter..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 8 75 | 59.33 | 8 94 | 59.61 | 8 75 |
| Moulder..... | " | ..... | 59.39 | 12 03 | 59.58 | 12 45 | 59.50 | 12 03 |
| Moulder..... | " | ..... | 53.74 | 8 79 | 63.58 | 10 16 | 59.31 | 9 16 |
| Nickle plater..... | " | ..... | 58.91 | 8 16 | 63.21 | 9 55 | 61.32 | 8 16 |
| Pattern maker..... | " | ..... | 59.40 | 11 24 | 65.38 | 12 75 | 62.78 | 11 24 |
| Polisher..... | " | ..... | 56.65 | 10 75 | 64.93 | 12 20 | 61.41 | 11 24 |
| Solderer..... | F. | ..... | 60.00 | 2 25 | 60.00 | 2 25 | 60.00 | 2 25 |
| Woodworker..... | M. | ..... | 60.32 | 9 97 | 60.77 | 9 66 | 60.56 | 9 97 |
| Various..... | " | ..... | 54.70 | 7 18 | 59.11 | 6 66 | 57.38 | 7 18 |
| Street railway employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Driver..... | " | ..... | 75.42 | 7 56 | 75.42 | 7 56 | 75.42 | 7 56 |
| Stableman..... | " | ..... | 69.33 | 8 17 | 69.33 | 8 17 | 69.33 | 8 17 |
| Trackman..... | " | ..... | 67.00 | 7 90 | 67.00 | 7 90 | 67.00 | 7 90 |
| Tailor shop employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Cutter..... | " | ..... | 58.65 | 18 13 | 58.91 | 18 17 | 58.78 | 18 13 |
| Tailor..... | " | ..... | 59.45 | 10 15 | 59.63 | 10 16 | 59.54 | 10 15 |
| Tailoress..... | F. | ..... | 57.85 | 4 54 | 57.84 | 4 46 | 57.85 | 4 54 |
| Tannery employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Beam hand..... | M. | ..... | 59.62 | 8 75 | 59.63 | 8 65 | 59.62 | 8 75 |
| Currier..... | " | ..... | 59.51 | 8 82 | 58.59 | 8 73 | 59.06 | 8 82 |
| Tanner..... | " | ..... | 59.69 | 7 98 | 59.69 | 7 95 | 59.69 | 7 98 |
| Yardman..... | " | ..... | 59.00 | 7 50 | 59.00 | 7 50 | 59.00 | 7 50 |
| Teamster..... | " | ..... | 60.81 | 7 29 | 60.83 | 7 34 | 60.82 | 7 29 |
| Telegraph operator..... | " | ..... | 68.00 | 9 87 | 68.00 | 9 87 | 68.00 | 9 87 |
| Telephone employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Lineman..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 7 00 | 60.00 | 7 00 | 60.00 | 7 00 |
| Operator..... | F. | ..... | 54.00 | 4 25 | 54.00 | 4 25 | 54.00 | 4 25 |
| Tinsmith..... | M. | ..... | 61.03 | 9 20 | 60.17 | 9 20 | 60.60 | 9 20 |
| Tobacco maker..... | " | ..... | 50.69 | 9 21 | 50.69 | 9 23 | 50.69 | 9 21 |
| Tool maker..... | " | ..... | 57.00 | 8 25 | 50.80 | 7 31 | 53.90 | 7 31 |
| Traveller..... | " | ..... | 59.16 | 15 79 | 59.14 | 15 85 | 59.15 | 15 79 |
| Wagon maker..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 9 67 | 57.43 | 9 21 | 58.62 | 9 67 |
| Watchmaker and jeweller..... | " | ..... | 56.49 | 9 52 | 56.18 | 9 56 | 56.34 | 9 52 |
| Watchman..... | " | ..... | 67.93 | 7 59 | 66.44 | 7 46 | 67.17 | 7 59 |
| Wheel factory employe: | | | | | | | | |
| Bender..... | " | ..... | 56.25 | 7 45 | 64.00 | 7 79 | 60.35 | 7 45 |
| Morticer..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 9 24 | 66.00 | 10 28 | 63.00 | 9 24 |
| Spoke maker..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 8 58 | 63.65 | 9 17 | 61.79 | 8 58 |
| Wheel maker..... | " | ..... | 60.00 | 11 88 | 60.00 | 11 38 | 60.00 | 11 88 |
| Various..... | M. | ..... | 60.59 | 7 78 | 61.47 | 7 88 | 61.03 | 7 78 |

TABLE No. XXXVI.—LABOR AND WAGES.—*Continued.*

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | WEEK ENDING APRIL 25 | | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 31. | | AVERAGE PER WEEK FOR THE TWO WEEKS OF— | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|
| | Over 16 | Under 16 | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. | Hours employed. | Earnings. |
| | | | | \$ c. | | \$ c. | | \$ c. |
| ip maker..... | " | | 60.00 | 8 58 | 52.00 | 7 46 | 56.00 | 8 02 |
| "..... | F. | | 60.00 | 4 11 | 56.00 | 3 83 | 58.00 | 3 97 |
| cey mill operative (various)... | M. | | 58.00 | 5 90 | 45.17 | 4 42 | 51.00 | 5 09 |
| e worker..... | " | | 60.00 | 6 19 | 60.00 | 7 25 | 60.00 | 6 65 |
| bd turner..... | " | | 58.67 | 9 29 | 57.60 | 9 46 | 58.11 | 9 38 |
| ollen mill employe: | | | | | | | | |
| ssorter..... | " | | 60.00 | 7 80 | 59.67 | 7 35 | 59.83 | 7 57 |
| arler..... | F. | | 60.90 | 3 96 | 60.78 | 3 97 | 60.84 | 3 96 |
| ard cleaner..... | M. | | 60.00 | 6 10 | 60.00 | 6 11 | 60.00 | 6 10 |
| arder..... | " | | 59.80 | 7 41 | 59.30 | 7 46 | 59.55 | 7 43 |
| "..... | " | M. | 60.00 | 2 91 | 60.00 | 2 91 | 60.00 | 2 91 |
| ard helper..... | " | | 60.00 | 3 45 | 60.00 | 3 43 | 60.00 | 3 44 |
| arner..... | F. | | 61.71 | 4 97 | 61.71 | 4 89 | 61.71 | 4 93 |
| rawing framer tender..... | " | | 60.60 | 4 01 | 60.60 | 3 99 | 60.60 | 4 00 |
| resser..... | " | | 60.00 | 4 66 | 60.00 | 4 60 | 60.00 | 4 63 |
| yer..... | M. | | 59.98 | 7 36 | 59.19 | 7 03 | 59.63 | 7 21 |
| inisher..... | " | | 60.09 | 7 65 | 60.07 | 7 14 | 60.08 | 7 37 |
| "..... | " | M. | 60.00 | 3 75 | 60.00 | 3 90 | 60.00 | 3 83 |
| "..... | F. | | 60.00 | 3 38 | 60.00 | 3 38 | 60.00 | 3 38 |
| uller..... | M. | | 60.50 | 7 60 | 60.50 | 7 20 | 60.50 | 7 40 |
| oom fixer..... | " | | 61.20 | 9 49 | 61.50 | 8 93 | 61.33 | 9 24 |
| icker..... | " | | 59.80 | 6 07 | 59.82 | 6 07 | 59.81 | 6 07 |
| icker tender..... | " | M. | 59.80 | 2 76 | 59.83 | 2 70 | 59.82 | 2 73 |
| iecer..... | " | | 60.00 | 2 95 | 60.00 | 2 91 | 60.00 | 2 93 |
| ieeler..... | F. | | 59.75 | 4 33 | 59.75 | 4 33 | 59.75 | 4 33 |
| ourer..... | M. | | 61.06 | 6 42 | 61.06 | 6 42 | 61.06 | 6 42 |
| ears tender..... | F. | | 63.00 | 4 27 | 63.00 | 4 27 | 63.00 | 4 27 |
| ecker..... | " | | 61.29 | 3 47 | 60.95 | 3 58 | 61.09 | 3 53 |
| pinner..... | M. | | 60.42 | 7 89 | 60.48 | 7 90 | 60.45 | 7 89 |
| "..... | " | M. | 61.09 | 2 89 | 61.03 | 2 87 | 61.06 | 2 88 |
| "..... | F. | | 61.80 | 3 10 | 61.80 | 3 10 | 61.80 | 3 10 |
| "..... | " | F. | 63.00 | 2 60 | 63.00 | 2 60 | 63.00 | 2 60 |
| pooler..... | F. | | 59.96 | 3 02 | 60.17 | 2 97 | 60.07 | 3 00 |
| wister..... | " | | 60.00 | 4 06 | 60.00 | 4 42 | 60.00 | 4 25 |
| "..... | " | M. | 60.00 | 2 92 | 60.00 | 2 92 | 60.00 | 2 92 |
| arper..... | F. | | 61.71 | 4 10 | 61.71 | 4 10 | 61.71 | 4 10 |
| "..... | M. | | 60.62 | 7 31 | 60.56 | 7 33 | 60.59 | 7 32 |
| eaver..... | " | | 61.50 | 7 21 | 61.80 | 7 70 | 61.64 | 7 43 |
| "..... | F. | | 60.36 | 4 67 | 60.39 | 4 61 | 60.37 | 4 64 |
| inder..... | " | | 59.98 | 2 94 | 59.97 | 3 11 | 59.97 | 3 02 |
| "..... | " | F. | 60.00 | 2 10 | 60.00 | 2 25 | 60.00 | 2 13 |
| arious..... | M. | | 60.94 | 6 41 | 61.54 | 6 45 | 61.29 | 6 43 |
| "..... | " | M. | 62.09 | 2 90 | 62.18 | 2 90 | 62.13 | 2 90 |
| "..... | F. | | 60.42 | 3 92 | 60.35 | 3 94 | 60.38 | 3 93 |
| "..... | " | F. | 60.00 | 2 90 | 60.00 | 2 90 | 60.00 | 2 90 |
| Average for all occupations.... | M. | | 59.37 | 9 09 | 59.50 | 9 11 | 59.43 | 9 10 |
| | F. | | 47.45 | 2 82 | 50.43 | 2 93 | 49.95 | 2 88 |
| | F. | F. | 58.66 | 4 34 | 58.77 | 4 36 | 58.72 | 4 35 |
| classes..... | | | 57.65 | 2 58 | 56.31 | 2 52 | 57.00 | 2 55 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| classes..... | | | 58.64 | 7 89 | 58.79 | 7 92 | 58.71 | 7 90 |
| | | | 57.12 | 7 96 | 55.74 | 7 85 | 56.44 | 7 90 |

NOTE.—In making the general averages, hotel employes and servants with board are not included. The term "various," under the different occupations, includes such sub-occupations for each of which not more than one return has been received.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE NO. XXXVIII.—Showing by occupations the averages of time employed, wages earned and cost of living in
 * Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler,
 Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas and Toronto for the year ending
 October 31, 1885, based on returns collected from 2,637 workpeople.

| OCCUPATION OR SUB- OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | No. of dependents. No. of dependents under 16. | Hours employed per week. | Days employed in year. | Yearly wages from occupation. | Extra earnings. | Wife and minor children's earnings. | Total earnings. | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--------|-------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implement worker : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | M. | | 2.22 | 1.67 | 59.67 | 269.17 | 449 96 | 2 78 | 11 11 | 463 85 | 41 24 |
| Core maker | " | | 2.00 | 1.00 | 58.00 | 192.25 | 237 12 | | | 237 12 | 24 30 |
| Machinist | " | | 2.96 | 2.01 | 58.15 | 253.10 | 440 12 | 2 08 | 9 38 | 451 58 | 39 30 |
| Melter | " | | 2.33 | 1.00 | 57.00 | 211.67 | 310 83 | | | 310 83 | 32 41 |
| Moulder | " | | 3.02 | 2.07 | 58.88 | 233.74 | 453 10 | 2 33 | 5 23 | 460 66 | 41 24 |
| Painter | " | | 2.29 | 1.86 | 59.07 | 261.93 | 364 82 | | 20 71 | 385 53 | 36 30 |
| Woodworker | " | | 2.88 | 1.98 | 58.62 | 244.88 | 354 11 | 2 50 | 11 57 | 368 18 | 35 30 |
| Apprentice (various) | " | | 0.01 | | 58.39 | 291.15 | 167 84 | 2 89 | | 170 73 | 15 30 |
| " | | M. | | | 57.72 | 281.50 | 109 32 | 0 22 | | 109 54 | 9 30 |
| Axe maker | M. | | 2.67 | 2.00 | 57.67 | 283.33 | 503 33 | | | 503 33 | 34 30 |
| Axle maker | " | | 1.33 | 0.83 | 55.67 | 274.67 | 364 17 | 8 33 | | 372 50 | 32 30 |
| Baker | " | | 1.50 | 1.00 | 59.42 | 276.50 | 389 08 | 2 12 | | 391 20 | 33 30 |
| Barber | " | | 0.50 | 0.30 | 70.80 | 310.90 | 445 30 | | | 445 30 | 34 30 |
| Blacksmith (general) | " | | 3.15 | 2.23 | 59.59 | 265.55 | 394 55 | 8 18 | 17 27 | 420 00 | 38 30 |
| " (helper). | " | | 1.86 | 1.29 | 57.79 | 276.79 | 297 40 | 5 14 | | 302 54 | 27 30 |
| Boiler and engine worker : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | M. | | 2.60 | 1.40 | 58.20 | 292.80 | 497 60 | | 84 00 | 581 60 | 35 30 |
| Boiler maker | " | | 1.56 | 0.94 | 57.62 | 244.81 | 440 22 | | 9 06 | 449 28 | 37 30 |
| " (helper). | " | | 2.25 | 1.25 | 57.50 | 223.75 | 262 03 | | | 262 03 | 26 30 |
| Machinist | " | | 1.56 | 1.00 | 58.44 | 289.50 | 484 00 | | 19 44 | 503 44 | 34 30 |
| Moulder | " | | 3.67 | 2.83 | 57.67 | 276.67 | 464 17 | | | 464 17 | 41 30 |
| Pattern maker | " | | 3.00 | 1.33 | 56.33 | 300.00 | 500 00 | | 50 00 | 550 00 | 44 30 |
| Various | " | | 1.33 | 1.00 | 58.33 | 295.33 | 429 00 | | | 429 00 | 31 30 |
| Bookbinder | " | | 1.50 | 0.50 | 54.00 | 266.67 | 469 33 | | | 469 33 | 35 30 |
| Bookkeeper | " | | 3.00 | 2.17 | 55.00 | 297 67 | 597 67 | | | 597 67 | 46 30 |
| " | F. | | | | 51.00 | 300.00 | 300 00 | | | 300 00 | 25 30 |
| Box and bag (paper) factory operative : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bag maker | " | | 0.35 | 0.27 | 57.00 | 300.00 | 173 50 | | | 173 50 | 16 30 |
| Band-box maker | " | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 57.00 | 300.00 | 114 00 | | | 114 00 | 11 30 |
| Box maker | " | | 0.08 | 0.08 | 57.15 | 295.38 | 163 00 | | | 163 00 | 14 30 |
| Machine tender | " | | | | 57.00 | 300.00 | 148 70 | | | 148 70 | 14 30 |
| Brewery employe : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bottler | M. | | 1.25 | 0.25 | 60.00 | 292.50 | 284 38 | | | 284 38 | 21 30 |
| Brewer | " | | 1.25 | 0.75 | 62.00 | 311.25 | 575 00 | | | 575 00 | 45 30 |
| Cellarman | " | | 4.50 | 3.50 | 65.00 | 332.50 | 429 00 | | | 429 00 | 33 30 |
| Malster | " | | 4.00 | 2.00 | 60.00 | 262.00 | 420 50 | | | 420 50 | 40 30 |
| Peddler | " | | 3.50 | 2.50 | 60.00 | 313.00 | 416 00 | | | 416 00 | 33 30 |
| Bricklayer | " | | 3.00 | 2.06 | 56 89 | 193.22 | 446 66 | 12 22 | 7 61 | 466 49 | 38 30 |
| Brushmaker | " | | 2.55 | 1.73 | 55.64 | 300.18 | 477 21 | 6 36 | | 483 57 | 33 30 |
| Butcher | " | | 1.87 | 1.37 | 60.88 | 301.75 | 438 63 | | | 438 63 | 33 30 |
| Carpenter (general). | " | | 2.87 | 1.88 | 56.87 | 250.83 | 444 18 | 9 18 | 8 96 | 462 32 | 34 30 |
| Carriage worker : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blacksmith | " | | 2.17 | 1.22 | 59.13 | 278.65 | 400 33 | 5 43 | 8 70 | 414 46 | 36 30 |
| Painter | " | | 1.71 | 1.07 | 59.00 | 259.79 | 434 02 | 8 93 | | 452 95 | 33 30 |
| Trimmer | " | | 2.38 | 1.63 | 55.63 | 257.38 | 447 50 | 13 75 | 6 25 | 467 50 | 43 30 |
| Woodworker | " | | 2.64 | 1.71 | 59.04 | 271.25 | 427 23 | 7 46 | 30 61 | 465 30 | 33 30 |
| Carpet weaver | " | | 2.86 | 2.29 | 57.43 | 207.29 | 294 71 | | 21 43 | 316 14 | 34 30 |
| Cigar factory operative : | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarmaker | M. | | 1.07 | 0.50 | 55.64 | 252.29 | 352 64 | 11 86 | | 364 50 | 28 30 |
| " | F. | | 0.67 | | 56.67 | 283.33 | 155 33 | | | 155 33 | 11 30 |
| Packer. | | F. | | | 54.00 | 212.50 | 87 50 | | | 87 50 | 7 30 |
| Stripper | | M. | | | 60.00 | 246.67 | 100 00 | | | 100 00 | 10 30 |
| Various | F. | | | | 48.00 | 243.00 | 151 50 | | | 151 50 | 11 30 |
| Coal heaver | M. | | 4.33 | 2.67 | 56.67 | 168.33 | 236 67 | 73 33 | 23 33 | 333 33 | 33 30 |

NOTE.—In this table the number of d.pendents is the average for the total number of workpeople, and the work-
 himself is not included.

TABLE No. XXXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—Continued.

| OCCUPATION OR SUB- OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | No. of dependents. | No. of dependents under 16. | Hours employed per week. | Days employed in year. | Yearly wages from occupation. | Extra earnings. | Wife and minor children's earnings. | Total earnings. | Cost of living. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sectionary operative: | | | | | | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. |
| Infectioner | M. | | 1.36 | 0.79 | 59.79 | 272.86 | 387 69 | 8 57 | 396 26 | 309 00 | |
| " | F. | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 60.00 | 213.33 | 87 63 | | 87 63 | 88 17 | |
| Checker | F. | | | | 60.00 | 300.00 | 111 67 | | 111 67 | 111 67 | |
| Over | M. | | 4.33 | 3.00 | 59.00 | 262.92 | 380 82 | 8 75 | 8 33 | 397 90 | 400 67 |
| Set maker | F. | | | | 56.00 | 290.00 | 225 00 | | 225 00 | 225 00 | |
| On mill operative: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Order | M. | | 2.50 | 2.00 | 60.00 | 306.00 | 331 00 | 32 00 | 363 00 | 280 50 | |
| Feeder | F. | | | | 60.00 | 290.00 | 206 50 | | 206 50 | 201 50 | |
| Rister | | M. | | | 60.00 | 300.00 | 134 75 | | 134 75 | 123 00 | |
| Leaver | M. | | 3.00 | 2.33 | 59.67 | 202.67 | 259 87 | | 80 47 | 340 34 | 325 13 |
| " | F. | | 0.67 | | 60.33 | 300.00 | 325 00 | | 325 00 | 274 67 | |
| Various | " | | | | 60.00 | 253.14 | 166 51 | | 166 51 | 175 80 | |
| " | M. | | 2.50 | 2.00 | 59.75 | 224.00 | 272 35 | 12 50 | 69 75 | 354 60 | 315 00 |
| " | " | M. | | | 57.00 | 166.00 | 65 50 | | 65 50 | 99 00 | |
| " | F. | F. | | | 60.00 | 236.00 | 94 00 | | 94 00 | 95 33 | |
| Miller | M. | | 2.33 | 0.67 | 59.33 | 301.33 | 550 00 | | 550 00 | 380 00 | |
| Smaker | F. | | | | 55.00 | 268.75 | 141 75 | | 141 75 | 122 25 | |
| Meer, marine | M. | | 3.75 | 2.75 | 66.00 | 225.25 | 473 50 | 12 50 | 486 00 | 439 50 | |
| " stationary | " | | 3.31 | 1.94 | 62.06 | 284.20 | 419 40 | 2 00 | 15 86 | 437 26 | 383 05 |
| ing mill maker | " | | 0.50 | | 59.00 | 290.00 | 472 50 | | 472 50 | 325 00 | |
| maker | " | | 3.00 | 2.50 | 57.00 | 226.50 | 353 00 | 6 00 | 359 00 | 259 00 | |
| man (general) | " | | 2.36 | 1.91 | 64.82 | 281.75 | 355 64 | 4 55 | 19 09 | 379 28 | 327 18 |
| st. | F. | | | | 54.00 | 293.33 | 104 65 | | 104 65 | 98 33 | |
| man: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ker. | M. | | 4.00 | 2.00 | 60.00 | 313.00 | 482 08 | | 482 08 | 501 00 | |
| cksmith | " | | 3.67 | 2.00 | 60.00 | 294.33 | 589 33 | | 589 33 | 461 67 | |
| binetmaker | " | | 1.50 | 0.50 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 600 00 | | 600 00 | 383 00 | |
| rpenter | " | | 3.60 | 2.00 | 58.20 | 292.50 | 618 66 | 7 50 | 12 00 | 638 16 | 452 20 |
| chinist | " | | 6.00 | 4.00 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 738 00 | | 106 00 | 844 00 | 706 00 |
| ller | " | | 3.00 | 3.00 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 700 90 | | 700 50 | 450 00 | |
| llwright | " | | 5.50 | 4.50 | 59.50 | 300.00 | 712 50 | | 712 50 | 605 00 | |
| oulder | " | | 4.00 | 1.83 | 57.67 | 296.50 | 636 89 | 3 33 | 25 00 | 665 22 | 450 17 |
| inter | " | | 2.67 | 1.00 | 57.67 | 304.00 | 490 00 | 16 00 | 506 00 | 441 67 | |
| ilway (various) | " | | 3.37 | 1.50 | 61.12 | 310.25 | 609 37 | | 600 57 | 458 63 | |
| oemaker | " | | 5.00 | 2.50 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 460 00 | | 460 00 | 422 50 | |
| ollen mills (various) | " | | 2.90 | 2.00 | 60.00 | 283.70 | 468 00 | 60 50 | 13 50 | 542 00 | 459 65 |
| rious | " | | 4.58 | 3.37 | 61.42 | 282.63 | 558 30 | 1 37 | 6 89 | 566 56 | 474 32 |
| woman | F. | | | | 60.00 | 233.50 | 187 26 | | 187 26 | 142 76 | |
| dry employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cksmith | M. | | 1.60 | 1.00 | 59.00 | 300.00 | 475 00 | | 20 00 | 495 00 | 384 00 |
| chinist | " | | 2.56 | 1.72 | 58.80 | 280.20 | 473 66 | 4 66 | 1 80 | 480 12 | 372 54 |
| oulder | " | | 3.20 | 2.04 | 55.84 | 251.84 | 427 27 | 4 00 | 7 36 | 438 63 | 374 80 |
| oodworker | " | | 4.00 | 2.33 | 58.89 | 294.67 | 440 15 | | 11 11 | 451 26 | 410 64 |
| iture factory employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| binetmaker | " | | 2.25 | 1.31 | 59.19 | 257.91 | 406 92 | 1 69 | 4 87 | 413 48 | 357 41 |
| ver | " | | 4.00 | 3.00 | 56.50 | 293.00 | 547 12 | | 547 12 | 518 00 | |
| air maker | " | | 1.20 | 0.80 | 53.40 | 257.00 | 316 00 | | 50 00 | 366 00 | 300 00 |
| isher | " | | 2.11 | 1.22 | 59.78 | 261.56 | 372 33 | 5 56 | 5 78 | 383 67 | 320 56 |
| namenter | " | | 3.00 | 1.50 | 55.00 | 300.00 | 575 00 | | 575 00 | 450 00 | |
| wyer | " | | 1.67 | 1.00 | 60.00 | 242.00 | 425 33 | | 425 33 | 250 67 | |
| holsterer | " | | 1.08 | 0.54 | 57.08 | 266.15 | 421 92 | 1 54 | 3 00 | 426 46 | 349 38 |
| isher and polisher | " | | 1.30 | 0.90 | 51.80 | 237.60 | 343 16 | 0 60 | 343 76 | 312 80 | |
| ier | F. | | | | 49.80 | 276.80 | 181 46 | | 181 46 | 138 96 | |
| and steamfitter | M. | | 2.71 | 1.71 | 58.86 | 295.71 | 461 86 | 7 34 | 469 20 | 369 43 | |
| is blower | " | | 4.00 | 3.00 | 43.44 | 189.67 | 604 44 | 2 22 | 606 66 | 574 67 | |
| nessmarker | " | | 2.65 | 1.90 | 57.30 | 283.40 | 403 01 | 8 50 | 29 95 | 441 46 | 358 34 |
| maker | " | | 0.50 | 0.17 | 56.17 | 220.00 | 401 66 | | 16 67 | 418 33 | 340 83 |
| eshoer | " | | 3.50 | 2.00 | 59.50 | 262.83 | 422 75 | | 422 75 | 393 17 | |
| l employe (with board): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rtender | M. | | | | 80.17 | 307.17 | 325 50 | 8 33 | 333 83 | 227 67 | |
| ll boy | | M. | | | 76.00 | 360.00 | 114 00 | 5 00 | 119 00 | 85 33 | |
| ambermaid | F. | | | | 66.00 | 362.50 | 100 00 | | 100 00 | 85 50 | |

TABLE XXXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | No. of dependents. | No. of dependents under 16. | Hours employed per week. | Days employed in year. | Yearly wages from occupation. | Extra earnings. | Wife and minor children's earnings. | Total earnings. | Cost of living. |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotel employe(with board)— <i>Continued.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clerk | M. | | | | 72.00 | 362.50 | 270 00 | | | 270 00 | 190 |
| Cook | F. | | 0.40 | 0.40 | 66.40 | 360.00 | 283 20 | | | 283 20 | 183 |
| Porter | M. | | 0.75 | 0.50 | 71.50 | 348.75 | 286 00 | 5 00 | | 291 00 | 218 |
| Waiter | F. | | | | 70.67 | 360.00 | 100 00 | | | 100 00 | 90 |
| Various | " | | | | 64.00 | 329.33 | 92 00 | | | 92 00 | 92 |
| " | M. | | 1.00 | 0.50 | 66.00 | 332.50 | 255 00 | 12 50 | | 267 50 | 222 |
| " | " | | 1.20 | 1.00 | 60.00 | 279.40 | 464 20 | 4 00 | | 468 20 | 355 |
| Japanner | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Knitting mill operative: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darnier | F. | | | | 60.00 | 300.00 | 204 00 | | | 204 00 | 116 |
| Knitter | " | | 0.20 | 0.20 | 57.60 | 260.20 | 185 40 | | | 185 40 | 172 |
| " | F. | | | | 52.00 | 266.67 | 118 00 | | | 118 00 | 129 |
| " | | | | | 60.00 | 252.00 | 331 50 | | | 331 50 | 366 |
| Mule spinner | M. | | 3.50 | 3.00 | 48.00 | 262.50 | 175 00 | | | 175 00 | 175 |
| Stitcher | F. | | | | 60.00 | 270.00 | 169 00 | | | 169 00 | 163 |
| Various | " | | | | 60.00 | 242.33 | 277 65 | 5 83 | 8 33 | 201 81 | 245 |
| " | M. | | 1.17 | 0.50 | 60.00 | 280.00 | 147 50 | | | 147 50 | 163 |
| " | " | M. | | | | | | | | | |
| Laborer (general) | M. | | 2.89 | 1.93 | 58.05 | 249.47 | 290 09 | 12 01 | 16 24 | 318 34 | 303 |
| Lampighter | " | | 3.50 | 2.25 | 33.25 | 363.75 | 278 75 | 125 00 | | 403 75 | 347 |
| Lather | " | | 1.00 | 0.80 | 58.60 | 146.80 | 225 83 | 64 80 | 5 00 | 295 63 | 260 |
| Lime burner | " | | 5.75 | 3.50 | 70.50 | 175.00 | 275 00 | 101 25 | 71 25 | 447 50 | 453 |
| Lock factory employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fitter | " | | 1.83 | 1.00 | 60.83 | | 700 00 | | | 700 00 | 550 |
| Locksmith | " | | 2.50 | 2.00 | 57.00 | 300.00 | 600 00 | | | 600 00 | 405 |
| Machinist | " | | 0.50 | | 50.00 | | 750 00 | | | 750 00 | 675 |
| Moulder | " | | 2.60 | 2.00 | 61.20 | | 820 00 | | | 820 00 | 740 |
| Polisher | " | | 0.50 | | 60.00 | | 625 00 | | | 625 00 | 600 |
| Various | " | | 1.50 | 1.00 | 58.00 | | 616 25 | | | 616 25 | 585 |
| Lumber mill employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Culler | " | | 3.33 | 2.67 | 67.67 | 283.33 | 459 00 | | | 459 00 | 393 |
| Filer | " | | 3.33 | 2.67 | 63.67 | 289.00 | 513 00 | 40 00 | | 553 00 | 440 |
| Jointer | " | | 4.33 | 3.00 | 60.00 | 270.33 | 383 67 | 25 00 | 73 33 | 482 00 | 400 |
| Sawyer | " | | 2.00 | 1.33 | 59.83 | 291.67 | 433 50 | | 5 00 | 438 50 | 379 |
| Various | " | | 3.29 | 2.00 | 69.43 | 260.00 | 405 71 | 14 29 | 59 29 | 479 29 | 387 |
| Machine hand (general) | " | | 2.38 | 1.48 | 57.00 | 259.52 | 358 67 | 5 10 | 7 67 | 371 44 | 322 |
| Machinist (general) | " | | 2.64 | 1.91 | 57.11 | 259.82 | 419 16 | 15 00 | 12 50 | 446 66 | 359 |
| Marble cutter | " | | 2.29 | 1.57 | 58.14 | 255.57 | 373 36 | | 17 86 | 391 22 | 323 |
| Mason (stone) | " | | 2.38 | 1.52 | 57.45 | 190.83 | 430 58 | 8 90 | 26 38 | 465 86 | 390 |
| Miller | " | | 2.53 | 1.07 | 67.07 | 276.27 | 489 87 | 18 00 | 27 93 | 535 80 | 407 |
| Milliner | F. | | 0.50 | 0.50 | 55.83 | 291.67 | 299 83 | | | 299 83 | 235 |
| Millwright | M. | | 3.50 | 2.00 | 60.80 | 276.00 | 578 40 | 18 00 | 40 00 | 636 40 | 465 |
| Miscellaneous | " | | 2.83 | 1.97 | 57.74 | 273.74 | 403 43 | 20 66 | 26 61 | 450 70 | 367 |
| " | F. | | 0.38 | 0.25 | 55.75 | 289.38 | 160 44 | | | 160 44 | 151 |
| " | " | M. | | | 55.00 | 216.67 | 138 67 | | | 138 67 | 138 |
| Newspaper employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Press feeder | M. | | | | 57.29 | 292.14 | 147 71 | | | 147 71 | 146 |
| Pressman | " | | 2.00 | 1.13 | 56.25 | 297.38 | 479 63 | | | 479 63 | 411 |
| Printer | " | | 2.13 | 1.08 | 55.64 | 272.51 | 439 90 | 3 42 | 2 44 | 445 76 | 415 |
| Reporter | " | | 1.00 | 0.67 | 60.00 | 343.33 | 450 00 | 50 00 | | 500 00 | 433 |
| Office boy | " | M. | | | 54 00 | 300.50 | 164 00 | | | 164 00 | 156 |
| Organ factory employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Action maker | M. | | 0.56 | 0.22 | 58.44 | 291.00 | 406 00 | 1 11 | | 407 11 | 313 |
| Sawyer | " | | | | 59.50 | 295.00 | 375 00 | | | 375 00 | 236 |
| Various | " | | 1.00 | 0.75 | 57.25 | 270.00 | 371 25 | | | 371 25 | 327 |
| Packer (general) | M. | | 1.71 | 1.14 | 60.00 | 246.29 | 301 00 | 57 86 | 8 57 | 367 43 | 300 |
| " | F. | | | | 55.67 | 280.00 | 135 83 | | | 135 83 | 144 |
| Painter, house | M. | | 2.79 | 1.82 | 59.54 | 240.64 | 402 91 | 10 82 | 0 93 | 414 66 | 358 |
| " ornamental | " | | 1.25 | 0.25 | 54.00 | 252.50 | 550 38 | | 37 50 | 587 88 | 399 |
| " various | " | | 3.00 | 1.00 | 57.67 | 282.67 | 438 47 | | | 438 47 | 404 |
| Paper hanger | " | | 2.00 | 0.67 | 56.00 | 180.00 | 298 33 | | | 298 33 | 351 |
| Paper mill employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rag picker | F. | | | | 54.00 | 300.00 | 222 00 | | | 222 00 | 181 |
| Various | M. | | | | 60.00 | 300.00 | 199 50 | | | 199 50 | 171 |
| " | " | | 2.80 | 1.60 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 421 20 | | 49 80 | 471 00 | 411 |

TABLE XXXVII.—LABOR AND WAGES.—Continued.

| OCCUPATION OR SUB-OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | No. of dependents. | No. of dependents under 16. | Hours employed per week. | Days employed per week. | Yearly wages from occupation. | Extra earnings. | Wife and minor children's earnings. | Total earnings. | Cost of living. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | | | | | | | | | |
| tern maker | M. | | 2.38 | 1.15 | 56.77 | 296.62 | 625 08 | 3 85 | 30 00 | 658 93 | 545 69 |
| tographer | " | | 2.67 | 1.33 | 50.00 | 263.33 | 436 67 | 66 67 | 0 33 | 503.67 | 531 33 |
| no maker | " | | 1.00 | 0.57 | 58.00 | 258.29 | 470 14 | 2 86 | | 473 00 | 371 86 |
| ner | " | | 1.60 | 0.80 | 59.60 | 271.40 | 329 00 | | 30 00 | 359 00 | 358 60 |
| sterer | " | | 3.40 | 2.13 | 59.13 | 215.40 | 428 53 | 4 80 | 64 67 | 498 00 | 433 60 |
| mber | " | | 2.33 | 1.75 | 57.75 | 274.58 | 428 27 | 8 33 | 7 50 | 444 10 | 353 00 |
| ter | " | | 1.75 | 1.25 | 57 00 | 231.25 | 431 25 | | | 431 25 | 431 25 |
| ap maker | " | | 3.67 | 1.67 | 56.67 | 266.67 | 300 00 | | 116 67 | 416 67 | 381 67 |
| lway shop employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lacksmith | " | | 2.71 | 1.86 | 55.86 | 260.14 | 371 14 | | 14 29 | 385 43 | 353 57 |
| ar builder | " | | 3.33 | 2.67 | 53.33 | 270.00 | 426 00 | | | 426 00 | 393 67 |
| ar repairer | " | | 3.33 | 2.11 | 54.00 | 257.56 | 328 39 | 6 11 | 9 44 | 343 94 | 324 78 |
| oppersmith | " | | 5.50 | 3.50 | 56.00 | 289.50 | 515 55 | 72 00 | | 587 55 | 647 50 |
| itter | " | | 4.00 | 1.00 | 55.71 | 267.71 | 481 70 | | | 481 70 | 457 86 |
| elpher | " | | 3.33 | 1.33 | 58.00 | 288.67 | 299 30 | 6 67 | | 305 97 | 304 30 |
| oulder | " | | 3.00 | 2.20 | 56.40 | 142.00 | 276 50 | | | 276 50 | 305 00 |
| ainter | " | | 3.38 | 1.85 | 56.31 | 279.31 | 400 12 | 2 46 | 9 00 | 411.58 | 389 88 |
| oodworker | " | | 3.47 | 2.13 | 57.33 | 269.80 | 405 05 | 4 00 | 4 80 | 413 85 | 381 85 |
| arious | " | | 4.00 | 2.67 | 54.00 | 288.67 | 403 78 | | | 403 78 | 387 78 |
| lway employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aggageman | " | | 2.00 | 1.00 | 78.00 | 339.00 | 447 50 | | 67 50 | 515 00 | 441 00 |
| rakesman | " | | 1.00 | 0.56 | 61.44 | 308.22 | 424 17 | | | 424 17 | 364 89 |
| hecker | " | | | | 66.00 | 330.30 | 330 00 | | | 330 00 | 289 00 |
| eaner | " | | 0.71 | 0.43 | 74 43 | 344.29 | 328 86 | | 7 14 | 336 00 | 248 51 |
| nductor | " | | 1.67 | 1.00 | 62.50 | 302.00 | 629 83 | | | 629 83 | 466 00 |
| espatcher | " | | 1.50 | 1.00 | 56.00 | 365.00 | 902 72 | | | 902 72 | 447 50 |
| ngineer | " | | 4.00 | 3.00 | 79.83 | 311.33 | 789 25 | 16 67 | 30 00 | 835 92 | 511 17 |
| orter | " | | 5.00 | 4.00 | 65.00 | 280.00 | 400 00 | | | 400 00 | 380 00 |
| gnalman | " | | 3.00 | 1.33 | 79.33 | 365.00 | 347 83 | | | 347 83 | 321 33 |
| witchman | " | | 3.17 | 2.00 | 71.50 | 323.83 | 454 22 | | | 454 22 | 401 17 |
| ardman | " | | 3.20 | 2.00 | 72.00 | 333.60 | 525 49 | | | 525 49 | 396 20 |
| arious | " | | 3.83 | 2.67 | 70.50 | 326.00 | 448 70 | | | 448 70 | 431 33 |
| et makers | " | | 3.67 | 2.33 | 60.00 | 271.33 | 432 00 | | 73 17 | 505 17 | 462 67 |
| lder | " | | 3.50 | 1.50 | 52.50 | 255.00 | 356 00 | | | 356 00 | 375 00 |
| e maker | " | | 2.80 | 1.60 | 58.80 | 289.00 | 430 25 | | | 430 25 | 339 90 |
| or | " | | 1.33 | 0.67 | 84.00 | 116.67 | 216 67 | 16 67 | | 233 34 | 300 33 |
| esman | " | | 2.08 | 1.33 | 62.33 | 302.83 | 387 75 | 25 25 | | 413 00 | 356 83 |
| swoman | F. | | | | 60.00 | 303.00 | 200 25 | | | 200 25 | 187 75 |
| n, door and blind maker | M. | | 3.00 | 2.25 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 500 25 | | | 500 25 | 422 50 |
| stress | F. | | | | 51.00 | 254.33 | 196 67 | 13 33 | | 210 00 | 198 33 |
| ant, with board | M. | | 0.33 | 0.33 | 69.22 | 364.44 | 150 33 | | | 150 33 | 131 00 |
| " | | | 2.00 | 1.50 | 71.00 | 365.00 | 307 50 | | | 307 50 | 300 00 |
| ing machine factory employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| abinet maker | " | | 5.00 | 3.50 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 432 50 | | | 432 50 | 345 00 |
| athe hand | " | | | | 48.00 | 262.50 | 187 50 | | | 187 50 | 170 00 |
| achinist | " | | 2.25 | 1.63 | 49.75 | 264.13 | 419 63 | 18 00 | | 437 63 | 390 88 |
| oodworker | " | | 5.00 | 3.00 | 55.67 | 293.67 | 456 33 | 3 33 | | 459 66 | 436 00 |
| arious | " | | 1.67 | 0.33 | 51.00 | 283.33 | 328 00 | | 33 33 | 361 33 | 255 33 |
| oper | " | | 1.00 | 0.67 | 60.00 | 303.33 | 342 33 | | | 342 33 | 347 33 |
| tmaker | F. | | | | 52.00 | 250.00 | 183 33 | 36 67 | | 220 00 | 166 67 |
| e fitter | M. | | 1.00 | 0.33 | 62.00 | 266.67 | 262 57 | | | 262 57 | 226 00 |
| e maker | " | | 2.62 | 1.89 | 59.00 | 292.11 | 384 56 | 15 98 | 6 92 | 407 46 | 352 37 |
| vel maker | " | | 3.43 | 2.00 | 51.43 | 258.14 | 359 29 | 25 86 | | 385 15 | 325 29 |
| erplater | " | | 3.00 | 2.25 | 60.00 | 265.00 | 412 75 | | | 412 75 | 341 00 |
| to maker | " | | 2.20 | 1.40 | 59.60 | 288.20 | 410 00 | | | 410 00 | 355 40 |
| ing fitter | " | | 2.75 | 1.75 | 55.50 | 242.50 | 556 25 | 3 75 | | 560 00 | 405 25 |
| ng maker | " | | 2.75 | 2.00 | 49.00 | 243.75 | 387 50 | 12 50 | | 400 00 | 333 50 |
| teotypewriter | " | | 1.00 | 0.50 | 36.00 | 313.00 | 416 00 | | | 416 00 | 437 00 |
| he cutter | " | | 3.00 | 2.20 | 58.70 | 214.10 | 458 36 | | 7 40 | 465 76 | 359 40 |
| he foundry employe: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| itter | " | | 2.00 | 1.00 | 60.00 | 270.00 | 434 38 | | | 434 38 | 415 00 |
| elter | " | | 8.50 | 2.00 | 57.00 | 308.50 | 469 00 | | | 469 00 | 425 00 |
| oulder | " | | 1.86 | 1.00 | 57.55 | 257.14 | 534 54 | 7 27 | | 541 81 | 397 28 |

TABLE No. XXXVIII.—LABOR AND WAGES—*Continued.*

| OCCUPATION OR SUB- OCCUPATION. | UNIT OF WORKPEOPLE— | | No. of dependents. | No. of dependents under 16. | Hours employed per week. | Days employed in year. | Yearly wages from occupation. | Extra earnings. | Wife and minor children's earnings. | Total earnings. | Cost of living. | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----|
| | Over 16. | Under 16. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stove foundry employee—Continued : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moulder | M. | | 2.36 | 1.73 | 59.91 | 279.82 | 401 06 | 11 36 | | 412 42 | 354 | | |
| Polisher | " | | 1.67 | 1.33 | 56.00 | 306.00 | 403 00 | | | 403 00 | 313 | | |
| Press hand | " | | 0.33 | | 60.00 | 300.00 | 211 43 | | | 211 43 | 175 | | |
| Solderer | F. | | | | 60.00 | 258.33 | 96 54 | | | 96 54 | 86 | | |
| Woodworker | M. | | 3.80 | 2.60 | 60.00 | 288.00 | 395 30 | | | 395 30 | 364 | | |
| Various | " | | 2.63 | 0.60 | 59.40 | 238.60 | 379 15 | | 42 40 | 421 55 | 380 | | |
| Street car driver | " | | 1.20 | 0.60 | 83.40 | 306.60 | 380 00 | | | 380 00 | 333 | | |
| Tailor shop employee : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutter | " | | 3.33 | 1.67 | 56.00 | 311.67 | 976 33 | | | 976 33 | 666 | | |
| Tailor | " | | 2.40 | 1.23 | 59.87 | 285.10 | 467 02 | 6 67 | 5 73 | 479 42 | 403 | | |
| Tailoress | F. | | 0.23 | 0.10 | 56.27 | 272.81 | 204 56 | 2 19 | | 206 75 | 188 | | |
| Tannery employee : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beam hand | M. | | 1.83 | 0.83 | 59.00 | 275.33 | 381 00 | | | 381 00 | 371 | | |
| Currier | " | | 2.68 | 1.83 | 59.29 | 279.10 | 380 45 | 3 05 | 1 76 | 385 26 | 355 | | |
| Tanner | " | | 1.82 | 1.12 | 59.18 | 274.82 | 366 69 | 2 94 | | 369 63 | 302 | | |
| Yardman | " | | 2.00 | 1.00 | 59.00 | 270.00 | 335 00 | | | 335 00 | 335 | | |
| Teamster | " | | 2.07 | 1.22 | 61.83 | 284.49 | 330 07 | 1 22 | 5 85 | 337 14 | 298 | | |
| Telegraph operator | " | | 0.83 | 0.33 | 68.00 | 315.00 | 475 00 | 8 33 | | 483 33 | 399 | | |
| Telephone employee : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lineman | " | | 1.50 | 1.00 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 375 00 | | | 375 00 | 306 | | |
| Operator | F. | | | | 54.00 | 310.00 | 220 00 | | | 220 00 | 220 | | |
| Tinsmith | M. | | 1.64 | 1.00 | 56.73 | 300.50 | 426 93 | 0 91 | 3 64 | 431 48 | 378 | | |
| Tool (edge) works employee : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finisher | " | | 2.50 | 1.50 | 60.00 | 267.50 | 343 75 | 20 00 | | 363 75 | 344 | | |
| Various | " | | 2.33 | 1.67 | 56.00 | 279.00 | 386 40 | 18 33 | 16 67 | 421 40 | 315 | | |
| Wagon maker | " | | 3.00 | 1.75 | 58.25 | 262.50 | 416 75 | 10 00 | | 426 75 | 366 | | |
| Watchmaker and jeweller | " | | 1.40 | 0.80 | 53.10 | 253.50 | 450 90 | 4 40 | 10 00 | 465 30 | 417 | | |
| Watchman and caretaker | " | | 2.71 | 1.82 | 71.06 | 339.35 | 343 16 | 2 35 | 14 71 | 360 22 | 328 | | |
| Winney mill employee | " | | 1.50 | 1.00 | 60.00 | 232.75 | 249 00 | | | 249 00 | 249 | | |
| Wood turner | " | | 2.58 | 1.92 | 58.50 | 280.25 | 429 92 | 0 83 | 30 08 | 460 83 | 390 | | |
| Woollen mill employee : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assorter | " | | 4.00 | 2.33 | 60.00 | 301.67 | 369 00 | | | 369 00 | 311 | | |
| Burler | F. | | | | 60.00 | 292.00 | 175 20 | | | 175 20 | 163 | | |
| Card cleaner | M. | | 1.00 | 0.50 | 60.00 | 293.75 | 278 75 | | | 278 75 | 250 | | |
| Carder | " | M. | | | 60.00 | 268.75 | 202 75 | | | 202 75 | 188 | | |
| Card helper | " | " | | | 60.00 | 290.00 | 143 50 | | | 143 50 | 122 | | |
| Drawing frame tender | F. | | | | 60.00 | 250.00 | 125 00 | | | 125 00 | 122 | | |
| Dyer | M. | | 2.86 | 1.88 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 187 50 | | | 187 50 | 155 | | |
| Loom fixer | " | | 2.00 | 1.33 | 60.00 | 275.37 | 346 49 | 0 75 | 97 00 | 444 24 | 381 | | |
| Picker | " | M. | | | 60.00 | 299.33 | 436 67 | | | 436 67 | 318 | | |
| Piecer | " | " | | | 60.00 | 233.50 | 93 40 | | | 93 40 | 98 | | |
| Scourer | M. | | 0.75 | 0.25 | 60.00 | 300.00 | 148 50 | | | 148 50 | 122 | | |
| Shears tender | " | | | | 60.00 | 285.00 | 285 00 | | | 285 00 | 248 | | |
| Spinner | " | | | | 60.00 | 302.50 | 317 50 | | | 317 50 | 211 | | |
| Winder | " | F. | 2.00 | 1.50 | 60.00 | 295.87 | 330 80 | | 15 63 | 346 43 | 288 | | |
| Winder | " | | | | 60.00 | 187.50 | 81 50 | | | 81 50 | 111 | | |
| Weaver | F. | | | | 60.00 | 258.75 | 187 75 | | | 187 75 | 144 | | |
| Various | " | | 0.10 | 0.05 | 60.00 | 253.10 | 194 52 | 0 43 | | 194 95 | 144 | | |
| " | " | | 0.10 | 0.10 | 60.00 | 264.70 | 161 69 | | | 161 69 | 122 | | |
| " | M. | | 3.12 | 1.92 | 60.00 | 270.04 | 312 35 | | 4 27 | 316 62 | 300 | | |
| " | " | M. | | | 60.00 | 288.75 | 138 75 | | | 138 75 | 122 | | |
| " | " | F. | | | 60.00 | 282.57 | 145 60 | | | 145 60 | 112 | | |
| Average for all occupations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. | M. | 2.45 | 1.57 | 58.95 | 269.89 | 403 18 | 7 56 | 10 52 | 421 26 | 355 | | |
| | F. | F. | 0.19 | 0.12 | 57.97 | 283.51 | 182 60 | 1 22 | | 183 82 | 111 | | |
| | | | | | 57.14 | 265.59 | 126 82 | | | 126 82 | 111 | | |
| Average for all classes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1885 | | 2.15 | 1.38 | 58.85 | 271.28 | 372 98 | 6 72 | 9 15 | 388 85 | 333 |
| | | | 1884 | | 2.18 | | 59.10 | 265.17 | 372 29 | 4 33 | 6 69 | 383 31 | 333 |

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XXXIX.—Showing by industries the average of time employed, wages earned, and cost of living of 2,637 workpeople in Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Stratford and Toronto, for the year ending October 31, 1885.

| INDUSTRIES. | No. of dependents. | No. of dependents under 16. | Hours employed per week. | Days employed in year. | Yearly wages from occupation. | Extra earnings. | Wife and minor children's earnings. | Total earnings. | Total cost of living. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Agricultural implement works..... | 2.81 | 1.94 | 58.60 | 247.32 | 413 94 | 2 07 | 9 57 | 425 58 | 386 55 |
| Boiler and engine works..... | 2.00 | 1.25 | 57.91 | 271.69 | 452 79 | ..... | 19 36 | 472 15 | 360 43 |
| Boot and shoe factory..... | 2.47 | 1.74 | 58.89 | 286.38 | 362 02 | 14 17 | 6 14 | 382 33 | 330 36 |
| Cotton and bag (paper) factory..... | 0.20 | 0.18 | 57.04 | 298.82 | 163 63 | ..... | ..... | 163 63 | 152 17 |
| Dairyery..... | 2.17 | 1.17 | 61.00 | 300.00 | 394 78 | ..... | ..... | 394 78 | 292 94 |
| Drainage works..... | 2.28 | 1.42 | 58.68 | 269.86 | 422 28 | 7 79 | 15 16 | 445 23 | 380 23 |
| Garage factory..... | 0.71 | 0.29 | 55.54 | 251.38 | 257 50 | 6 92 | ..... | 264 42 | 221 14 |
| Infectionary..... | 0.95 | 0.61 | 59.87 | 260.87 | 273 41 | 5 22 | ..... | 278 63 | 224 87 |
| Iron mill..... | 0.87 | 0.63 | 59.77 | 253.60 | 201 22 | 3 80 | 17 35 | 222 37 | 207 66 |
| Large tool works..... | 2.40 | 1.60 | 57.60 | 274.40 | 369 34 | 19 00 | 10 00 | 398 34 | 325 10 |
| Menhaden..... | 3.73 | 2.32 | 59.95 | 291.59 | 554 77 | 10 60 | 10 25 | 575 62 | 460 66 |
| Laundry (general)..... | 2.94 | 1.87 | 57.67 | 272.70 | 450 93 | 3 38 | 6 70 | 461 01 | 379 68 |
| Furniture factory..... | 1.88 | 1.12 | 57 37 | 258.42 | 474 83 | 9 22 | 3 86 | 487 91 | 344 48 |
| Hotel (with board)..... | 0.18 | 0.14 | 66.54 | 344.14 | 206 67 | 3 04 | ..... | 209 71 | 148 75 |
| Grinding mill..... | 0.58 | 0.38 | 57.69 | 262.46 | 205 31 | 1 35 | 1 92 | 208 58 | 191 44 |
| Lumber factory..... | 1.81 | 1.14 | 58.90 | 317.00 | 700 71 | ..... | ..... | 700 71 | 604 76 |
| Lumber mill..... | 3.09 | 2.14 | 64.50 | 277.18 | 432 14 | 13 41 | 30 23 | 475 78 | 394 95 |
| Newspaper..... | 1.91 | 0.99 | 55.17 | 278.61 | 421 04 | 4 40 | 1 96 | 427 40 | 389 69 |
| Organ factory..... | 0.60 | 0.33 | 58.27 | 285.93 | 392 60 | 0 67 | ..... | 393 27 | 307 12 |
| Paper mill..... | 1.56 | 0.89 | 58.67 | 300.00 | 327 67 | ..... | 27 67 | 355 34 | 307 89 |
| Railway shop..... | 3.45 | 2.02 | 55.84 | 260.25 | 392 28 | 4 55 | 5 84 | 402 67 | 383 81 |
| Railway (road)..... | 2.41 | 1.52 | 69.18 | 322.37 | 487 82 | 4 32 | 3 90 | 496 04 | 387 38 |
| Sewing machine factory..... | 2.11 | 1.67 | 51.89 | 276.06 | 386 11 | 8 56 | 5 56 | 400 23 | 346 17 |
| Stone foundry..... | 1.97 | 1.14 | 58.71 | 269.37 | 411 36 | 4 83 | 3 59 | 419 78 | 339 49 |
| Sailor shop..... | 1.01 | 0.51 | 56.83 | 277.92 | 311 81 | 3 54 | 1 81 | 317 16 | 271 75 |
| Sannery..... | 2.36 | 1.53 | 59.23 | 277.38 | 375 58 | 2 65 | 1 09 | 379 32 | 342 70 |
| Woolen mill..... | 1.15 | 0.72 | 60.00 | 272.85 | 239 79 | 0 12 | 15 67 | 255 58 | 213 23 |

NOTE.—In this table the number of dependents is the average for the total number of workpeople, the worker himself not being included. Foremen are separated from general workers.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XL.—Showing the average of time employed, wages earned and cost of living of workpeople, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Stratford and Toronto, for the year ending

| Number. | SCHEDULE. | Almonte. | Belleville. | Brantford. | Brockville. | Chatham. | Cornwall. | Galt. | Gananoque. |
|---------|---|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|------------|
| 1 | No. of dependents (exclusive of worker). | 3.93 | 3.04 | 3.30 | 3.64 | 3.07 | 3.86 | 3.57 | 3.8 |
| 2 | No. of dependents under 16 years | 2.60 | 1.55 | 2.07 | 2.18 | 1.94 | 2.57 | 2.22 | 2.5 |
| 3 | Hours employed per week | 60.99 | 57.08 | 58.84 | 62.98 | 60.45 | 60.86 | 58.76 | 56.1 |
| 4 | Days employed in year | 269.99 | 255.38 | 256.88 | 294.81 | 273.29 | 275.00 | 275.74 | 275.5 |
| 5 | Yearly wages | 294.12 | 371.59 | 325.73 | 416.87 | 409.20 | 379.29 | 427.85 | 384.7 |
| 6 | Extra earnings | 4.92 | 23.54 | 5.26 | 2.19 | 4.36 | ..... | 3.25 | 15.9 |
| 7 | Wife and minor children's earnings | 16.36 | 28.58 | 16.50 | 7.58 | 4.65 | 35.71 | 10.71 | 13.3 |
| 8 | Total earnings of worker :— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | Without dependents | 251.38 | 329.19 | 233.16 | 297.32 | 367.07 | ..... | 383.16 | 336.7 |
| (2) | With dependents | 382.22 | 472.35 | 394.77 | 497.94 | 428.15 | 415.00 | 464.18 | 467.5 |
| (3) | With and without dependents | 315.40 | 423.71 | 347.49 | 426.64 | 418.21 | 415.00 | 441.81 | 414.0 |
| 9 | Cost of living to worker :— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | Without dependents | 179.88 | 267.59 | 192.36 | 205.47 | 237.36 | ..... | 231.53 | 189.11 |
| (2) | With dependents | 321.12 | 411.76 | 343.48 | 437.26 | 384.31 | 379.29 | 397.91 | 392.55 |
| (3) | With and without dependents | 249.31 | 362.78 | 299.27 | 354.88 | 360.38 | 379.29 | 351.96 | 309.33 |
| 10 | Surplus earnings of worker :— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | Without dependents | 71.50 | 61.60 | 40.80 | 91.85 | 129.71 | ..... | 151.63 | 147.64 |
| (2) | With dependents | 61.10 | 60.59 | 51.29 | 60.68 | 43.84 | 35.71 | 66.27 | 75.01 |
| (3) | With and without dependents | 66.09 | 60.93 | 48.22 | 71.76 | 57.83 | 35.71 | 89.85 | 104.72 |
| 11 | Cost to worker with dependents :— | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | Of rent | 58.82 | 56.43 | 58.86 | 71.04 | 65.88 | ..... | 70.18 | 64.21 |
| (2) | Of fuel | 38.69 | 33.59 | 40.51 | 45.12 | 28.76 | 35.00 | 40.81 | 38.44 |
| (3) | Of clothing (per capita) | 13.51 | 24.65 | 25.88 | 19.05 | 17.78 | ..... | 19.45 | 20.01 |
| (4) | Of food (per capita) | 33.13 | 57.53 | 43.44 | 52.38 | ..... | ..... | 50.77 | 43.60 |
| 12 | Cost of clothing to worker without dependents | 37.65 | 82.57 | 91.67 | 56.47 | 69.17 | ..... | 50.18 | 53.85 |

NOTE.—In this table the number of dependents

LABOR AND WAGES.

Monte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, October 31, 1885.

| | Hamilton. | Hespeler. | Kingston. | London. | Oshawa. | Ottawa. | Peterboro'. | Stratford. | St. Thomas. | Toronto. | The Province. | | Number. |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1885. | 1884. | |
| 17 | 3.57 | 3.61 | 3.85 | 3.35 | 3.39 | 4.32 | 3.35 | 3.84 | 3.58 | 3.20 | 3.54 | 3.34 | 1 |
| 71 | 2.23 | 2.41 | 2.70 | 2.03 | 2.19 | 3.13 | 2.35 | 2.54 | 2.30 | 1.89 | 2.26 | ..... | 2 |
| 92 | 56.22 | 59.76 | 62.11 | 58.55 | 58.50 | 61.15 | 59.43 | 59.75 | 63.68 | 55.17 | 58.85 | 59.10 | 3 |
| 08 | 235.71 | 256.75 | 272.29 | 258.90 | 224.27 | 302.12 | 303.36 | 288.86 | 269.51 | 273.68 | 271.28 | 265.17 | 4 |
| 68 | 429.06 | 252.92 | 350.40 | 320.60 | 327.27 | 447.34 | 428.33 | 403.77 | 449.07 | 352.97 | 372.98 | 372.29 | 5 |
| 38 | 7.79 | 10.37 | 9.83 | 10.28 | 1.75 | 7.03 | ..... | 4.54 | 6.24 | 2.65 | 6.72 | 4.33 | 6 |
| 90 | 3.32 | 26.62 | 7.37 | 8.89 | 2.69 | 8.19 | 1.40 | 2.99 | 1.88 | 2.74 | 9.15 | 6.69 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 72 | 338.69 | 200.57 | 252.40 | 260.52 | 270.09 | 383.41 | 351.34 | 283.93 | 420.02 | 247.73 | 297.46 | 294.20 | (1) |
| 59 | 459.05 | 444.21 | 442.27 | 387.67 | 345.72 | 527.43 | 524.55 | 509.10 | 471.02 | 462.13 | 447.60 | 430.95 | (2) |
| 96 | 440.17 | 289.91 | 367.60 | 339.77 | 331.71 | 462.56 | 429.73 | 411.30 | 457.19 | 358.36 | 388.85 | 383.31 | (3) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| 37 | 265.78 | 162.41 | 204.03 | 180.66 | 228.58 | 289.63 | 302.33 | 203.21 | 323.69 | 186.90 | 225.71 | 230.11 | (1) |
| 07 | 428.30 | 374.70 | 394.56 | 363.38 | 344.12 | 428.48 | 478.09 | 415.13 | 443.14 | 444.54 | 401.17 | 390.28 | (2) |
| 98 | 399.19 | 240.25 | 319.63 | 294.54 | 322.69 | 365.94 | 381.87 | 323.09 | 410.75 | 319.85 | 332.50 | 334.47 | (3) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 35 | 72.91 | 38.16 | 48.37 | 79.86 | 41.51 | 93.78 | 49.01 | 80.72 | 96.33 | 60.83 | 71.75 | 64.09 | (1) |
| 52 | 30.75 | 69.51 | 47.71 | 24.29 | 1.60 | 98.95 | 46.46 | 93.97 | 27.88 | 17.57 | 46.43 | 40.67 | (2) |
| 98 | 40.98 | 49.66 | 47.97 | 45.23 | 9.02 | 96.62 | 47.86 | 88.21 | 46.44 | 38.51 | 56.35 | 48.84 | (3) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 18 | 86.08 | 50.96 | 69.50 | 73.14 | 52.00 | 88.81 | 71.22 | 64.89 | 79.43 | 109.95 | 74.41 | ..... | (1) |
| 14 | 38.84 | 33.70 | 44.05 | 40.48 | 39.67 | 37.85 | 50.75 | 42.10 | 42.64 | 50.41 | 40.53 | ..... | (2) |
| 16 | 18.05 | 14.70 | 18.08 | 16.95 | 10.00 | 22.16 | 35.00 | 25.68 | 20.30 | 18.84 | 19.03 | ..... | (3) |
| 45 | 59.38 | 46.91 | 39.50 | 46.60 | 66.50 | 52.46 | 75.83 | 37.71 | 49.05 | 53.45 | 47.67 | ..... | (4) |
| 98 | 52.53 | 34.84 | 66.79 | 50.07 | ..... | 116.56 | 86.67 | 46.66 | 95.31 | 54.67 | 55.09 | ..... | 12 |

The average for workers having dependents only.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XLI.—Showing the aggregate and average of time employed, wages earned, and cost of living of 2,637 workpeople, in Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Hespeler, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Stratford and Toronto, for the year ending October 31, 1885.

| SCHEDULE. | MALE. | | | | FEMALE. | | | | TOTAL. | |
|--|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Over 16. | | Under 16. | | Over 16. | | Under 16. | | Aggregate. | Average. |
| | Aggregate. | Average. | Aggregate. | Average. | Aggregate. | Average. | Aggregate. | Average. | | |
| No. of workers | 2,295 | | 56 | | 264 | | 22 | | 2,637 | |
| No. without dependents | 719 | | 56 | | 235 | | 22 | | 1,032 | |
| No. with dependents | 1,576 | | | | 29 | | | | 1,605 | |
| No. of dependents | 5,632 | 3.57 | | | 50 | 1.72 | | | 5,682 | 3.4 |
| No. of dependents under 16 | 3,602 | 2.29 | | | 31 | 1.07 | | | 3,633 | 2.2 |
| Hours employed per week | 135,297 | 58.95 | 3,320 | 59.29 | 15,304 | 57.97 | 1,257 | 57.14 | 155,178 | 58.8 |
| Days employed in year | 619,389 | 269.89 | 15,296 | 273.14 | 74,846 | 233.51 | 5,843 | 265.59 | 715,374 | 271.3 |
| Yearly wages | 925,294 | 403.18 | 7,249 | 129.45 | 48,205 | 182.60 | 2,790 | 126.82 | 983,538 | 372.3 |
| Extra earnings | 17,359 | 7.56 | 28 | .50 | 323 | 1.22 | | | 17,710 | 6.7 |
| Wife and minor children's earnings .. | 24,132 | 10.52 | | | | | | | 24,132 | 9.1 |
| Total earnings | 966,785 | 421.26 | 7,277 | 129.95 | 48,528 | 183.82 | 2,790 | 126.82 | 1,025,380 | 388.8 |
| Total earnings of workers :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without dependents | 254,037 | 353.32 | 7,277 | 129.95 | 42,872 | 182.43 | 2,790 | 126.82 | 306,976 | 297.4 |
| With dependents | 712,748 | 452.25 | | | 5,656 | 195.03 | | | 718,404 | 447.6 |
| Cost of living to workers :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without dependents | 186,879 | 259.92 | 6,822 | 121.82 | 36,638 | 155.90 | 2,588 | 117.64 | 232,927 | 225.7 |
| With dependents | 638,401 | 405.08 | | | 5,483 | 189.07 | | | 643,884 | 401.1 |
| With and without dependents | 825,280 | 359.60 | 6,822 | 121.82 | 42,121 | 159.55 | 2,588 | 117.64 | 876,811 | 332.5 |
| Surplus earnings of workers :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without dependents | 67,158 | 93.40 | 455 | 8.13 | 6,234 | 26.53 | 202 | 9.18 | 74,049 | 71.7 |
| With dependents | 74,347 | 47.17 | | | 173 | 5.96 | | | 74,520 | 46.4 |
| With and without dependents | 141,505 | 61.66 | 455 | 8.13 | 6,407 | 24.27 | 202 | 9.18 | 148,569 | 56.3 |
| Cost to workers with dependents, of :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent | | | | | | | | | | 74.4 |
| Fuel | | | | | | | | | | 40.5 |
| Clothing (per capita) | | | | | | | | | | 19.0 |
| Food (per capita) | | | | | | | | | | 47.6 |
| Cost of clothing to workers :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without dependents | | 60.95 | | 24.33 | | 43.77 | | 29.50 | | 55.0 |

NOTE.—The number of dependents in this table does not include the worker.

LABOR AND WAGES.

TABLE No. XLII.—Showing the statistics of 2,637 workpeople whose earnings were more than, equal to, and less than the cost of living for the year ending October 31, 1885; also the statistics of average, over average and under average of surplus earnings of 2,637 workpeople for the year.

| EARNINGS MORE THAN COST OF LIVING. | WITH DEPENDENTS. | | | | | | WITHOUT DEPENDENTS. | | | | | | WITH AND WITHOUT DEPENDENTS. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|--|
| | No. of workers. | Average No. of dependents. | Average No. of days employed. | Average yearly earnings. | Average cost of living. | Surplus. | No. of workers. | Average No. of days employed. | Average yearly earnings. | Average cost of living. | Surplus. | No. of workers. | Average No. of days employed. | Average yearly earnings. | Average cost of living. | Surplus. | | |
| | | | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | | | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | | | \$ c. | \$ c. | \$ c. | |
| 0 to \$10 | 67 | 3 51 | 253.28 | 392 96 | 387 44 | 5 52 | 46 | 264 57 | 191 46 | 185 09 | 6 37 | 113 | 257.88 | 310 93 | 305 07 | 5 86 | | |
| 10 to \$20 | 80 | 3.30 | 267.31 | 401 91 | 386 09 | 15 82 | 38 | 270.71 | 184 22 | 168 39 | 15 83 | 118 | 268.41 | 331 80 | 315 98 | 15 82 | | |
| 20 to \$30 | 79 | 3.81 | 272.53 | 422 13 | 396 31 | 25 82 | 56 | 266.11 | 211 38 | 185 90 | 25 48 | 135 | 269.87 | 334 71 | 309 03 | 25 68 | | |
| 30 to \$40 | 48 | 3.62 | 282.19 | 435 14 | 398 46 | 36 68 | 34 | 264.21 | 228 99 | 193 27 | 35 72 | 82 | 274.73 | 349 66 | 313 38 | 36 28 | | |
| 40 to \$50 | 104 | 3.52 | 282.82 | 467 14 | 418 76 | 48 38 | 58 | 278.84 | 308 40 | 260 62 | 47 78 | 162 | 281.40 | 410 31 | 362 14 | 48 17 | | |
| 50 to \$75 | 133 | 3.23 | 274.06 | 449 16 | 384 61 | 64 55 | 62 | 285.94 | 267 60 | 203 30 | 64 30 | 195 | 277.32 | 391 44 | 326 96 | 64 48 | | |
| 75 to \$100 | 126 | 3.25 | 285.36 | 500 09 | 407 96 | 92 13 | 89 | 280.42 | 346 89 | 252 85 | 94 04 | 215 | 283.31 | 436 67 | 343 75 | 92 92 | | |
| 100 to \$150 | 136 | 3.04 | 282.26 | 514 01 | 386 50 | 127 51 | 103 | 282.74 | 382 44 | 251 64 | 130 80 | 239 | 282.46 | 457 31 | 328 38 | 128 93 | | |
| 150 to \$200 | 90 | 3.68 | 284.51 | 583 06 | 404 39 | 178 67 | 78 | 282.68 | 430 63 | 253 72 | 176 91 | 168 | 283.66 | 512 29 | 334 43 | 177 86 | | |
| 200 to \$300 | 67 | 3.63 | 292.92 | 677 83 | 432 84 | 244 99 | 78 | 288.55 | 507 49 | 261 05 | 246 44 | 145 | 290.57 | 586 20 | 340 43 | 245 77 | | |
| 300 to \$400 | 11 | 4.09 | 299.91 | 817 09 | 465 82 | 351 27 | 23 | 288.65 | 576 73 | 236 87 | 339 86 | 34 | 292.00 | 654 49 | 310 94 | 343 55 | | |
| 400 to \$500 | 9 | 3.33 | 270.56 | 857 45 | 406 56 | 450 89 | 4 | 322.50 | 806 96 | 356 25 | 450 71 | 13 | 286.54 | 841 92 | 391 08 | 450 84 | | |
| Over \$500 ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 306.50 | 837 50 | 273 50 | 564 00 | 2 | 306.50 | 837 50 | 273 50 | 564 00 | | |
| Total | 950 | 3.41 | 278.53 | 493 21 | 400 14 | 93 07 | 671 | 279.15 | 345 03 | 231 91 | 113 12 | 1621 | 278.79 | 431 87 | 330 50 | 101 87 | | |
| EARNINGS EQUAL TO COST OF LIVING | 410 | 3.59 | 267.14 | 396 59 | 396 59 | ..... | 300 | 277.99 | 218 87 | 218 87 | ..... | 710 | 271.72 | 321 50 | 321 50 | ..... |  |  |
| EARNINGS LESS THAN COST OF LIVING. | | | | | | De- ficit. | | | | | De- ficit. | | | | | De- ficit. | | |
| 0 to \$10 | 41 | 3.71 | 250.24 | 395 95 | 401 10 | 5 15 | 17 | 243.65 | 166 99 | 172 35 | 5 36 | 58 | 248.31 | 328 84 | 334 05 | 5 21 | | |
| 10 to \$20 | 30 | 4.03 | 249.90 | 368 70 | 385 28 | 16 58 | 6 | 215.67 | 134 32 | 151 50 | 17 18 | 36 | 244.19 | 329 64 | 346 32 | 16 68 | | |
| 20 to \$30 | 30 | 3.77 | 249.53 | 386 84 | 412 73 | 25 89 | 8 | 190.12 | 156 36 | 182 50 | 26 14 | 38 | 237.03 | 338 31 | 364 26 | 25 95 | | |
| 30 to \$40 | 24 | 3.62 | 234.04 | 356 53 | 392 08 | 35 55 | 11 | 224.91 | 163 74 | 200 91 | 37 17 | 35 | 231.17 | 295 94 | 332 00 | 36 06 | | |
| 40 to \$50 | 27 | 3.96 | 238.15 | 351 03 | 397 78 | 46 75 | 9 | 202.89 | 170 27 | 216 56 | 46 29 | 36 | 229.33 | 305 84 | 352 47 | 46 63 | | |
| 50 to \$75 | 38 | 4.05 | 223.90 | 345 34 | 407 81 | 62 47 | 8 | 206.00 | 134 88 | 192 38 | 57 50 | 46 | 220.78 | 308 74 | 370 34 | 61 60 | | |
| 75 to \$100 | 19 | 3.68 | 217.84 | 335 92 | 421 92 | 86 00 | 2 | 200.00 | 246 50 | 330 00 | 83 50 | 21 | 216.14 | 327 40 | 413 17 | 85 77 | | |
| 100 to \$150 | 15 | 4.53 | 214.60 | 303 69 | 433 60 | 129 91 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 214.60 | 303 69 | 433 60 | 129 91 | | |
| 150 to \$200 | 10 | 4.30 | 191.00 | 309 03 | 481 60 | 172 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 191.00 | 309 03 | 481 60 | 172 57 | | |
| 200 to \$300 | 11 | 5.19 | 197.09 | 287 64 | 525 73 | 238 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 197.09 | 287 64 | 525 73 | 238 09 | | |
| Total | 245 | 3.97 | 233.61 | 356 12 | 412 86 | 56 74 | 61 | 218.11 | 160 67 | 191 10 | 30 43 | 306 | 230.52 | 317 16 | 368 66 | 51 50 | | |
| Average | 1605 | 3.54 | 268.76 | 447 60 | 401 17 | 46 43 | 1032 | 275.21 | 297 46 | 225 71 | 71 75 | 2637 | 271.28 | 388 85 | 332 50 | 56 35 | | |
| Over average | 652 | 3.34 | 283.08 | 529 35 | 403 69 | 125 66 | 391 | 284.81 | 424 87 | 254 40 | 170 47 | 976 | 282.91 | 484 00 | 334 77 | 149 23 | | |
| Under average | 953 | 3.68 | 258.97 | 391 68 | 399 45 | -7 77 | 641 | 269.35 | 219 74 | 208 20 | 11 54 | 1661 | 264.45 | 332 93 | 331 17 | 1 76 | | |

FOOD CONSUMPTION.

TABLE No. XLIII.—Showing the quantity and value of food supplies, and the average cost of a ration of food, at certain institutions in Ontario for the fourteen days ending February 19, 1886.

I.—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES: DESCRIPTION.

| CONSECUTIVE NUMBER. | NO. OF MEALS SUPPLIED TO PERSONS— | | | | TOTAL NO. OF MEALS. | NO. OF RATIONS.* | NO. OF RATIONS PER DAY. | DAILY HOURS OF— | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Under 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | Over 15 years. | | | | Manual labor. | Outdoor recreation. |
| 1 | | 1,932 | 5,208 | 4,513 | 11,653 | 3,884 | 277.4 | 3 | 6 |
| 2 | | 546 | 1,682 | 4,709 | 6,937 | 2,312 | 165.1 | | 5 |
| 3 | | | | 3,401 | 3,401 | 1,134 | 81.0 | 4 | |
| 4 | 42 | | 102 | 2,517 | 2,661 | 887 | 63.3 | | 1 |
| 5 | | | | 1,983 | 1,983 | 661 | 47.2 | | 3 |
| Totals.... | 42 | 2,478 | 6,992 | 17,123 | 26,635 | 8,878 | 634.0 | | |

* Allowing three meals for each day's ration of one person.

QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR EACH INSTITUTION AND TOTALS.

| FOOD MATERIALS. | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | | No. 4. | | No. 5. | | TOTALS. | |
|------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value |
| Animal albuminoids: | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Beef..... | 1,489 | 100 52 | 1,240 | 86 80 | 741 | 61 03 | 305 | 36 85 | 182 | 20 02 | 3,957 | 305 22 |
| Mutton..... | 420 | 28 35 | 20 | 1 40 | 122 | 9 15 | 71 | 8 87 | 141 | 15 51 | 774 | 63 28 |
| Pork, fresh..... | 180 | 12 15 | 190 | 13 30 | 56 | 3 36 | 23 | 2 87 | 35 | 3 85 | 484 | 35 53 |
| Corned beef..... | 250 | 16 90 | | | 51 | 5 15 | | | 55 | 4 95 | 356 | 27 00 |
| Smoked ham..... | | | 14 | 1 96 | 6 | 0 75 | 16 | 2 04 | 15 | 2 10 | 51 | 6 85 |
| Bacon..... | 200 | 18 00 | 10 | 1 40 | | | 8 | 1 00 | | | 218 | 20 40 |
| Other cured meats..... | | | 20 | 2 80 | 61 | 6 12 | | | | | 81 | 8 92 |
| Fowl, chicken..... | 15 | 1 50 | 10 | 1 20 | | | | | | | 25 | 2 70 |
| " turkey..... | 28 | 3 00 | 14 | 1 68 | | | | | | | 42 | 4 68 |
| Fish, fresh..... | 200 | 14 00 | 80 | 7 20 | | | 43 | 2 58 | | | 323 | 23 78 |
| " canned..... | 4 | 0 50 | | | | | 22 | 2 40 | 9 | 1 08 | 35 | 3 98 |
| " dry or smoked..... | 40 | 3 20 | 6 | 0 60 | 35 | 3 50 | | | 16 | 1 52 | 97 | 8 82 |
| " salted..... | | | 7 | 0 37 | | | | | 15 | 1 20 | 22 | 1 57 |
| Oysters..... | 5 | 0 70 | 5 | 1 00 | | | | | | | 10 | 1 70 |
| Fresh milk..... | 3,785 | 58 80 | 2,266 | 44 00 | 914 | 10 65 | 587 | 14 82 | 1,009 | 17 64 | 8,561 | 145 99 |
| Cheese, full milk..... | 50 | 4 75 | 16 | 2 00 | 9 | 0 90 | 16 | 2 18 | 12 | 1 44 | 103 | 11 27 |
| Butter..... | 350 | 76 35 | 160 | 32 00 | 142 | 28 40 | 111 | 17 76 | 94 | 18 80 | 857 | 173 31 |
| Eggs..... | 36 | 4 80 | 30 | 4 40 | 23 | 3 10 | 12 | 2 40 | 15 | 2 50 | 116 | 17 20 |
| Vegetable albuminoids: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White flour..... | 3,528 | 78 66 | 190 | 4 37 | 102 | 2 04 | 156 | 7 41 | 120 | 3 00 | 4,096 | 95 48 |
| Graham flour..... | 20 | 0 60 | | | | | | | | | 20 | 0 60 |
| Buckwheat flour..... | 50 | 1 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 | 1 00 |
| Oatmeal..... | 196 | 4 50 | 300 | 6 37 | 20 | 0 60 | 20 | 0 80 | 50 | 1 50 | 586 | 13 77 |
| Cracked wheat..... | | | 10 | 0 25 | | | | | 50 | 1 25 | 60 | 1 50 |
| Wheaten bread..... | | | 1,680 | 25 20 | 1,045 | 22 18 | 308 | 9 24 | 195 | 5 71 | 3,228 | 62 33 |
| Graham bread..... | | | | | | | 154 | 4 72 | 204 | 4 59 | 358 | 9 31 |
| Soda crackers..... | 59 | 3 99 | 35 | 2 80 | 40 | 3 55 | 24 | 1 92 | 42 | 2 94 | 200 | 15 20 |
| Pearled barley..... | 8 | 0 28 | 14 | 0 56 | | | 5 | 0 25 | 10 | 0 40 | 37 | 1 49 |
| Beans..... | 50 | 0 88 | 20 | 0 40 | 25 | 0 75 | 8 | 0 32 | | | 103 | 2 35 |
| Starchy foods: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn meal..... | 50 | 1 00 | 10 | 0 20 | | | 14 | 0 42 | | | 74 | 1 62 |
| Rice..... | 60 | 2 40 | 45 | 2 00 | 5 | 0 20 | | | 6 | 0 27 | 116 | 4 87 |
| Potatoes..... | 3,600 | 24 00 | 2,100 | 17 50 | 1,003 | 5 02 | 660 | 4 40 | 600 | 5 00 | 7,963 | 55 92 |
| Turnips..... | 240 | 2 00 | 60 | 0 40 | 89 | 0 29 | 148 | 2 22 | 120 | 0 60 | 657 | 5 51 |
| Beets..... | 90 | 0 75 | 180 | 1 20 | | | 13 | 0 26 | | | 283 | 2 21 |
| Carrots..... | | | 15 | 0 10 | 52 | 0 28 | 40 | 0 60 | | | 107 | 0 98 |
| Parsnips..... | | | 120 | 0 80 | 28 | 0 14 | | | | | 148 | 0 94 |
| Cabbage..... | 108 | 1 80 | 60 | 1 60 | 62 | 0 62 | 12 | 0 10 | 36 | 0 60 | 278 | 4 72 |

NOTE.—Oysters and molasses are computed at 2½ lbs. and milk at 2.575 lbs. per imperial quart, and eggs at 1½ lbs. per doz.

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

| FOOD MATERIALS. | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | | No. 4. | | No. 5. | | TOTALS. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value |
| | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Starchy foods— <i>Continued.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other vegetables | | | | | 123 | 1 23 | | | | | 123 | 1 23 |
| Apples | 2,100 | 25 20 | 900 | 13 50 | 187 | 2 49 | 176 | 4 40 | 360 | 5 00 | 3,723 | 50 59 |
| Other green fruits | | | 5 | 0 30 | | | 48 | 1 20 | | | 53 | 1 50 |
| Preserved fruits | 156 | 15 60 | 60 | 5 00 | 137 | 8 25 | 25 | 1 80 | 102 | 12 75 | 480 | 43 40 |
| Starch | | | 3 | 0 40 | 8 | 0 77 | | | | | 11 | 1 17 |
| Sugar | 290 | 17 60 | 550 | 0 44 | 293 | 14 88 | 139 | 8 09 | 130 | 9 43 | 1,402 | 94 60 |
| Molasses | 300 | 12 00 | 23 | 1 50 | 20 | 1 20 | 20 | 1 50 | | | 363 | 16 20 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | 50 | 16 04 | 32 | 15 10 | 18 | 9 25 | 8 | 3 60 | 12 | 5 40 | 120 | 49 39 |
| Coffee | 10 | 3 00 | 24 | 6 75 | 16 | 3 87 | 9 | 2 80 | 10 | 3 00 | 69 | 19 42 |
| Condiments | | 5 60 | | 2 00 | | 3 20 | | 1 50 | | 3 50 | | 15 80 |

II.—PROVINCIAL PRISONS: DESCRIPTION.

| CONSECUTIVE NUMBER. | No. OF MEALS SUPPLIED TO PERSONS— | | | | TOTAL No. OF MEALS. | No. OF RATIONS. | No. OF RATIONS PER DAY. | DAILY HOURS OF— | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Under 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | Over 15 years. | | | | Manual labor. | Outdoor recreation. |
| 1 | | | | 23,859 | 23,859 | 7,953 | 568 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| 2 | | | | 17,226 | 17,226 | 5,742 | 410 | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 3 | 42 | 504 | 483 | 6,300 | 7,329 | 2,443 | 175 | 10 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | | 588 | 4,158 | 4,823 | 9,569 | 3,190 | 228 | 4 | 3 |
| TOTALS.... | 42 | 1,092 | 4,641 | 52,208 | 57,983 | 19,328 | 1,381 | | |

QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR EACH INSTITUTION AND TOTALS.

| FOOD MATERIALS. | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | | No. 4. | | TOTALS. | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|--------|
| | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value | Quan- tity. | Value |
| | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Animal albuminoids: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 4,152 | 183 94 | 4,263 | 277 10 | 996 | 59 76 | 986 | 64 09 | 10,397 | 584 89 |
| Pork, salted | 1,905 | 114 33 | | | | | 430 | 23 65 | 2,335 | 137 98 |
| Corned beef | | | 845 | 29 57 | | | | | 845 | 29 57 |
| Fish, dry or smoked | | | | | 86 | 6 02 | | | 86 | 6 02 |
| Fresh milk | | | 432 | 10 08 | 615 | 14 34 | 1,658 | 19 32 | 2,705 | 43 74 |
| Butter | 103 | 17 60 | | | 61 | 10 37 | | | 164 | 27 97 |
| Vegetable albuminoids: | | | | | | | | | | |
| White flour | 160 | 4 24 | | | 3,552 | 54 00 | 48 | 1 10 | 3,760 | 59 34 |
| Oatmeal | | | 621 | 13 97 | 170 | 3 40 | | | 791 | 17 37 |
| Wheaten bread | 14,592 | 218 88 | 11,186 | 223 72 | | | 4,466 | 78 15 | 30,244 | 520 75 |
| Graham Bread | 1,408 | 21 12 | | | | | | | 1,408 | 21 12 |
| Pearled barley | 310 | 7 75 | 114 | 2 56 | 24 | 0 72 | | | 448 | 11 03 |
| Beans | 420 | 9 45 | | | | | | | 420 | 9 45 |
| Pease | 320 | 3 74 | 159 | 3 18 | 44 | 1 10 | 100 | 2 50 | 623 | 10 52 |
| Starchy foods: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn meal | | | | | 5 | 0 15 | 600 | 15 00 | 605 | 15 15 |
| Rice | 185 | 6 29 | 312 | 12 48 | 67 | 3 08 | | | 564 | 21 85 |
| Potatoes | 6,872 | 68 72 | 4,175 | 31 31 | 345 | 2 58 | 2,160 | 10 80 | 1,352 | 113 41 |
| Turnips | | | 374 | 2 80 | 930 | 7 25 | 600 | 1 20 | 1,904 | 11 25 |
| Beets | 960 | 6 40 | 190 | 1 90 | 135 | 1 00 | | | 1,285 | 9 30 |

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

| FOOD MATERIALS. | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | | No. 4. | | Totals. | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value |
| Starchy foods— <i>Continued.</i> | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ |
| Carrots | 1,020 | 5 10 | 544 | 4 08 | 210 | 1 75 | ..... | ..... | 1,774 | 10 48 |
| Parsnips ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | 1 50 | 345 | 2 87 | ..... | ..... | 545 | 4 45 |
| Cabbage | 1,860 | 31 00 | 410 | 4 00 | 288 | 2 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,558 | 37 00 |
| Other vegetables | 960 | 13 65 | 76 | 1 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,036 | 14 75 |
| Preserved fruits ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 0 36 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 0 36 |
| Sugar | 471 | 26 38 | 179 | 10 74 | 56 | 3 36 | ..... | ..... | 706 | 40 48 |
| Molasses | 322 | 10 15 | 340 | 15 84 | 690 | 27 60 | 82 | 3 84 | 1,434 | 57 48 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | 112 | 25 31 | 44 | 14 63 | 34 | 8 16 | ..... | ..... | 190 | 48 10 |
| Coffee | 14 | 3 15 | 44 | 7 00 | ..... | ..... | 32 | 2 56 | 90 | 12 31 |
| Condiments ..... | ..... | 10 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 26 | ..... | 11 61 |

III.—PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUMS: DESCRIPTION.

| CONSECUTIVE NUMBER. | No. of MEALS SUPPLIED TO PERSONS— | | | | TOTAL No. OF MEALS. | No. OF RATIONS. | No. OF RATIONS PER DAY. | DAILY HOURS OF— Manual labor or out- door recreation. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Under 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | Over 15 years. | | | | |
| 1 | 208 | 350 | 126 | 42,320 | 43,004 | 14,335 | 1,024 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,342 | 27,342 | 9,114 | 651 | 6 |
| 3 | 42 | 84 | 42 | 32,584 | 32,752 | 10,917 | 780 | 8 |
| 4 | 168 | ..... | ..... | 28,952 | 29,120 | 9,707 | 693 | 9 |
| Totals.... | 418 | 434 | 168 | 131,198 | 132,218 | 44,073 | 3,148 | ..... |

QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR EACH INSTITUTION AND TOTALS.

[illegible]

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

| FOOD MATERIALS. | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | | No. 4. | | Totals. | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value | Quantity. | Value |
| | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Vegetable albuminoids— <i>Continued.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soda crackers | 45 | 2 25 | | | 28 | 6 00 | 21 | 2 10 | 94 | 10 35 |
| Pearled barley | 10 | 0 25 | 270 | 8 78 | 139 | 3 57 | 228 | 6 50 | 647 | 19 10 |
| Beans | 210 | 4 37 | | | | | 420 | 8 40 | 630 | 12 77 |
| Pease | | | | | 180 | 3 80 | 300 | 6 75 | 480 | 10 55 |
| Starchy foods: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corn meal | 25 | 0 40 | 160 | 3 20 | 40 | 1 20 | 120 | 3 20 | 345 | 8 10 |
| Rice | 300 | 10 50 | 300 | 12 00 | 308 | 12 32 | 140 | 7 00 | 1,048 | 41 82 |
| Potatoes | 17,640 | 117 60 | 5,580 | 46 50 | 7,920 | 92 50 | 7,200 | 60 00 | 38,340 | 316 60 |
| Turnips | 630 | 2 10 | | | 540 | 5 50 | 720 | 4 00 | 1,890 | 11 60 |
| Beets | 840 | 2 80 | | | 86 | 1 20 | 720 | 6 00 | 1,646 | 10 00 |
| Carrots | 5,100 | 17 00 | | | 895 | 12 00 | 720 | 4 00 | 6,715 | 33 00 |
| Parsnips | 120 | 0 40 | | | 1,680 | 22 50 | 720 | 6 00 | 2,520 | 28 90 |
| Cabbage | 1,545 | 10 30 | | | 2,662 | 26 00 | 600 | 5 00 | 4,807 | 41 30 |
| Other vegetables | 1,216 | 17 90 | 3,240 | 16 20 | | | 720 | 10 00 | 5,176 | 44 00 |
| Apples | 780 | 9 00 | 1,050 | 16 80 | 400 | 4 50 | 360 | 4 50 | 2,590 | 34 80 |
| Other green fruits | | | | | | | 70 | 2 25 | 70 | 2 25 |
| Preserved fruits | 1,259 | 90 88 | 600 | 87 00 | 400 | 22 00 | 329 | 25 32 | 2,588 | 225 20 |
| Starch | 7 | 0 63 | | | | | 35 | 7 00 | 42 | 7 63 |
| Sugar | 1,463 | 84 12 | 703 | 49 21 | 1,245 | 87 00 | 862 | 51 72 | 4,273 | 272 05 |
| Molasses | 690 | 13 15 | 309 | 17 10 | 268 | 12 50 | 350 | 20 40 | 1,617 | 80 15 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | 220 | 88 00 | 137 | 68 58 | 202 | 76 38 | 130 | 52 00 | 689 | 284 96 |
| Coffee | 286 | 21 24 | 115 | 36 80 | 61 | 12 25 | 135 | 38 00 | 547 | 108 29 |
| Condiments | | 25 92 | | 4 50 | | 10 00 | | 10 50 | | 50 92 |

IV.—SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONS: DESCRIPTION.

| INSTITUTIONS. | Number. | NO. OF MEALS SUPPLIED TO PERSONS— | | | | TOTAL MEALS. | TOTAL NO. OF RATIONS. | NO. OF RATIONS PER DAY. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Under 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | Over 15 years. | | | |
| Schools and Colleges | 5 | 42 | 2,473 | 6,992 | 17,123 | 26,635 | 8,878 | 624 |
| Provincial Prisons | 4 | 42 | 1,092 | 4,641 | 52,208 | 57,983 | 19,328 | 1,381 |
| Lunatic Asylums | 4 | 418 | 434 | 168 | 131,198 | 132,218 | 44,073 | 3,148 |
| Totals | 13 | 502 | 4,004 | 11,801 | 200,529 | 216,836 | 72,279 | 5,163 |

QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR EACH CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS AND TOTALS.

| FOOD MATERIAL. | SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. | | PROVINCIAL PRISONS. | | LUNATIC ASYLUMS. | | TOTALS. | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Animal albuminoids: | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 3,957 | 305 22 | 10,397 | 584 89 | 22,080 | 1,170 75 | 36,434 | 2,060 86 |
| Mutton | 774 | 63 28 | | | 2,783 | 185 24 | 3,557 | 248 52 |
| Pork, fresh | 484 | 35 53 | | | | | 484 | 35 53 |
| “ salt | | | 2,335 | 137 98 | | | 2,335 | 137 98 |
| Corned beef | 356 | 27 00 | 845 | 29 57 | 1,703 | 128 75 | 2,904 | 185 32 |
| Smoked ham | 51 | 6 85 | | | 42 | 4 97 | 93 | 11 82 |
| Bacon | 218 | 20 40 | | | 456 | 37 91 | 674 | 58 31 |
| Other meats | 81 | 8 92 | | | | | 81 | 8 92 |
| Fowl—Chicken | 25 | 2 70 | | | 20 | 1 60 | 45 | 4 30 |
| “ Turkey | 42 | 4 68 | | | 122 | 13 07 | 164 | 17 75 |
| “ Goose | | | | | 24 | 2 88 | 24 | 2 88 |

TABLE No. XLIII.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—Continued.

| FOOD MATERIALS. | SCHOOLS AND COL- LEGES. | | PROVINCIAL PRISONS. | | LUNATIC ASYLUMS. | | TOTALS. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Animal albuminoids.— <i>Con.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Fish—Fresh | 323 | 23 78 | | | 1,820 | 122 60 | 2,143 | 146 38 |
| “ Canned | 35 | 3 98 | | | | | 35 | 3 98 |
| “ Dry or smoked | 97 | 8 82 | 86 | 6 02 | 19 | 3 35 | 202 | 18 19 |
| “ Salted | 22 | 1 57 | | | | | 22 | 1 57 |
| Oysters | 10 | 1 70 | | | 3 | 50 | 13 | 2 20 |
| Fresh milk | 8,561 | 145 91 | 2,705 | 43 74 | 21,194 | 367 55 | 32,460 | 557 20 |
| Cheese, full milk | 103 | 11 27 | | | 417 | 43 05 | 520 | 54 32 |
| Butter | 857 | 173 31 | 164 | 27 97 | 3,417 | 591 52 | 4,438 | 792 80 |
| Eggs | 116 | 17 20 | | | 296 | 50 45 | 412 | 67 65 |
| Vegetable albuminoids: | | | | | | | | |
| White flour | 4,096 | 95 48 | 3,760 | 59 34 | 1,795 | 39 41 | 9,651 | 194 23 |
| Graham flour | 20 | 60 | | | 60 | 1 65 | 80 | 2 25 |
| Buckwheat flour | 50 | 1 00 | | | | | 50 | 1 00 |
| Oatmeal | 586 | 13 79 | 791 | 17 37 | 2,766 | 61 07 | 4,143 | 92 23 |
| Cracked wheat | 60 | 1 50 | | | 480 | 9 60 | 540 | 11 10 |
| Wheaten bread | 3,228 | 62 33 | 30,244 | 520 75 | 43,963 | 1,042 11 | 77,435 | 1,625 19 |
| Graham bread | 358 | 9 31 | 1,408 | 21 12 | 40 | 90 | 1,806 | 31 33 |
| Soda crackers | 200 | 15 20 | | | 94 | 10 35 | 294 | 25 55 |
| Pearled barley | 37 | 1 49 | 448 | 11 03 | 647 | 19 10 | 1,132 | 31 62 |
| Beans | 103 | 2 35 | 420 | 9 45 | 630 | 12 77 | 1,153 | 24 57 |
| Pease | | | 623 | 10 52 | 480 | 10 55 | 1,103 | 21 07 |
| Starchy foods: | | | | | | | | |
| Corn meal | 74 | 1 62 | 605 | 15 15 | 345 | 8 10 | 1,024 | 24 87 |
| Rice | 116 | 4 87 | 564 | 21 85 | 1,048 | 41 82 | 1,728 | 68 54 |
| Potatoes | 7,963 | 55 92 | 13,552 | 113 41 | 38,340 | 316 60 | 59,855 | 485 93 |
| Turnips | 657 | 5 51 | 1,904 | 11 25 | 1,890 | 11 60 | 4,451 | 28 36 |
| Beets | 283 | 2 21 | 1,285 | 9 30 | 1,646 | 10 00 | 3,214 | 21 51 |
| Carrots | 107 | 98 | 1,774 | 10 93 | 6,715 | 33 00 | 8,596 | 44 91 |
| Parsnips | 148 | 94 | 545 | 4 37 | 2,520 | 28 90 | 3,213 | 34 21 |
| Cabbage | 278 | 4 72 | 2,558 | 37 00 | 4,807 | 41 30 | 7,643 | 83 02 |
| Other vegetables | 123 | 1 23 | 1,036 | 14 79 | 5,176 | 44 10 | 6,335 | 60 02 |
| Apples | 3,723 | 50 59 | | | 2,590 | 34 80 | 6,313 | 85 39 |
| Other green fruits | 53 | 1 50 | | | 70 | 2 25 | 123 | 3 75 |
| Preserved fruits | 480 | 43 40 | 6 | 36 | 2,588 | 225 20 | 3,074 | 268 96 |
| Starch | 11 | 1 17 | | | 42 | 7 63 | 53 | 8 80 |
| Sugar | 1,402 | 94 60 | 706 | 40 48 | 4,273 | 272 05 | 6,381 | 407 13 |
| Molasses | 363 | 16 20 | 1,434 | 57 43 | 1,617 | 80 15 | 3,414 | 153 78 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | 120 | 49 39 | 190 | 48 10 | 689 | 284 96 | 999 | 382 45 |
| Coffee | 69 | 19 42 | 90 | 12 71 | 547 | 108 29 | 706 | 140 42 |
| Condiments | | 15 80 | | 11 61 | | 50 92 | | 78 33 |
| SUMMARY BY CLASSES OF FOODS. | | | | | | | | |
| Animal albuminoids | 16,112 | 862 12 | 16,532 | 830 17 | 54,397 | 2,724 19 | 87,040 | 4,416 48 |
| Vegetable albuminoids | 8,738 | 203 03 | 37,694 | 649 58 | 50,955 | 1,207 51 | 97,387 | 2,060 12 |
| Starchy foods | 15,781 | 285 46 | 25,969 | 336 32 | 73,667 | 1,157 50 | 115,417 | 1,779 18 |
| Miscellaneous | 189 | 84 61 | 280 | 72 42 | 1,236 | 444 17 | 1,705 | 601 20 |
| Totals | 40,820 | 1,435 22 | 80,475 | 1,888 49 | 180,255 | 5,533 37 | 301,549 | 8,856 98 |
| Average daily ration | 4.60 | cts. 16.17 | 4.16 | cts. 9.77 | 4.09 | cts. 12.58 | 4.17 | cts. 12.25 |

FOOD CONSUMPTION.

TABLE No. XLIV.—Showing for Schools and Colleges, Provincial Prisons and Lunatic Asylums the total quantity and value of food consumed, the average quantity and value of a daily ration, etc., for the fourteen days ending February 19, 1886.

| | | No. of Rations. | Quantity. | Value. | AVERAGE DAILY RATION. | | ALBUMINOID RATION. | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | | |
| SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | cts. | lbs. | cts. | | |
| o. 1 | { | 3,884 | { | 7,052 | 343 52 | 1.8156 | 8.8444 | { | 2.8226 | 11.1593 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 3,911 | 89 91 | 1.0069 | 2.3148 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 6,994 | 102 35 | 1.8007 | 2.6351 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 60 | 24 64 | .0154 | 0.6343 | | | | |
| o. 2 | { | 2,312 | { | 4,088 | 202 11 | 1.7681 | 8.7417 | { | 2.7409 | 10.4697 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 2,249 | 39 95 | 0.9727 | 1.7279 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 4,131 | 88 50 | 1.7867 | 3.8278 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 56 | 23 85 | 0.0242 | 1.0315 | | | | |
| o. 3 | { | 1,134 | { | 2,160 | 132 11 | 1.9047 | 11.6499 | { | 2.9911 | 14.2178 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 1,232 | 29 12 | 1.0864 | 2.5679 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 2,007 | 35 37 | 1.7619 | 3.1190 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 34 | 16 32 | 0.0299 | 1.4391 | | | | |
| o. 4 | { | 887 | { | 1,214 | 93 77 | 1.3686 | 10.5715 | { | 2.1296 | 13.3517 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 675 | 24 66 | 0.7609 | 2.7801 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 1,295 | 25 59 | 1.4599 | 2.8850 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 17 | 7 90 | 0.0191 | 0.8895 | | | | |
| o. 5 | { | 661 | { | 1,598 | 90 61 | 2.4175 | 13.7080 | { | 3.4326 | 16.6414 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 671 | 19 39 | 1.0151 | 2.9334 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 1,354 | 33 65 | 2.0484 | 5.0909 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 22 | 11 90 | 0.0332 | 1.8003 | | | | |
| PROVINCIAL PRISONS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| o. 1 | { | 7,953 | { | 6,160 | 55 40 | 0.7745 | 0.6965 | { | 2.9385 | 4.0309 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 17,210 | 265 18 | 2.1639 | 3.3343 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 12,650 | 167 69 | 1.5906 | 2.1085 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 126 | 38 81 | 0.0158 | 0.4879 | | | | |
| o. 2 | { | 5,742 | { | 5,540 | 316 75 | 0.9648 | 5.5163 | { | 3.0686 | 9.7557 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 12,080 | 243 43 | 2.1038 | 4.2394 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 6,800 | 85 79 | 1.1842 | 1.4940 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 88 | 21 63 | 0.0153 | 0.3766 | | | | |
| o. 3 | { | 2,443 | { | 1,758 | 90 49 | 0.7196 | 3.7040 | { | 2.2709 | 6.1281 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 3,790 | 59 22 | 1.5513 | 2.4240 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 3,077 | 52 00 | 1.2595 | 2.1285 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 34 | 8 16 | 0.0139 | 0.3340 | | | | |
| o. 4 | { | 3,190 | { | 3,074 | 107 06 | 0.9636 | 3.3561 | { | 2.4100 | 5.9188 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 4,614 | 81 75 | 1.4463 | 2.5626 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 3,442 | 30 84 | 1.0789 | 0.9667 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 32 | 3 82 | 0.0100 | 0.1197 | | | | |
| LUNATIC ASYLUMS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 | { | 14,335 | { | 17,211 | 742 42 | 1.2006 | 5.1790 | { | 2.2546 | 7.5337 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 15,110 | 337 54 | 1.0540 | 2.3546 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 31,615 | 393 78 | 2.2054 | 2.7469 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 456 | 135 16 | 0.0325 | 0.9428 | | | | |
| No. 2 | { | 9,114 | { | 11,338 | 690 00 | 1.2440 | 7.5707 | { | 2.4344 | 10.5209 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 10,850 | 268 88 | 1.1904 | 2.9501 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 11,942 | 248 01 | 1.3102 | 2.7211 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 252 | 109 88 | 0.0276 | 1.2056 | | | | |
| No. 3 | { | 10,917 | { | 13,322 | 699 65 | 1.2202 | 6.4088 | { | 2.5003 | 9.6044 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 13,974 | 348 87 | 1.2800 | 3.1956 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 16,444 | 299 22 | 1.5062 | 2.7408 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 263 | 98 63 | 0.0240 | 0.9034 | | | | |
| No. 4 | { | 9,707 | { | 12,526 | 592 12 | 1.2904 | 6.0999 | { | 2.4257 | 8.6982 |
| | Vegetable albuminoids | | 11,021 | 252 22 | 1.1343 | 2.5983 | | | | |
| | Starchy foods | | 13,666 | 216 49 | 1.4078 | 2.2302 | | | | |
| | Miscellaneous | | 265 | 100 50 | 0.0273 | 1.0353 | | | | |

FOOD CONSUMPTION.

TABLE No. XLV.—Showing the quantity and value of food supplies and the average cost of a ration of food, in certain families in Toronto for the fourteen days ending February 19th, 1886.

FAMILY RETURNS: DESCRIPTION.

| Consecutive number. | No. OF MEALS SUPPLIED TO PERSONS— | | | | TOTAL No. OF MEALS. | No. OF RATIONS. | No. OF RATIONS PER DAY. | YEARLY EARNINGS |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Under 5 years. | 5 to 10 years. | 10 to 15 years. | Over 15 years. | | | | |
| 1 | 84 | ..... | ..... | 126 | 210 | 70 | 5 | \$2,500 |
| 2 | 39 | 38 | ..... | 117 | 194 | 65 | 4 | \$2,000 |
| 3 | 126 | ..... | 126 | 168 | 420 | 140 | 10 | \$ 730 |
| Totals..... | 249 | 38 | 126 | 411 | 824 | 275 | 19 | \$5,230 |

QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR EACH FAMILY AND TOTALS.

| FOOD MATERIALS. | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | | Totals. | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| Animal albuminoids : | | | | | | | | |
| Beef | 28 | 3 70 | 7 | 0 78 | 18 | 2 08 | 53 | 6 56 |
| Mutton ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1 72 | 8 | 0 72 | 19 | 2 44 |
| Pork, fresh..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 0 48 | 6 | 0 72 | 10 | 1 20 |
| Veal ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 00 | 8 | 1 00 |
| Corned beef ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 0 55 | 9 | 0 72 | 14 | 1 27 |
| Bacon..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 0 15 | 2 | 0 28 | 3 | 0 43 |
| Fowl, chicken | 4 | 0 40 | 10 | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 1 40 |
| Fish, fresh ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 0 40 | 5 | 0 40 |
| “ canned | 2 | 0 20 | 2 | 0 20 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 0 40 |
| Oysters ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 0 27 | 2 | 0 35 | 4 | 0 62 |
| Fresh milk | 87 | 2 45 | 70 | 1 96 | 140 | 3 36 | 297 | 7 77 |
| Cheese, full milk..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 04 | 1. | 0 19 | ..... | ..... | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 23 |
| Butter | 8 | 2 75 | 5 | 1 52 | 10 | 2 40 | 23 | 6 67 |
| Eggs | 3 | 0 55 | 4 | 0 75 | 2 | 0 25 | 9 | 1 55 |
| Vegetable albuminoids : | | | | | | | | |
| White flour..... | 3 | 0 10 | 7 | 0 21 | 7 | 0 25 | 17 | 0 56 |
| Graham flour..... | 5 | 0 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 0 18 |
| Oatmeal..... | 2 | 0 08 | 4 | 0 16 | 4 | 0 13 | 10 | 0 37 |
| Wheaten bread..... | 40 | 1 10 | 26 | 0 78 | 84 | 2 10 | 150 | 3 98 |
| Soda crackers | 2 | 0 20 | 6 | 0 80 | 1 | 0 10 | 9 | 1 10 |

TABLE No. XLV.—FOOD CONSUMPTION.—*Continued.*

| FOOD MATERIALS. | No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | | TOTAL. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | Quan- tity. | Value. | Quan- tity. | Value. | Quan- tity. | Value. | Quan- tity. | Value. |
| | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. | lbs. | \$ c. |
| starchy foods : | | | | | | | | |
| Cornmeal | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 02 | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 02 |
| Rice | | | | | 1 | 0 05 | 1 | 0 05 |
| Potatoes | 30 | 0 23 | 15 | 0 19 | 30 | 0 30 | 75 | 0 72 |
| Turnips | | | | | 15 | 0 10 | 15 | 0 10 |
| Carrots | 15 | 0 10 | | | | | 15 | 0 10 |
| Parsnips | | | | | 15 | 0 10 | 15 | 0 10 |
| Cabbage | 4 | 0 05 | | | 18 | 0 15 | 22 | 0 20 |
| Other vegetables | 25 | 0 25 | | | | | 25 | 0 25 |
| Apples | 30 | 0 50 | 15 | 0 25 | 15 | 0 20 | 60 | 0 95 |
| Other green fruits | 8 | 0 10 | | | | | 8 | 0 10 |
| Preserved fruits | 5 | 1 00 | 3 | 0 50 | 3 | 0 60 | 11 | 2 10 |
| Starch | 1 | 0 10 | | | 1 | 0 10 | 2 | 0 20 |
| Sugar | 7 | 0 50 | 6 | 0 42 | 14 | 1 00 | 27 | 1 92 |
| Molasses | 1 | 0 05 | | | | | 1 | 0 05 |
| Miscellaneous : | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 20 | 2 | 1 60 | 1 | 0 60 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 40 |
| Coffee | | | | | 1 | 0 35 | 1 | 0 35 |
| Condiments | | 0 25 | | 0 50 | | 0 35 | | 1 10 |
| SUMMARY BY CLASSES OF FOODS. | | | | | | | | |
| Animal albuminoids | 132 | 10 09 | 122 | 9 57 | 210 | 12 28 | 464 | 31 94 |
| Vegetable albuminoids | 52 | 1 66 | 43 | 1 95 | 96 | 2 58 | 191 | 6 19 |
| Starchy foods | 126 | 2 88 | 40 | 1 38 | 112 | 2 60 | 278 | 6 86 |
| Miscellaneous | 2 | 1 45 | 2 | 2 10 | 2 | 1 30 | 6 | 4 85 |
| Totals | 312 | 16 08 | 207 | 15 00 | 420 | 18 76 | 939 | 49 84 |
| Average of daily rations | 4.46 | 0 23 | 3.20 | 0 23 | 3.00 | 13 40 | 3.42 | 0 18 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.

TABLE No. XLVI.—Statement of Imports and Exports of Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Pease, Flour, etc., for the Dominion of Canada, for the ten years ending June 30, 1885.

| | | Total imports. | Total exports. | Exports not produce of Canada. | Net surplus or deficit (-). | Value of total exports |
|------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1876. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 5,838,156 | 9,248,390 | 3,177,997 | 3,410,234 | 10,416,636 |
| Indian Corn | " | 3,635,528 | 2,047,040 | 2,037,741 | -1,588,488 | 1,447,907 |
| Oats | " | 628,205 | 2,644,233 | | 2,016,028 | 1,139,261 |
| Pease | " | | 2,399,608 | 30,949 | | 1,971,789 |
| Beans | " | 10,208 | 75,454 | | 2,464,854 | 65,266 |
| Barley | " | 34,099 | | | | |
| Rye and other grain | " | 42,426 | 10,168,176 | | 10,091,651 | 7,429,604 |
| Flour of Wheat and Rye | Bbls. | 376,114 | 419,936 | 4,432 | 43,822 | 2,265,467 |
| Meal of all kinds | " | 153,690 | 64,756 | 795 | -88,934 | 290,701 |
| 1877. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 4,589,051 | 3,559,095 | 1,167,940 | -1,029,956 | 4,102,210 |
| Indian Corn | " | 8,260,079 | 4,083,174 | 4,081,662 | -4,176,905 | 2,583,173 |
| Barley | " | 369,801 | 6,587,180 | 241,483 | 6,217,379 | 4,721,455 |
| Rye | " | 65,414 | 95,065 | | 29,651 | 65,163 |
| Oats | " | 1,697,968 | 3,996,156 | 1,025,872 | 2,298,188 | 1,658,079 |
| Pease | " | | 1,753,439 | 7,522 | | 1,509,214 |
| Beans | " | 8,669 | 120,100 | | 1,864,870 | 119,737 |
| Other grain | " | 635 | 3,928 | | 3,293 | 3,018 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 549,063 | | | | |
| " Rye | " | 1,969 | 276,439 | 7,834 | -274,593 | 1,525,230 |
| Indian Meal | " | 294,342 | 1,499 | 291 | -292,843 | 5,175 |
| Oatmeal | " | 4,012 | 33,727 | 10 | 29,715 | 151,386 |
| Other meal | " | 4,260 | 283 | | -3,977 | 988 |
| 1878. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 5,635,411 | 8,509,243 | 4,115,708 | 2,873,832 | 11,631,128 |
| Indian Corn | " | 7,387,507 | 3,987,600 | 3,986,945 | -3,999,907 | 2,678,289 |
| Barley | " | 302,147 | 7,543,342 | 275,943 | 7,241,195 | 4,488,634 |
| Rye | " | 146,823 | 452,420 | 36,595 | 305,597 | 279,169 |
| Oats | " | 2,162,292 | 2,430,841 | 90,779 | 268,549 | 1,046,285 |
| Pease | " | | 2,520,049 | 5 | | 1,984,115 |
| Beans | " | 9,589 | 71,299 | 137 | 2,481,759 | 76,300 |
| Other grain | " | 730 | 5,920 | 27 | 5,190 | 6,008 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 314,520 | | | | |
| " Rye | " | 1,883 | 479,245 | 2,814 | 162,842 | 2,757,688 |
| Indian Meal | " | 226,850 | 1,389 | 278 | -225,461 | 4,609 |
| Oatmeal | " | 3,005 | 174,511 | | 171,506 | 754,257 |
| Other meal | " | 1,615 | 1,103 | | -512 | 4,200 |
| 1879. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 4,768,733 | 9,767,555 | 3,156,831 | 4,998,822 | 9,748,795 |
| Indian Corn | " | 7,617,421 | 5,429,359 | 5,427,530 | -2,188,062 | 2,754,588 |
| Barley | " | 43,233 | 5,393,212 | 9,290 | 5,349,979 | 4,793,887 |
| Rye | " | 74,238 | 641,694 | 770 | 567,456 | 364,479 |
| Oats | " | 2,070,535 | 2,514,598 | 141,308 | 444,063 | 843,619 |
| Pease | " | 2,343 | 2,715,252 | 257 | 2,712,909 | 2,056,079 |
| Beans | " | 7,187 | 59,175 | 24 | 51,968 | 53,207 |
| Other grain | " | 37 | 5,439 | | 5,402 | 2,399 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 315,044 | | | | |
| " Rye | " | 589 | 580,776 | 5,829 | 265,143 | 2,603,118 |
| Indian Meal | " | 221,488 | 1,200 | 368 | -220,288 | 3,407 |
| Oatmeal | " | 5,478 | 102,116 | 2,057 | 96,638 | 409,151 |
| Other meal | " | 1,067 | 1,663 | 20 | 596 | 4,625 |
| 1880. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 7,521,594 | 12,169,493 | 7,078,988 | 4,647,899 | 13,549,876 |
| Indian Corn | " | 6,377,387 | 4,547,942 | 4,546,373 | -1,829,445 | 2,184,212 |
| Barley | " | 15,635 | 7,241,379 | 1,817 | 7,225,744 | 4,482,585 |
| Rye | " | 18,636 | 970,463 | 12,643 | 951,827 | 712,223 |
| Oats | " | 176,926 | 4,742,028 | 24,988 | 4,565,102 | 1,715,495 |
| Pease | " | 2,979 | 3,819,412 | 22 | 3,816,433 | 2,977,545 |
| Beans | " | 6,466 | 75,214 | 23 | 68,748 | 76,986 |
| Other grain | " | 61 | 15,488 | | 15,427 | 6,246 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 113,035 | | | | |
| " Rye | " | 130 | 561,484 | 16,893 | 448,319 | 3,019,717 |
| Indian Meal | " | 172,446 | 1,367 | 894 | -171,079 | 3,307 |
| Oatmeal | " | 1,248 | 111,393 | 10,472 | 110,145 | 477,397 |
| Other meal | " | 207 | 1,842 | 380 | 1,635 | 4,693 |

TABLE No. XLVI.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.—*Con.*

| | | Total imports. | Total exports. | Exports and produce of Canada. | Net surplus or deficit (-). | Value of total exports. |
|----------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1881. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 7,339,689 | 9,092,279 | 6,568,606 | 1,752,590 | 9,636,505 |
| Indian Corn | " | 7,454,892 | 5,257,604 | 5,256,320 | -2,197,288 | 2,615,744 |
| Barley | " | 16,933 | 8,811,278 | | 8,794,345 | 6,261,383 |
| Oats | " | 225 | 870,296 | | 870,071 | 783,840 |
| Peas | " | 84,934 | 2,926,532 | | 2,841,598 | 1,191,873 |
| Beans | " | 3,787 | 4,245,590 | | 4,241,803 | 3,478,003 |
| Other grain | " | 6,504 | 108,997 | 74 | 102,493 | 117,832 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 91 | 2,887 | | 2,796 | 1,457 |
| " Rye | " | 236,433 | 501,455 | 61,727 | 265,022 | 2,469,900 |
| Indian Meal | " | 94 | 100 | 100 | 6 | 220 |
| Oatmeal | " | 178,194 | 1,517 | 1,262 | -176,677 | 3,997 |
| Other meal | " | 959 | 54,480 | 655 | 53,521 | 236,191 |
| | | 240 | 544 | | 304 | 1,742 |
| 1882. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 2,931,220 | 6,433,533 | 2,588,498 | 3,502,313 | 8,153,610 |
| Indian Corn | " | 3,918,031 | 2,229,900 | 2,229,851 | -1,688,131 | 1,353,738 |
| Barley | " | 9,491 | 11,588,446 | | 11,578,955 | 10,114,623 |
| Oats | " | 1,447 | 1,281,678 | | 1,280,231 | 1,191,119 |
| Peas | " | 73,022 | 4,148,865 | 1,911 | 4,075,843 | 1,729,300 |
| Beans | " | 3,641 | 3,521,496 | | 3,517,855 | 3,191,874 |
| Other grain | " | 12,709 | 95,643 | 27 | 82,934 | 197,687 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 105 | 187,760 | | 187,655 | 185,598 |
| " Rye | " | 200,716 | 508,120 | 38,381 | 307,262 | 2,941,740 |
| Indian Meal | " | 142 | 736 | 706 | -132,769 | 2,473 |
| Oatmeal | " | 133,505 | 49,642 | 2 | 48,822 | 207,710 |
| Other meal | " | 820 | 4,142 | 855 | 3,977 | 13,074 |
| | | 165 | | | | |
| 1883. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 4,954,174 | 10,733,535 | 4,866,077 | 5,779,361 | 11,703,374 |
| Indian Corn | " | 2,425,668 | 819,605 | 819,353 | -1,606,063 | 586,020 |
| Barley | " | 16,465 | 8,817,216 | | 8,800,751 | 6,293,233 |
| Oats | " | 45,377 | 1,093,112 | 45,303 | 1,047,735 | 744,613 |
| Peas | " | 222,685 | 1,024,053 | | 801,368 | 460,821 |
| Beans | " | 2,353 | 2,339,287 | | 2,336,934 | 2,161,708 |
| Other grain | " | 23,732 | 142,429 | 7 | 118,697 | 212,530 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 80 | 106,018 | | 105,938 | 59,435 |
| " Rye | " | 301,455 | 526,340 | 37,294 | 227,885 | 2,703,078 |
| Indian Meal | " | 96 | | | | |
| Oatmeal | " | 130,545 | 279 | 231 | -130,266 | 1,077 |
| Other meal | " | 1,182 | 67,016 | 965 | 65,834 | 280,572 |
| | | 271 | 4,433 | 271 | 4,162 | 11,809 |
| 1884. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 3,604,442 | 3,021,188 | 2,275,662 | -583,254 | 3,359,192 |
| Indian Corn | " | 5,996,412 | 3,806,474 | 3,794,550 | -2,189,938 | 2,485,846 |
| Barley | " | 28,093 | 7,780,262 | | 7,752,169 | 5,104,642 |
| Oats | " | 30,459 | 902,484 | 29,515 | 872,025 | 595,692 |
| Peas | " | 242,615 | 1,431,744 | 85,024 | 1,189,129 | 534,196 |
| Beans | " | 1,695 | 2,255,591 | 54,494 | 2,253,896 | 2,059,160 |
| Other grain | " | 15,496 | 55,924 | 5 | 40,428 | 92,721 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 68 | 90,576 | | 90,508 | 59,007 |
| " Rye | " | 565,277 | 284,504 | 87,115 | -280,773 | 1,440,675 |
| Indian Meal | " | 99 | | | -99 | |
| Oatmeal | " | 129,239 | 367 | 316 | -128,872 | 1,080 |
| Other meal | " | 285,050 | 60,656 | 4,755 | -224,394 | 247,079 |
| | | 244 | 12,357 | 1,050 | 12,113 | 33,258 |
| 1885. | | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bush. | 3,128,143 | 5,423,805 | 3,082,849 | 2,295,662 | 5,061,005 |
| Indian Corn | " | 3,508,529 | 2,007,674 | 1,988,789 | -1,500,855 | 1,293,832 |
| Barley | " | 14,717 | 9,067,395 | | 9,052,678 | 5,503,833 |
| Oats | " | 17,108 | 304,341 | 17,045 | 287,233 | 191,163 |
| Peas | " | 314,922 | 2,367,605 | 8,603 | 2,052,683 | 896,739 |
| Beans | " | 2,739 | 2,698,778 | 625 | 2,696,039 | 2,078,613 |
| Other grain | " | 15,099 | 193,620 | 18 | 178,521 | 185,897 |
| Flour of Wheat | Bbls. | 26 | 55,455 | | 55,429 | 53,126 |
| " Rye | " | 565,562 | 161,054 | 37,277 | -404,508 | 716,739 |
| Indian Meal | " | 93 | | | -93 | |
| Oatmeal | " | 122,449 | 483 | 369 | -121,966 | 1,469 |
| Other meal | " | 395,677 | 67,108 | 1,508 | -328,569 | 255,239 |
| | | 214 | 7,408 | | 7,194 | 19,377 |

EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE No. XLVII.—Statement of the quantities and values of Exports the growth, produce and manufacture of the Dominion of Canada for the ten fiscal years ending June 30, 1885; also, the average prices of articles for each year, computed from the declared values.

| ARTICLES. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horses... { | No. 4,299 | 8,306 | 14,179 | 16,629 | 21,393 | 21,993 | 20,920 | 13,019 | 11,595 | 11,970 |
| | \$ 442,338 | 779,222 | 1,273,728 | 1,376,794 | 1,880,379 | 2,094,037 | 2,326,637 | 1,633,291 | 1,617,829 | 1,554,620 |
| | \$ 102.90 | 93.82 | 89.83 | 82.79 | 87.90 | 95.21 | 111.21 | 125.45 | 139.52 | 129.70 |
| Horned cattle... { | No. 25,357 | 22,656 | 29,925 | 46,569 | 54,944 | 62,277 | 62,106 | 66,396 | 89,263 | 143,000 |
| | \$ 601,148 | 715,750 | 1,152,334 | 2,096,696 | 2,764,437 | 3,464,871 | 3,256,330 | 3,898,028 | 5,681,082 | 7,377,777 |
| | \$ 23.71 | 31.59 | 38.50 | 45.02 | 50.31 | 55.64 | 52.43 | 58.70 | 63.64 | 51.56 |
| Swine... { | No. 3,886 | 2,063 | 3,201 | 6,803 | 6,229 | 2,819 | 3,263 | 3,858 | 3,883 | 1,650 |
| | \$ 14,541 | 11,811 | 23,255 | 60,142 | 41,281 | 11,841 | 10,875 | 12,281 | 14,243 | 7,283 |
| | \$ 3.74 | 5.73 | 7.26 | 8.84 | 6.63 | 4.20 | 3.33 | 3.18 | 3.67 | 4.40 |
| Sheep... { | No. 141,187 | 209,899 | 242,989 | 308,093 | 398,726 | 354,155 | 311,669 | 308,474 | 304,403 | 335,043 |
| | \$ 507,538 | 583,020 | 699,337 | 988,045 | 1,422,830 | 1,372,127 | 1,228,957 | 1,888,056 | 1,544,605 | 1,261,071 |
| | \$ 3.59 | 2.78 | 2.88 | 3.21 | 3.57 | 3.87 | 3.94 | 4.50 | 5.07 | 3.76 |
| Poultry, etc. \$ | 74,317 | 48,303 | 67,448 | 90,880 | 141,034 | 133,963 | 149,804 | 161,229 | 192,908 | 175,475 |
| Bones... { | cwt. 4,052 | 25,022 | 33,017 | 45,681 | 61,969 | 60,194 | 63,135 | 53,546 | 57,528 | 59,203 |
| | \$ 2,827 | 22,866 | 22,448 | 44,425 | 48,415 | 55,686 | 54,068 | 56,131 | 47,527 | 53,345 |
| | \$.70 | .91 | .68 | .97 | .78 | .92 | .86 | 1.05 | .83 | .90 |
| Butter... { | lbs. 12,250,066 | 14,691,789 | 13,006,626 | 14,307,977 | 18,535,362 | 17,649,491 | 15,161,839 | 8,106,447 | 8,075,537 | 7,330,788 |
| | \$ 2,540,894 | 3,073,409 | 2,382,237 | 2,101,897 | 3,058,069 | 3,573,034 | 2,936,156 | 1,705,817 | 1,612,481 | 1,430,905 |
| | \$.21 | .21 | .18 | .15 | .16 | .20 | .19 | .21 | .20 | .20 |
| Cheese... { | lbs. 35,024,090 | 35,930,524 | 38,054,294 | 46,414,035 | 40,368,678 | 49,255,523 | 50,807,049 | 58,041,387 | 69,755,423 | 79,655,367 |
| | \$ 3,751,268 | 3,748,575 | 3,997,521 | 3,790,300 | 3,893,366 | 5,510,443 | 5,500,868 | 6,451,870 | 7,251,989 | 8,265,240 |
| | \$.11 | .10 | .11 | .08 | .10 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .10 | .10 |
| Lard... { | lbs. 637,555 | 539,826 | 265,347 | 312,443 | 498,680 | 209,679 | 135,169 | 51,203 | 214,772 | 63,559 |
| | \$ 51,796 | 62,998 | 27,641 | 18,464 | 31,270 | 19,882 | 13,869 | 5,855 | 21,425 | 5,491 |
| | \$.08 | .12 | .10 | .06 | .06 | .09 | .10 | .11 | .10 | .09 |
| Furs... \$ | 1,779,038 | 1,322,757 | 1,326,601 | 1,191,356 | 1,035,625 | 1,983,096 | 1,278,340 | 1,087,523 | 1,119,756 | 1,626,826 |
| Hides, skins, horns & hoofs. \$ | 486,117 | 477,096 | 377,104 | 387,592 | 709,163 | 432,498 | 375,565 | 460,983 | 435,898 | 601,111 |
| Honey... { | lbs. 2,175 | 915 | 1,179 | 398 | 6,070 | 8,915 | 2,438 | 875 | 1,079 | 3,278 |
| | \$ 314 | 106 | 310 | 51 | 1,857 | 1,163 | 316 | 107 | 178 | 440 |
| | \$.14 | .12 | .26 | .13 | .30 | .13 | .13 | .12 | .16 | .13 |
| Eggs... { | doz. 3,880,813 | 5,025,953 | 5,262,920 | 5,440,823 | 6,452,580 | 9,090,135 | 10,499,082 | 13,451,410 | 11,490,855 | 11,542,705 |
| | \$ 508,425 | 534,891 | 646,574 | 574,093 | 740,665 | 1,103,812 | 1,643,709 | 2,256,586 | 1,960,197 | 1,830,632 |
| | \$.13 | .10 | .12 | .10 | .11 | .12 | .16 | .17 | .17 | .16 |
| <i>Meats, viz.:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon... { | lbs. 8,059,300 | 14,090,600 | 4,519,419 | 3,977,276 | 8,616,739 | 9,785,089 | 9,758,027 | 3,736,724 | 7,546,807 | 7,189,260 |
| | \$ 839,105 | 1,252,255 | 367,319 | 242,851 | 467,790 | 717,589 | 1,071,394 | 436,973 | 731,590 | 630,614 |
| | \$.10 | .09 | .08 | .06 | .05 | .07 | .11 | .12 | .10 | .09 |
| Hams... { | lbs. .... | .... | 1,168,805 | 669,878 | 955,603 | 569,598 | 615,947 | 517,636 | 571,163 | 962,827 |
|  | \$ .... | .... | 110,613 | 48,764 | 66,203 | 40,745 | 64,367 | 62,285 | 62,212 | 86,641 |
|  | \$ .... | .... | .09 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .10 | .12 | .11 | .09 |
| Beef... { | lbs. 1,573,200 | 4,840,000 | 5,134,244 | 2,050,672 | 692,842 | 1,372,809 | 749,742 | 628,728 | 423,915 | 542,209 |
| | \$ 140,108 | 375,974 | 451,876 | 148,587 | 41,948 | 83,738 | 49,798 | 40,722 | 27,469 | 34,517 |
| | \$.09 | .08 | .09 | .07 | .06 | .06 | .07 | .06 | .06 | .06 |
| Mutton... { | lbs. .... | .... | 411,218 | 300,915 | 100,888 | 173,798 | 334,548 | 397,280 | 176,835 | 330,376 |
|  | \$ .... | .... | 35,722 | 17,583 | 5,424 | 8,814 | 18,732 | 22,826 | 10,990 | 18,731 |
|  | \$ .... | .... | .09 | .06 | .05 | .05 | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 |

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Meats—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pork.... { lbs. \$ | 2,620,000 | 2,657,400 | 913,770 | 498,290 | 1,281,391 | 1,578,168 | 1,225,408 | 806,843 | 630,970 | 555,436 |
| \$ | 242,785 | 220,222 | 59,306 | 25,383 | 67,280 | 113,694 | 93,621 | 69,969 | 44,518 | 35,269 |
| \$ | .09 | .08 | .06 | .05 | .05 | .07 | .08 | .09 | .07 | .06 |
| Tongues. { lbs. \$ | 1,777 | 4,205 | 122,542 | 41,823 | 61,774 | 68,916 | 72,316 | 32,596 | 8,106 | 131,498 |
| \$ | | | 11,350 | 2,661 | 4,385 | 4,765 | 6,094 | 1,801 | 521 | 10,878 |
| \$ | | | .09 | .06 | .07 | .07 | .08 | .06 | .06 | .08 |
| Ham. { lbs. \$ | 1,163 | 328 | 3,115 | 480 | 3,300 | 7,352 | 8,340 | 11,525 | 60 | |
| \$ | | | 175 | 49 | 149 | 364 | 431 | 648 | 5 | |
| \$ | | | .06 | .10 | .05 | .05 | .05 | .06 | .08 | |
| Reserve- d n.e.s. { lbs. \$ | 1,478,570 | 1,107,062 | 670,216 | 1,171,184 | 1,040,251 | 1,286,005 | 1,770,774 | 1,793,249 | 499,187 | |
| \$ | 96,915 | 180,795 | 199,438 | 86,100 | 124,591 | 103,289 | 124,888 | 180,080 | 160,212 | 37,495 |
| \$ | | .12 | .18 | .13 | .11 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .09 | .08 |
| Sheep pelts. { No. \$ | 126,765 | 83,418 | 89,758 | 124,562 | 136,564 | 48,574 | 43,853 | 84,799 | 101,987 | 73,324 |
| \$ | 49,524 | 38,236 | 27,458 | 28,924 | 51,431 | 13,201 | 10,664 | 18,157 | 28,740 | 20,515 |
| \$ | .39 | .46 | .31 | .23 | .38 | .27 | .24 | .21 | .28 | .28 |
| Wool... { lbs. \$ | 882,571 | 401,985 | 290,965 | 1,054,627 | 818,474 | 855,327 | 942 | 3,864 | 136,521 | 62,624 |
| \$ | 53,574 | 30,117 | 20,455 | 72,065 | 50,451 | 66,173 | 61 | 710 | 8,929 | 4,034 |
| \$ | .06 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .06 | .08 | .06 | .18 | .07 | .06 |
| Wool... { lbs. \$ | 2,907,229 | 2,476,484 | 2,445,893 | 3,013,587 | 3,619,181 | 1,404,123 | 1,053,305 | 1,375,572 | 1,501,031 | 989,925 |
| \$ | 933,601 | 698,974 | 707,319 | 691,894 | 920,923 | 409,683 | 246,657 | 280,530 | 310,060 | 196,178 |
| \$ | .32 | .28 | .29 | .23 | .25 | .29 | .23 | .20 | .21 | .20 |
| Other articles \$ | 495,456 | 38,707 | 32,288 | 18,008 | 38,611 | 41,711 | 56,461 | 51,885 | 60,744 | 72,007 |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat... { cwt. \$ | 9,252 | 11,592 | 19,784 | 40,568 | 89,113 | 90,130 | 56,459 | 24,561 | 52,072 | 62,881 |
| \$ | 6,712 | 10,891 | 14,260 | 31,843 | 52,738 | 52,241 | 39,590 | 21,806 | 46,637 | 46,677 |
| \$ | .73 | .93 | .72 | .78 | .60 | .58 | .70 | .89 | .90 | .74 |
| Barley... { lbs. \$ | 2,463,200 | 2,619,500 | 1,336,700 | 586,400 | 1,013,700 | 628,600 | 650,900 | 1,163,400 | 531,200 | 706,000 |
| \$ | 165,125 | 182,979 | 98,971 | 46,194 | 95,502 | 67,874 | 85,537 | 108,220 | 73,779 | 59,904 |
| \$ | .07 | .07 | .07 | .08 | .09 | .11 | .13 | .09 | .10 | .08 |
| Wheat, green. { bls. \$ | 84,107 | 77,888 | 53,213 | 87,101 | 146,548 | 334,538 | 212,526 | 158,018 | 51,019 | 238,936 |
| \$ | 170,005 | 194,942 | 149,333 | 157,618 | 347,166 | 645,658 | 540,464 | 499,185 | 173,048 | 635,248 |
| \$ | 2.02 | 2.50 | 2.81 | 1.81 | 2.37 | 1.93 | 2.54 | 3.16 | 3.39 | 2.66 |
| Grain and Pro- ducts of, viz. : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat. { bsh. \$ | 6,070,393 | 2,393,155 | 4,393,535 | 6,610,724 | 5,090,505 | 2,523,673 | 3,845,035 | 5,867,458 | 745,526 | 2,340,956 |
| \$ | 6,749,298 | 2,742,383 | 5,376,195 | 6,274,640 | 5,942,042 | 2,593,820 | 5,180,335 | 5,881,488 | 812,923 | 1,966,287 |
| \$ | 1.11 | 1.15 | 1.20 | .95 | 1.17 | 1.03 | 1.35 | 1.00 | 1.09 | .84 |
| Indian Corn. { bsh. \$ | 9,299 | 1,512 | 655 | 1,829 | 1,569 | 1,284 | 49 | 252 | 11,924 | 18,885 |
| \$ | 8,471 | 885 | 517 | 999 | 965 | 594 | 61 | 293 | 8,941 | 11,399 |
| \$ | .91 | .52 | .79 | .55 | .62 | .46 | 1.24 | 1.17 | .75 | .60 |
| Barley. { bsh. \$ | 10,168,176 | 6,345,697 | 7,267,399 | 5,383,922 | 7,239,562 | 8,811,278 | 11,588,446 | 8,817,216 | 7,780,262 | 9,067,395 |
| \$ | 7,429,604 | 4,566,951 | 4,315,739 | 4,789,487 | 4,481,685 | 6,261,383 | 10,114,623 | 6,293,238 | 5,104,642 | 5,503,833 |
| \$ | .73 | .72 | .60 | .89 | .62 | .71 | .87 | .71 | .66 | .61 |
| Oats... { bsh. \$ | | 95,065 | 415,825 | 640,924 | 957,820 | 870,296 | 1,281,678 | 1,047,809 | 872,969 | 287,296 |
| \$ | | 65,163 | 251,669 | 364,017 | 702,701 | 783,840 | 1,191,119 | 712,900 | 565,663 | 179,873 |
| \$ | | .69 | .61 | .57 | .73 | .90 | .93 | .68 | .65 | .63 |
| Oats... { bsh. \$ | 2,644,233 | 2,970,284 | 2,304,062 | 2,373,290 | 4,717,040 | 2,926,532 | 4,146,954 | 1,024,053 | 1,346,720 | 2,359,002 |
| \$ | 1,139,261 | 1,247,160 | 959,985 | 804,325 | 1,707,326 | 1,191,873 | 1,728,774 | 460,821 | 501,712 | 893,513 |
| \$ | .43 | .42 | .42 | .34 | .36 | .41 | .42 | .45 | .37 | .33 |

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|--|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Grain.—Con.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pease .. { bsh. 2,368,659 1,745,917 2,420,044 2,714,995 3,819,390 4,245,490 3,521,493 2,339,287 2,201,097 2,698,153 | \$ 1,939,589 1,494,914 1,984,101 2,055,872 2,977,516 3,478,003 3,191,869 2,161,708 2,009,275 2,077,762 | \$.82 .86 .82 .76 .78 .82 .91 .92 .91 .77 | | | | | | | | |
| Beans .. { bsh. 75,454 120,100 71,162 59,151 75,191 108,923 95,616 142,422 55,919 193,602 | \$ 65,266 119,737 76,013 53,162 76,948 117,708 197,602 212,514 92,702 185,830 | \$.86 1.00 1.07 .90 1.02 1.08 2.07 1.49 1.66 .96 | | | | | | | | |
| Other grains. { bsh. 3,928 5,893 5,439 15,488 2,887 187,760 106,018 90,576 55,455 | \$ 3,018 5,794 2,399 6,246 1,457 185,598 59,435 59,007 33,126 | \$76 .98 .44 .40 .50 .99 .56 .65 .58 | | | | | | | | |
| Flour of wheat. { bls. 415,504 268,605 476,431 574,947 544,591 439,728 469,739 489,046 197,389 123,777 | \$ 2,178,389 1,485,438 2,739,466 2,572,675 2,930,955 2,173,108 2,748,988 2,515,955 1,025,995 556,530 | \$ 5.24 5.53 5.75 4.47 5.38 4.94 5.85 5.14 5.20 4.50 | | | | | | | | |
| Indian-meal. { bls. 1,208 1,111 832 473 255 30 48 51 114 | \$ 4,097 3,721 2,317 1,050 784 125 202 126 371 | \$ 3.39 3.35 2.78 2.22 3.07 4.16 4.20 2.47 3.25 | | | | | | | | |
| Oatmeal { bls. 63,961 33,717 174,511 100,059 100,921 58,825 49,640 66,051 55,901 65,600 | \$ 287,741 151,351 754,257 401,370 438,020 234,150 207,698 276,574 230,294 250,319 | \$ 4.50 4.49 4.32 4.01 4.34 3.98 4.18 4.19 4.12 3.82 | | | | | | | | |
| Other meal. { bls. 283 1,103 1,643 1,462 544 3,287 4,162 11,307 7,408 | \$ 988 4,200 4,578 3,777 1,742 10,609 10,816 30,203 19,377 | \$ 3.49 3.80 2.79 2.58 3.20 3.23 2.60 2.67 2.62 | | | | | | | | |
| Hay ... { tons 33,520 29,575 17,269 11,704 64,444 168,381 90,647 93,740 108,461 134,939 | \$ 321,533 254,763 163,628 105,643 484,967 1,813,208 915,691 902,105 913,037 1,270,525 | \$ 9.59 8.61 9.48 9.03 7.53 10.77 10.10 9.62 8.42 9.42 | | | | | | | | |
| Hops ... { lbs. 205,333 82,758 208,928 102,499 388,330 10,500 201,767 177,142 117,266 103,438 | \$ 41,723 19,010 19,474 7,535 45,120 3,712 41,780 39,859 16,402 17,292 | \$.20 .23 .09 .07 .12 .26 .20 .51 .14 .17 | | | | | | | | |
| Malt .. { bsh. 153,926 307,552 614,199 505,929 1,056,294 708,771 1,171,580 1,329,958 235,959 374,961 | \$ 144,336 276,083 439,792 423,343 843,570 649,857 1,108,943 1,136,700 178,330 280,137 | \$.93 .90 .72 .84 .80 .92 .95 .85 .76 .75 | | | | | | | | |
| Maple sugar. { lbs. 10,508 26,052 7,207 1,888 119,332 172,285 277,782 169,662 391,348 11,704 | \$ 1,296 2,525 782 192 7,985 14,616 20,864 12,358 25,018 1,016 | \$.12 .10 .10 .10 .07 .08 .08 .07 .06 .09 | | | | | | | | |
| Potatoes { bsh. 231,451 3,113,820 1,062,229 2,654,422 1,423,415 2,295,307 3,800,162 2,424,979 753,435 660,715 | \$ 85,326 1,394,784 361,134 1,261,389 459,668 830,218 2,268,769 1,048,954 231,716 234,812 | \$.37 .45 .34 .48 .32 .36 .60 .43 .31 .35 | | | | | | | | |
| Seeds, other. \$ 319,668 285,684 203,719 190,879 591,065 204,476 913,215 207,052 80,464 116,267 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco leaf .. { lbs. 93,328 283,817 27,584 39,644 10,150 6,351 66,824 32,249 118 | \$ 7,179 11,872 1,624 3,384 766 2,332 6,337 6,469 25 | \$.08 .04 .06 .09 .08 .37 .09 .20 .21 | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetables .. \$ 21,705 65,772 26,016 25,023 40,400 67,745 195,435 91,887 92,280 75,062 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other articles \$ 57,438 107,986 58,364 49,580 56,150 80,128 141,686 107,985 125,604 103,102 | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAN'FACT'RES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implements \$ | | 86,001 79,911 59,128 31,269 46,142 16,766 17,252 22,640 | | | | | | | | |
| Books, maps & pamphlets. \$ 20,529 20,087 23,313 19,519 30,961 31,321 23,223 45,551 105,486 155,511 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biscuits { lbs. 829,600 637,600 655,700 598,100 398,100 491,900 443,700 392,700 417,600 | \$ 30,604 20,776 29,986 24,298 20,631 17,228 22,095 19,326 18,031 | \$.04 .05 .04 .03 .04 .04 .04 .05 .05 | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| MANUFACTURES <i>-Continued.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Candles { lbs. \$ | 41,912 | 55,855 | 137,012 | 43,149 | 41,834 | 6,152 | 186 | 4,447 | 6,463 | 200 |
| { \$ | 4,312 | 6,544 | 14,790 | 4,899 | 4,574 | 836 | 29 | 685 | 1,109 | 47 |
| { \$ | .10 | .12 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .13 | .16 | .15 | .17 | .23 |
| Carriage- { No. 405 | | 214 | 626 | 612 | 867 | 789 | 426 | 293 | 318 | 285 |
| etc. { \$ 17,945 | | 14,432 | 58,409 | 43,984 | 40,480 | 46,442 | 32,056 | 21,714 | 21,756 | 17,765 |
| { \$ 44.30 | | 67.44 | 93.30 | 71.87 | 46.69 | 58.35 | 75.25 | 74.11 | 68.41 | 62.32 |
| Clothing (wearing apparel). \$ | 22,516 | 24,754 | 23,053 | 8,742 | 9,952 | 6,846 | 10,057 | 15,521 | 15,055 | |
| Ordage, etc. \$ | 18,189 | 21,076 | 23,279 | 14,084 | 12,031 | 11,506 | 11,355 | 14,593 | 44,279 | |
| Buttons. \$ | 6,980 | 5,679 | 2,371 | 1,418 | 4,170 | 1,540 | 1,372 | 11,565 | 10,931 | 37,191 |
| Extract of (bls 28,725 | | 15,823 | 19,442 | 10,602 | 18,641 | 22,034 | 29,375 | 40,323 | 27,946 | 15,766 |
| Nutmeg { \$ 379,258 | | 161,637 | 187,840 | 101,897 | 171,808 | 190,068 | 234,908 | 305,418 | 361,156 | 203,211 |
| Pepper { \$ 13.20 | | 10.22 | 9.66 | 9.61 | 9.22 | 8.63 | 8.00 | 7.57 | 12.92 | 12.89 |
| Peas. \$ | 3,846 | 4,933 | 6,197 | 10,643 | 4,669 | 3,223 | 2,746 | 3,476 | 5,369 | 9,443 |
| Glass and glassware. \$ | 3,227 | 1,404 | 2,189 | 708 | 6,070 | 2,441 | 1,920 | 1,823 | 1,825 | 1,135 |
| Grindstones. \$ | 25,755 | 30,564 | 42,812 | 46,301 | 45,006 | 35,755 | 45,477 | 51,726 | 40,492 | 31,082 |
| Gypsum (ground). \$ | 32,063 | 19,851 | 22,527 | 2,542 | 8,925 | 13,388 | 11,041 | 8,950 | 12,321 | 22,207 |
| Hats & caps. \$ | 2,166 | 572 | 339 | 400 | 108 | 1,639 | 914 | 655 | 736 | |
| India rubber. \$ | 5,923 | 3,447 | 2,081 | 1,430 | 2,897 | 870 | 897 | 3,614 | 4,208 | 4,512 |
| Iron : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nails { No. 382 | | | | 113 | 240 | 53 | 64 | 89 | 63 | |
| { \$ 5,270 | | | | 1,552 | 3,309 | 1,035 | 798 | 1,554 | 878 | |
| { \$ 13.80 | | | | 13.73 | 13.79 | 19.53 | 12.47 | 17.46 | 13.94 | |
| Castings, n.e.s. \$ | 7,537 | 12,124 | 13,555 | 20,677 | 14,387 | 7,895 | 6,699 | 11,752 | 6,458 | |
| Engines { tons 11,356 | | 3,646 | 68 | 2,846 | 11 | 65 | 14 | 3 | | |
| { \$ 196,928 | | 35,472 | 805 | 72,023 | 179 | 1,000 | 317 | 66 | | |
| { \$ 17.34 | | 9.73 | 11.84 | 25.30 | 16.27 | 15.38 | 22.64 | 22.00 | | |
| Traps. \$ | | 37,836 | 37,498 | 205,134 | 191,210 | 120,493 | 46,482 | 26,576 | 3,797 | |
| Other and hardware. \$ | 95,283 | 68,733 | 102,983 | 81,995 | 92,588 | 84,713 | 209,548 | 319,217 | 217,389 | 99,268 |
| Wine & { lbs. 775,900 | | 639,000 | 1,688,300 | 2,133,200 | 1,847,700 | 1,039,800 | 1,373,500 | 1,462,900 | 1,320,400 | |
| Wine. { \$ 17,787 | | 17,528 | 32,287 | 34,939 | 35,177 | 30,846 | 34,963 | 32,574 | 52,408 | |
| { \$.02 | | .03 | .02 | .02 | .02 | .03 | .03 | .02 | .02 | |
| Leather : | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hide & upper. \$ | 952,578 | 510,144 | 563,221 | 263,826 | 408,708 | 416,902 | 426,403 | 271,140 | 296,186 | 419,749 |
| Boots & { prs. 158,505 | | 263,310 | 195,256 | 159,676 | 95,828 | 116,437 | 90,872 | 101,501 | | |
| { \$ 83,279 | | 196,422 | 236,345 | 193,553 | 165,147 | 101,727 | 117,868 | 96,815 | 109,430 | 70,199 |
| { \$ 1.24 | | .90 | .99 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.08 | | |
| Harness and saddlery. \$ | 2,840 | 2,239 | 3,405 | 2,823 | 3,314 | 4,746 | 2,149 | 4,346 | 2,752 | 2,827 |
| Other manufactures of. \$ | 60,229 | 11,250 | 18,806 | 5,149 | 8,357 | 4,986 | 5,918 | 124,982 | 110,374 | 20,605 |
| Wine. \$ | 19,023 | 50,314 | 8,301 | 4,299 | 8,047 | 4,691 | 7,579 | 11,112 | 10,402 | 11,005 |

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| MANUFACTURES — <i>Continued.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Liquors, viz.:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ale, beer { gals | 64,424 | 70,987 | 81,486 | 54,399 | 53,219 | 56,802 | 42,450 | 18,641 | 19,305 | 5,10 |
| & cider. { \$ | 19,607 | 28,326 | 32,287 | 19,500 | 18,952 | 20,824 | 19,088 | 7,657 | 7,021 | 2,08 |
| | .30 | .40 | .40 | .36 | .36 | .37 | .45 | .41 | .36 | .4 |
| Whisk'y { gals | 4,088 | 132,686 | 1,135 | 21,291 | 4,181 | 2,513 | 7,056 | 14,515 | 8,054 | 10,63 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 6,879 | 52,293 | 1,041 | 10,637 | 3,280 | 2,598 | 5,591 | 12,486 | 6,668 | 10,31 |
| | 1.68 | .39 | .92 | .50 | .78 | 1.03 | .79 | .86 | .83 | .9 |
| Other spirits. { gals | 43,450 | 89,266 | 168,302 | 83,833 | 12,629 | 5,558 | 5,363 | 2,366 | 1,302 | 7 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 43,480 | 102,802 | 136,006 | 69,069 | 12,212 | 3,931 | 3,297 | 2,722 | 1,379 | 16 |
| | 1.00 | 1.15 | .81 | .82 | .97 | .71 | .61 | 1.15 | 1.06 | 2.1 |
| Machinery, n.e.s. | 60,308 | 96,265 | 77,482 | 54,205 | 47,193 | 40,201 | 77,432 | 74,366 | 82,491 | 86,16 |
| <i>Musical Instruments, viz.:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organs. { No. | ..... | ..... | 189 | 224 | 293 | 306 | 965 | 459 | 1,114 | 2,00 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | ..... | ..... | 17,834 | 20,141 | 28,855 | 27,612 | 84,295 | 40,372 | 85,475 | 135,21 |
|  | ..... | ..... | 94.63 | 90.00 | 98.48 | 90.24 | 87.35 | 87.96 | 76.73 | 67.3 |
| Pianos. { No. | ..... | ..... | 11 | 20 | 31 | 17 | 16 | 24 | 41 | 3 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | ..... | ..... | 2,775 | 3,955 | 7,995 | 3,480 | 2,865 | 6,768 | 11,215 | 8,88 |
|  | ..... | ..... | 252.27 | 197.70 | 258.00 | 204.70 | 179.06 | 282.00 | 273.53 | 252.2 |
| All others... \$ | 11,163 | 20,851 | 1,466 | 79 | 470 | 133 | 3,874 | 1,629 | 1,399 | 46 |
| Oil cake { cwt. | 27,057 | 37,809 | 50,866 | 67,910 | 12,155 | 18,790 | 16,217 | 8,701 | 4,310 | 12,30 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 47,766 | 64,984 | 69,762 | 44,572 | 21,819 | 39,474 | 38,288 | 20,855 | 6,947 | 23,12 |
| | 1.03 | 1.72 | 1.37 | .66 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 2.36 | 2.40 | 1.61 | 1.8 |
| Rags..... \$ | 13,607 | 11,407 | 14,611 | 26,834 | 49,294 | 49,044 | 35,800 | 30,820 | 12,799 | 11,68 |
| Sewing m'chines { No. | 31,124 | 26,686 | 30,429 | 26,796 | 27,603 | 22,463 | 22,563 | 9,147 | 8,093 | 9,41 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 305,749 | 260,115 | 273,258 | 218,601 | 201,545 | 165,452 | 150,643 | 69,933 | 95,326 | 69,23 |
| | 9.82 | 9.75 | 8.98 | 8.16 | 7.30 | 7.37 | 6.68 | 7.65 | 11.78 | 7.3 |
| Ships sold to other countr's { tons | 64,134 | 46,329 | 35,039 | 19,318 | 16,208 | 16,808 | 16,161 | 23,896 | 17,368 | 13,17 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 2,129,270 | 1,576,244 | 1,218,145 | 529,824 | 464,327 | 348,018 | 402,311 | 506,538 | 416,756 | 246,46 |
| | 34.13 | 34.02 | 34.77 | 27.43 | 28.65 | 20.71 | 24.89 | 21.20 | 24.00 | 18.7 |
| Soap ... { lbs. | 86,117 | 105,213 | 166,787 | 158,001 | 90,196 | 115,591 | 125,203 | 108,268 | 156,823 | 138,30 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 5,520 | 6,585 | 8,629 | 6,627 | 4,498 | 4,370 | 5,020 | 3,957 | 6,855 | 5,41 |
| | .06 | .06 | .05 | .04 | .05 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | .0 |
| Starch. { lbs. | 70 | 122,200 | 1,794 | 16,715 | 643,057 | 880,092 | 93,679 | 824,049 | 2,675,160 | 1,157,58 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 14 | 2,796 | 194 | 863 | 31,650 | 32,691 | 4,621 | 25,360 | 69,097 | 25,75 |
| | .20 | .02 | .11 | .05 | .05 | .04 | .05 | .03 | .03 | .0 |
| Steel & man- ufactures of \$ | ..... | 78,144 | 32,618 | 34,673 | 78,451 | 143,656 | 96,266 | 43,812 | 30,781 | 30,33 |
| Stone & mar- ble, wrought \$ | 30,470 | 11,729 | 13,154 | 6,515 | 6,811 | 13,802 | 22,790 | 18,469 | 18,469 | 17,23 |
| <i>Tobaccos, viz.:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigars & cigarett's { lbs. | ..... | ..... | 722 | 400 | 13,575 | 36,288 | 950 | 122,942 | 553 | 34 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | ..... | ..... | 1,217 | 593 | 4,657 | 6,842 | 1,112 | 25,696 | 1,067 | 65 |
|  | ..... | ..... | 1.69 | 1.48 | .34 | .19 | 1.17 | .21 | 1.93 | 2.0 |
| Stems & cuttings { lbs. | ..... | ..... | 85,662 | 69,484 | 205,796 | 37,201 | 421,844 | 301,513 | 526,880 | 370,94 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|  | ..... | ..... | 15,941 | 5,394 | 7,701 | 1,425 | 12,750 | 10,207 | 14,974 | 8,07 |
|  | ..... | ..... | .19 | .08 | .04 | .04 | .03 | .03 | .03 | .0 |
| All other n.e.s. { lbs. | 462,194 | 456,389 | 316,001 | 344,499 | 189,802 | 255,313 | 272,927 | 228,028 | 84,484 | 115,84 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| | 77,457 | 80,644 | 63,852 | 50,851 | 28,141 | 36,536 | 53,289 | 38,134 | 14,883 | 25,95 |
| | .17 | .18 | .20 | .15 | .15 | .14 | .20 | .17 | .18 | .1 |

TABLE No. XLVII.—EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION.—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| MANUFACTRE'S —Continued. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vinegar { gals 246 5,947 1,186 317 670 680 1,737 527 82 335 \$ 73 1,325 335 86 181 266 498 148 26 83 \$.30 .22 .28 .27 .27 .30 .29 .28 .32 .25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood, viz.: Household furniture.. \$ 87,340 142,356 79,890 95,988 118,961 100,387 106,854 133,932 131,705 169,115 Doors, sashes & blinds.. \$ 10,459 12,583 36,777 20,025 22,742 22,280 39,997 22,147 59,645 46,678 Other manu- factures of. \$ 98,387 142,515 192,526 184,805 268,035 291,657 354,043 384,796 430,345 470,206 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woollens.... \$ 45,249 38,652 33,897 35,125 32,687 21,681 25,752 31,296 41,060 55,733 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other articles \$ 154,801 142,683 268,579 236,038 339,129 440,236 410,491 564,309 580,892 481,566 | | | | | | | | | | |

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION FOR EIGHTEEN FISCAL YEARS, BY VALUES.

| YEAR. | Produce of the Mine. | Produce of the Fisheries. | Produce of the Forest. | Animals and their Produce. | Agricultural Products. | Manufac- tures. | Miscella- neous Articles. | Totals. |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868..... | 1,276,129 | 3,357,510 | 18,742,625 | 6,893,167 | 12,871,055 | 2,100,411 | 302,280 | 45,543,177 |
| 1869..... | 1,941,485 | 3,242,710 | 20,423,882 | 8,769,407 | 12,182,702 | 2,412,559 | 350,559 | 49,323,304 |
| 1870..... | 2,192,541 | 3,608,549 | 21,533,300 | 12,138,161 | 13,676,619 | 2,560,370 | 371,652 | 56,081,192 |
| 1871..... | 2,841,124 | 3,994,275 | 23,063,148 | 12,582,925 | 9,853,146 | 2,428,875 | 387,554 | 55,151,047 |
| 1872..... | 3,389,984 | 4,348,508 | 24,245,500 | 12,416,613 | 13,378,562 | 2,708,203 | 513,066 | 61,000,436 |
| 1873..... | 5,853,860 | 4,779,277 | 29,298,917 | 14,243,017 | 14,995,340 | 3,609,903 | 465,292 | 73,245,606 |
| 1874..... | 3,760,835 | 5,292,368 | 27,237,779 | 14,679,169 | 19,590,142 | 2,946,655 | 419,800 | 73,926,748 |
| 1875..... | 3,643,398 | 5,380,527 | 25,070,410 | 12,700,507 | 17,258,358 | 3,028,512 | 409,181 | 67,490,895 |
| 1876..... | 3,731,827 | 5,500,989 | 20,333,230 | 13,614,569 | 21,139,665 | 5,148,201 | 393,368 | 69,861,845 |
| 1877..... | 3,644,040 | 5,874,360 | 23,010,249 | 14,220,617 | 14,689,376 | 4,105,422 | 320,816 | 65,864,880 |
| 1878..... | 2,816,347 | 6,853,975 | 19,511,575 | 14,019,857 | 18,008,754 | 4,127,755 | 401,871 | 65,740,134 |
| 1879..... | 3,082,900 | 6,928,871 | 13,261,459 | 14,100,604 | 19,628,464 | 2,700,281 | 386,999 | 60,089,578 |
| 1880..... | 2,877,351 | 6,579,656 | 16,854,507 | 17,607,577 | 22,294,328 | 3,242,617 | 640,155 | 70,096,191 |
| 1881..... | 2,767,829 | 6,867,715 | 24,960,012 | 21,360,219 | 21,269,527 | 3,075,095 | 622,182 | 80,922,578 |
| 1882..... | 3,013,573 | 7,682,079 | 23,991,055 | 20,518,662 | 31,035,712 | 3,329,598 | 535,935 | 90,106,614 |
| 1883..... | 2,970,886 | 8,809,118 | 25,370,726 | 20,284,343 | 22,818,519 | 3,503,220 | 528,895 | 84,285,707 |
| 1884..... | 3,247,092 | 8,591,654 | 25,811,157 | 22,946,108 | 12,397,843 | 3,577,535 | 560,690 | 77,132,079 |
| 1885..... | 3,639,537 | 7,960,001 | 20,989,708 | 25,337,104 | 14,518,293 | 3,181,501 | 557,374 | 76,183,518 |

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. XLVIII.—Statistics of the High, Public and Separate

| YEAR. | Population between 5 and 16 years. | HIGH SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | PUBLIC | | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | Number of schools. | Number of pupils on roll. | Average attendance. | Number of teachers employed. | Total salaries paid. | Average salary paid. | Total expenditure for school purposes. | Expenditure per capita of Average attendance. | Number of schools. | Number of pupils on roll. | Average attendance. | Number of teachers employed. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| | | | | | | % | % | % | % c. | | | | | | |
| 1842.. | 141,143 | 25 | | | | | | | | 1,721 | 65,978 | | | | |
| 1843* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1844.. | 183,539 | 25 | | | | | | | | 2,610 | 96,756 | | | | |
| 1845.. | 202,913 | 31 | | | | | | | | 2,736 | 110,002 | | | | 2,860 |
| 1846.. | 204,580 | 32 | | | | | | | | 2,589 | 101,912 | | | | 2,925 |
| 1847.. | 230,975 | 32 | 1,000 | | | | | | | 2,727 | 124,829 | | 2,365 | 663 | 3,028 |
| 1848.. | 241,102 | 33 | 1,115 | | | | | | | 2,800 | 130,739 | | 2,507 | 670 | 3,177 |
| 1849.. | 253,364 | 39 | 1,120 | | | | | | | 2,871 | 138,465 | | 2,505 | 704 | 3,209 |
| 1850.. | 259,258 | 57 | 2,070 | | | | | | | 2,959 | 151,891 | 52,630 | 2,597 | 779 | 3,376 |
| 1851.. | 258,607 | 54 | 2,191 | | | | | | | 2,985 | 168,159 | 58,053 | 2,551 | 826 | 3,377 |
| 1852.. | 262,755 | 60 | 2,343 | | | | | | | 2,992 | 179,587 | 61,862 | 2,541 | 847 | 3,388 |
| 1853.. | 268,957 | 64 | 3,221 | | | | | | | 3,093 | 194,736 | 67,112 | 2,501 | 938 | 3,439 |
| 1854.. | 277,922 | 64 | 4,287 | | 92 | 43,490 | 473 | 47,033 | | 3,200 | 204,168 | 71,679 | 2,508 | 1,031 | 3,539 |
| 1855.. | 297,623 | 65 | 3,726 | | 95 | 46,255 | 487 | 54,140 | | 3,284 | 222,979 | 78,043 | 2,531 | 977 | 3,508 |
| 1856.. | 311,316 | 61 | 3,386 | | 90 | 47,659 | 529 | 63,023 | | 3,391 | 243,935 | 85,377 | 2,562 | 1,032 | 3,594 |
| 1857.. | 324,888 | 72 | 4,973 | | 107 | 57,552 | 538 | 76,707 | | 3,631 | 262,673 | 92,936 | 2,727 | 1,244 | 3,971 |
| 1858.. | 360,578 | 75 | 4,459 | | 112 | 52,940 | 473 | 61,662 | | 3,772 | 283,692 | 98,491 | 2,901 | 1,183 | 4,084 |
| 1859.. | 362,085 | 81 | 4,381 | | 121 | 61,564 | 509 | 74,850 | | 3,848 | 288,598 | 104,653 | 3,037 | 1,050 | 4,087 |
| 1860.. | 373,589 | 88 | 4,546 | | 127 | 64,005 | 504 | 77,557 | | 3,854 | 301,104 | 113,348 | 3,019 | 1,100 | 4,119 |
| 1861.. | 384,980 | 86 | 4,765 | | 123 | 71,034 | 577 | 81,108 | | 3,910 | 316,287 | 119,711 | 2,960 | 1,219 | 4,179 |
| 1862.. | 403,302 | 91 | 4,982 | | 131 | 73,211 | 559 | 86,244 | | 3,995 | 329,033 | 128,714 | 3,028 | 1,216 | 4,244 |
| 1863.. | 412,367 | 95 | 5,352 | | 141 | 76,121 | 540 | 85,910 | | 4,013 | 344,949 | 131,505 | 3,016 | 1,317 | 4,333 |
| 1864.. | 424,565 | 95 | 5,589 | | 139 | 75,854 | 546 | 85,816 | | 4,077 | 354,330 | 141,343 | 2,928 | 1,507 | 4,435 |
| 1865.. | 426,757 | 104 | 5,754 | | 149 | 81,562 | 547 | 94,241 | | 4,151 | 365,552 | 148,248 | 2,849 | 1,672 | 4,521 |
| 1866.. | 431,815 | 104 | 5,719 | | 151 | 87,055 | 576 | 113,887 | | 4,222 | 372,320 | 149,528 | 2,855 | 1,727 | 4,582 |
| 1867.. | 447,726 | 102 | 5,696 | 2,712 | 159 | 94,820 | 596 | 124,181 | 45 79 | 4,261 | 382,719 | 155,368 | 2,767 | 1,913 | 4,680 |
| 1868.. | 464,315 | 101 | 5,649 | 2,542 | 161 | 95,848 | 595 | 117,647 | 46 28 | 4,318 | 399,305 | 160,673 | 2,683 | 2,077 | 4,760 |
| 1869.. | 470,400 | 101 | 6,608 | 2,924 | 165 | 97,009 | 588 | 114,502 | 39 16 | 4,359 | 411,746 | 168,722 | 2,681 | 2,145 | 4,826 |
| 1870.. | 483,966 | 101 | 7,351 | 3,432 | 172 | 105,153 | 611 | 137,566 | 40 08 | 4,403 | 421,866 | 171,603 | 2,657 | 2,272 | 4,929 |
| 1871.. | 489,615 | 102 | 7,490 | 3,745 | 174 | 113,862 | 654 | 152,880 | 40 82 | 4,438 | 425,126 | 177,923 | 2,557 | 2,510 | 5,067 |
| 1872.. | 495,756 | 104 | 7,968 | 4,040 | 239 | 141,812 | 593 | 210,005 | 51 98 | 4,490 | 433,256 | 178,117 | 2,539 | 2,683 | 5,222 |
| 1873.. | 504,869 | 108 | 8,437 | 4,460 | 252 | 165,358 | 656 | 234,215 | 52 51 | 4,562 | 438,911 | 181,067 | 2,490 | 2,883 | 5,373 |
| 1874.. | 511,603 | 108 | 7,871 | 4,256 | 248 | 179,946 | 726 | 286,593 | 67 34 | 4,592 | 441,261 | 181,048 | 2,509 | 2,949 | 5,458 |
| 1875.. | 501,083 | 108 | 8,342 | 4,499 | 253 | 184,752 | 730 | 300,741 | 66 85 | 4,678 | 451,568 | 186,800 | 2,556 | 3,182 | 5,738 |
| 1876.. | 502,250 | 104 | 8,541 | 4,789 | 266 | 195,906 | 736 | 304,948 | 63 68 | 4,875 | 465,243 | 199,704 | 2,685 | 3,198 | 5,883 |
| 1877.. | 494,804 | 104 | 9,229 | 5,287 | 280 | 211,607 | 756 | 343,710 | 65 00 | 4,955 | 465,908 | 204,635 | 2,915 | 3,219 | 6,134 |
| 1878.. | 492,360 | 104 | 10,574 | 6,054 | 298 | 223,010 | 748 | 396,010 | 65 41 | 4,913 | 463,405 | 211,416 | 2,956 | 3,184 | 6,140 |
| 1879.. | 494,424 | 104 | 12,136 | 7,099 | 320 | 241,097 | 763 | 400,788 | 56 46 | 4,932 | 462,233 | 206,369 | 3,052 | 3,198 | 6,250 |
| 1880.. | 489,924 | 104 | 12,910 | 7,393 | 335 | 247,894 | 740 | 413,930 | 55 99 | 4,941 | 457,734 | 207,334 | 3,164 | 3,239 | 6,403 |
| 1881.. | 484,224 | 104 | 12,136 | 7,424 | 333 | 257,218 | 772 | 345,850 | 46 59 | 5,043 | 451,449 | 202,252 | 3,257 | 3,291 | 6,548 |
| 1882.. | 483,817 | 104 | 12,348 | 6,728 | 332 | 253,864 | 765 | 343,720 | 51 09 | 5,010 | 445,364 | 200,602 | 2,964 | 3,503 | 6,467 |
| 1883.. | 478,791 | 104 | 11,843 | 6,454 | 347 | 266,317 | 767 | 348,946 | 54 07 | 5,058 | 438,192 | 201,856 | 2,732 | 3,782 | 6,514 |
| 1884.. | 471,287 | 106 | 12,737 | 7,302 | 358 | 282,776 | 790 | 385,426 | 52 78 | 5,109 | 439,454 | 207,301 | 2,694 | 3,964 | 6,658 |

* No report in consequence of

SCHOOLS.

Schools of Ontario for the forty-three years 1842-1884.

| SCHOOLS. | | | | SEPARATE SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|-------|
| Total salaries paid teachers. | Average salary paid. | Total expenditure for school purposes. | Expenditure per capita of average attendance. | Number of schools. | Number of pupils on roll. | Average attendance. | Number of teachers employed. | | | Total salaries paid teachers. | Average salary paid. | Total expenditure for school purposes. | Expenditure per capita of average attendance. | |
| \$ | ¢ | ¢ | ¢ | | | | Male. | Female. | Totals. | | | | | |
| 166,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1842 |
| 206,856 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *1843 |
| 286,056 | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1844 |
| 271,624 | 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1845 |
| 310,396 | 102 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1846 |
| 344,276 | 108 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1847 |
| 353,912 | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1848 |
| 353,716 | 105 | 410,472 | 7 80 | | | | | | | | | | | 1849 |
| 391,308 | 116 | 468,644 | 8 07 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | 1850 |
| 428,948 | 127 | 529,314 | 8 56 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | 1851 |
| 489,764 | 142 | 617,836 | 9 20 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | 1852 |
| 578,868 | 163 | 754,340 | 10 52 | 44 | | | | | | | | | | 1853 |
| 670,988 | 191 | 885,959 | 11 35 | 41 | 4,885 | 2,076 | 37 | 20 | 57 | 9,120 | 160 | 13,313 | 6 41 | 1854 |
| 767,340 | 214 | 1,057,636 | 12 39 | 81 | 7,210 | 3,064 | 60 | 35 | 95 | 12,340 | 130 | 20,472 | 6 68 | 1855 |
| 841,489 | 212 | 1,179,790 | 12 59 | 100 | 9,694 | 4,320 | 60 | 52 | 112 | 18,743 | 167 | 32,368 | 7 49 | 1856 |
| 760,885 | 186 | 1,014,929 | 10 30 | 94 | 9,991 | 4,601 | 64 | 54 | 118 | 16,731 | 142 | 28,206 | 6 13 | 1857 |
| 836,322 | 205 | 1,079,483 | 10 31 | 105 | 12,994 | 5,208 | 78 | 70 | 148 | 23,003 | 155 | 30,563 | 5 87 | 1858 |
| 872,386 | 212 | 1,128,414 | 9 95 | 115 | 14,708 | 5,663 | 81 | 81 | 162 | 23,205 | 143 | 31,360 | 5 54 | 1859 |
| 893,585 | 214 | 1,160,477 | 9 70 | 109 | 13,631 | 6,222 | 71 | 86 | 157 | 24,528 | 156 | 30,941 | 4 97 | 1860 |
| 934,588 | 220 | 1,200,614 | 9 33 | 109 | 14,700 | 6,370 | 87 | 75 | 162 | 25,188 | 155 | 31,379 | 4 93 | 1861 |
| 962,114 | 222 | 1,220,638 | 9 28 | 120 | 15,859 | 6,531 | 78 | 93 | 171 | 25,441 | 149 | 33,809 | 5 18 | 1862 |
| 965,976 | 218 | 1,243,168 | 8 80 | 147 | 17,365 | 8,226 | 83 | 107 | 190 | 30,980 | 163 | 42,150 | 5 12 | 1863 |
| 1,007,099 | 223 | 1,309,659 | 8 83 | 152 | 18,101 | 8,518 | 81 | 119 | 200 | 33,953 | 170 | 46,220 | 5 43 | 1864 |
| 1,034,134 | 226 | 1,342,194 | 8 98 | 157 | 18,575 | 8,337 | 70 | 137 | 207 | 32,746 | 158 | 45,089 | 5 40 | 1865 |
| 1,058,686 | 226 | 1,424,560 | 9 17 | 161 | 18,924 | 8,606 | 82 | 128 | 210 | 34,830 | 166 | 48,628 | 5 65 | 1866 |
| 1,107,698 | 233 | 1,532,983 | 9 54 | 162 | 20,594 | 9,305 | 94 | 142 | 236 | 38,846 | 165 | 55,452 | 5 96 | 1867 |
| 1,136,537 | 235 | 1,568,147 | 9 29 | 165 | 20,684 | 9,331 | 94 | 134 | 228 | 38,629 | 169 | 56,750 | 6 08 | 1868 |
| 1,180,942 | 240 | 1,653,561 | 9 64 | 163 | 20,652 | 10,035 | 96 | 140 | 236 | 41,739 | 177 | 58,500 | 5 83 | 1869 |
| 1,249,083 | 247 | 1,733,476 | 9 74 | 160 | 21,200 | 10,371 | 84 | 155 | 239 | 42,393 | 177 | 69,818 | 6 73 | 1870 |
| 1,325,770 | 254 | 2,138,554 | 12 01 | 171 | 21,406 | 10,584 | 87 | 167 | 254 | 45,824 | 180 | 68,810 | 6 50 | 1871 |
| 1,470,817 | 274 | 2,521,256 | 13 92 | 170 | 22,073 | 11,123 | 91 | 178 | 269 | 49,306 | 183 | 83,270 | 7 49 | 1872 |
| 1,596,606 | 292 | 2,776,968 | 15 34 | 166 | 22,786 | 11,850 | 92 | 186 | 278 | 51,144 | 184 | 88,364 | 7 46 | 1873 |
| 1,700,074 | 296 | 2,902,453 | 15 54 | 165 | 22,673 | 11,774 | 89 | 191 | 280 | 58,026 | 207 | 90,627 | 7 70 | 1874 |
| 1,775,300 | 302 | 2,899,973 | 14 52 | 167 | 25,294 | 12,779 | 95 | 207 | 302 | 63,021 | 209 | 106,483 | 8 33 | 1875 |
| 1,867,899 | 305 | 2,853,223 | 13 94 | 185 | 24,952 | 12,549 | 105 | 229 | 334 | 70,200 | 210 | 120,266 | 9 58 | 1876 |
| 1,940,906 | 318 | 2,768,788 | 13 10 | 177 | 25,610 | 13,172 | 104 | 229 | 333 | 70,301 | 211 | 120,559 | 9 15 | 1877 |
| 1,997,657 | 320 | 2,710,253 | 13 13 | 191 | 24,779 | 13,073 | 101 | 245 | 346 | 75,165 | 217 | 122,831 | 9 40 | 1878 |
| 2,035,895 | 318 | 2,693,589 | 12 99 | 196 | 25,311 | 12,734 | 100 | 244 | 344 | 77,285 | 225 | 128,463 | 10 09 | 1879 |
| 2,030,159 | 310 | 2,730,547 | 13 45 | 195 | 24,819 | 13,012 | 105 | 269 | 374 | 75,860 | 203 | 123,724 | 9 51 | 1880 |
| 2,060,353 | 319 | 2,683,254 | 13 38 | 193 | 26,148 | 13,574 | 98 | 292 | 390 | 84,095 | 216 | 154,340 | 11 37 | 1881 |
| 2,118,485 | 325 | 2,954,818 | 14 64 | 194 | 26,177 | 13,705 | 97 | 300 | 397 | 91,702 | 231 | 153,611 | 11 21 | 1882 |
| 2,200,311 | 330 | 3,104,385 | 14 98 | 207 | 27,463 | 14,560 | 95 | 332 | 427 | 95,716 | 224 | 176,477 | 12 12 | 1883 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1884 |

A change in the School Law.

SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. XLIX.—Summary Statistics of the High, Public and Separate Schools of Ontario for the thirty-one years, 1854-1884.

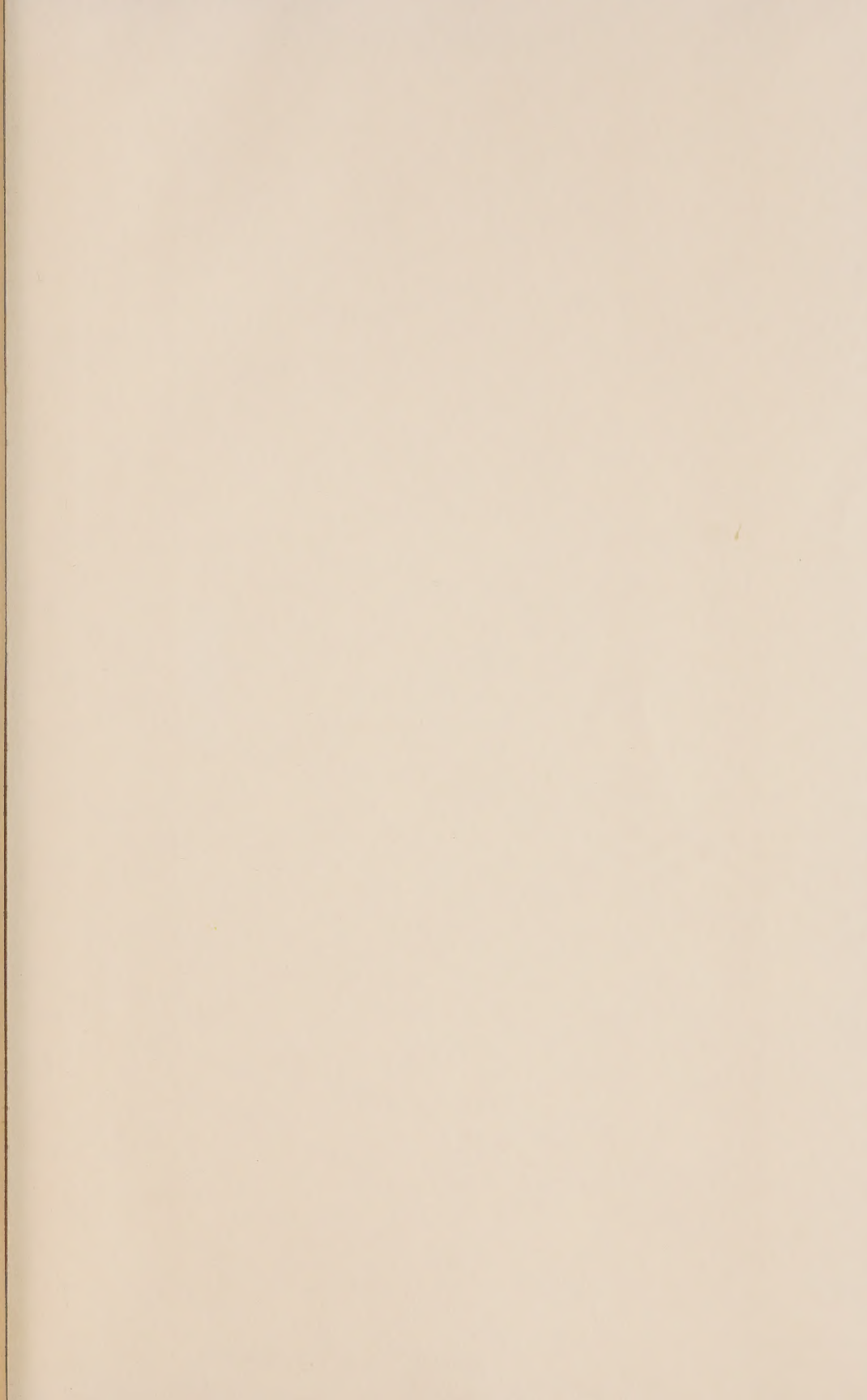
| YEARS. | Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years. | HIGH, PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS. | | | | | | SUPERANNUATION FUND. | | | | |
|------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Schools in operation. | Pupils enrolled of all ages. | * Average attendance. | Teachers employed. | Salaries paid teachers. | Total expenditure. | No. on List. | | | Total payments. | Average payments. |
| | | | | | | | | Male. | Female. | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | \$ | \$ | | | | \$ | \$ |
| 1854 | 277,922 | 3,308 | 208,455 | 71,679 | 3,631 | 622,358 | 801,373 | 40 | ..... | 40 | 3,344 | 84 |
| 1855 | 297,623 | 3,390 | 231,590 | 80,119 | 3,660 | 726,363 | 953,412 | 78 | 2 | 80 | 5,618 | 70 |
| 1856 | 311,316 | 3,533 | 254,531 | 88,441 | 3,779 | 827,339 | 1,141,131 | 122 | 6 | 128 | 6,535 | 51 |
| 1857 | 324,888 | 3,803 | 276,440 | 97,236 | 4,190 | 917,784 | 1,288,865 | 119 | 6 | 125 | 5,112 | 41 |
| 1858 | 360,578 | 3,941 | 298,142 | 103,092 | 4,314 | 830,556 | 1,104,797 | 147 | 8 | 155 | 2,663 | 17 |
| 1859 | 362,085 | 4,034 | 505,973 | 109,861 | 4,356 | 920,899 | 1,184,896 | 145 | 9 | 154 | 3,922 | 25 |
| 1860 | 373,589 | 4,057 | 320,358 | 119,011 | 4,408 | 959,596 | 1,237,331 | 143 | 8 | 151 | 4,085 | 27 |
| 1861 | 384,980 | 4,105 | 334,683 | 125,933 | 4,459 | 989,147 | 1,272,526 | 152 | 9 | 161 | 4,081 | 25 |
| 1862 | 403,302 | 4,195 | 348,715 | 135,084 | 4,537 | 1,032,087 | 1,318,237 | 154 | 10 | 164 | 5,438 | 33 |
| 1863 | 412,367 | 4,228 | 366,160 | 138,036 | 4,645 | 1,063,676 | 1,340,357 | 156 | 12 | 168 | 3,245 | 19 |
| 1864 | 424,565 | 4,319 | 377,284 | 149,569 | 4,764 | 1,072,810 | 1,371,134 | 146 | 12 | 158 | 3,611 | 23 |
| 1865 | 426,737 | 4,407 | 389,407 | 156,766 | 4,870 | 1,122,614 | 1,450,120 | 143 | 11 | 154 | 3,997 | 26 |
| 1866 | 431,815 | 4,483 | 396,614 | 157,865 | 4,940 | 1,153,935 | 1,501,120 | 134 | 11 | 145 | 3,726 | 26 |
| 1867 | 447,726 | 4,524 | 407,339 | 166,686 | 5,049 | 1,188,336 | 1,597,369 | 135 | 12 | 147 | 4,162 | 28 |
| 1868 | 464,315 | 4,581 | 425,548 | 172,520 | 5,157 | 1,242,392 | 1,706,082 | 131 | 12 | 143 | 5,957 | 42 |
| 1869 | 470,400 | 4,625 | 439,038 | 180,977 | 5,219 | 1,272,175 | 1,739,399 | 119 | 12 | 131 | 6,332 | 48 |
| 1870 | 483,966 | 4,667 | 449,869 | 185,070 | 5,337 | 1,327,834 | 1,849,627 | 118 | 13 | 131 | 6,376 | 48 |
| 1871 | 489,615 | 4,700 | 453,816 | 192,039 | 5,480 | 1,405,338 | 1,956,174 | 112 | 12 | 124 | 6,016 | 49 |
| 1872 | 495,756 | 4,765 | 462,630 | 192,741 | 5,715 | 1,513,406 | 2,417,369 | 128 | 13 | 141 | 11,942 | 85 |
| 1873 | 504,869 | 4,840 | 469,421 | 196,650 | 5,894 | 1,685,481 | 2,838,741 | 139 | 14 | 153 | 19,097 | 125 |
| 1874 | 511,603 | 4,866 | 471,918 | 197,154 | 5,984 | 1,827,696 | 3,151,925 | 171 | 18 | 189 | 22,910 | 121 |
| 1875 | 501,083 | 4,951 | 482,583 | 203,073 | 6,271 | 1,942,852 | 3,293,821 | 205 | 24 | 229 | 26,509 | 116 |
| 1876 | 502,250 | 5,146 | 499,078 | 217,272 | 6,451 | 2,034,227 | 3,311,404 | 241 | 25 | 266 | 31,769 | 119 |
| 1877 | 494,804 | 5,244 | 500,089 | 222,471 | 6,748 | 2,149,706 | 3,317,199 | 269 | 24 | 293 | 35,484 | 121 |
| 1878 | 492,360 | 5,194 | 490,589 | 222,422 | 6,771 | 2,234,217 | 3,285,357 | 307 | 32 | 339 | 41,319 | 122 |
| 1879 | 494,424 | 5,227 | 499,148 | 226,541 | 6,916 | 2,313,919 | 3,233,872 | 328 | 32 | 360 | 43,774 | 122 |
| 1880 | 489,924 | 5,241 | 495,955 | 227,461 | 7,082 | 2,361,074 | 3,235,982 | 353 | 38 | 391 | 38,229 | 123 |
| 1881 | 484,224 | 5,342 | 489,404 | 222,688 | 7,255 | 2,363,237 | 3,190,121 | 361 | 28 | 399 | 49,129 | 123 |
| 1882 | 483,817 | 5,307 | 483,860 | 220,904 | 7,189 | 2,398,312 | 3,181,314 | 381 | 41 | 422 | 51,000 | 121 |
| 1883 | 478,791 | 5,356 | 476,212 | 222,015 | 7,258 | 2,476,504 | 3,457,375 | 373 | 49 | 422 | 51,500 | 122 |
| 1884 | 471,287 | 5,422 | 479,654 | 229,163 | 7,443 | 2,578,803 | 3,666,288 | ..... | ..... | 443 | 54,234 | 122 |

* Average attendance for years 1854-66 does not include High Schools.

PUBLIC LANDS AND TIMBER LIMITS.

TABLE No. L.—Statistics of the Area and Value of Public Lands and Timber Limits sold in Ontario in the nineteen years 1867-1885.

| YEARS. | AREA OF LANDS SOLD. | | | | | | | TIMBER LIMITS. | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Crown Lands. | Clergy Lands. | Common School Lands. | Grammar School Lands. | Total Public Lands Sold. | Value. | Average Value per Acre. | Area under License. | Accrued Dues, Rents, Bonuses, etc. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | \$ | \$ c. | Sq. Miles. | \$ |
| 1867 | 11,592 | 4,030 | 1,461 | 609 | 17,692 | 30,215 | 1 70 | 6,155 | 107,649 |
| 1868 | 23,299 | 9,528 | 4,322 | 2,835 | 39,984 | 60,649 | 1 52 | 11,584 | 190,238 |
| 1869 | 33,275 | 11,312 | 6,183 | 2,447 | 53,217 | 143,754 | 2 70 | 12,066 | 508,562 |
| 1870 | 37,538 | 10,162 | 3,256 | 1,263 | 52,219 | 69,791 | 1 34 | 12,005 | 379,965 |
| 1871 | 78,037 | 8,535 | 3,702 | 1,998 | 92,272 | 158,566 | 1 72 | 12,534 | 570,882 |
| 1872 | 113,623 | 16,100 | 2,068 | 3,906 | 135,697 | 185,071 | 1 36 | 12,358 | 659,156 |
| 1873 | 98,715 | 33,448 | 4,908 | 13,244 | 150,315 | 215,376 | 1 43 | 14,555 | 568,725 |
| 1874 | 96,995 | 20,532 | 3,583 | 11,652 | 132,762 | 180,874 | 1 36 | 16,259 | 425,505 |
| 1875 | 51,952 | 6,434 | 1,945 | 4,622 | 64,953 | 79,960 | 1 08 | 15,769 | 377,504 |
| 1876 | 51,387 | 7,255 | 2,039 | 3,511 | 64,192 | 83,005 | 1 11 | 14,981 | 362,398 |
| 1877 | 35,506 | 5,287 | 3,551 | 2,327 | 46,671 | 59,340 | 1 28 | 16,132 | 409,340 |
| 1878 | 39,164 | 3,757 | 2,299 | 3,375 | 48,595 | 51,055 | 1 05 | 16,005 | 293,310 |
| 1879 | 25,071 | 2,488 | 1,463 | 1,279 | 30,301 | 35,219 | 1 13 | 16,084 | 342,894 |
| 1880 | 30,722 | 1,977 | 1,002 | 1,389 | 35,090 | 31,955 | 0 91 | 15,940 | 413,416 |
| 1881 | 88,543 | 7,126 | 1,292 | 1,295 | 98,256 | 64,508 | 0 66 | 15,612 | 537,934 |
| 1882 | 98,814 | 4,693 | 555 | 1,959 | 106,021 | 106,292 | 1 00 | 17,989 | 547,103 |
| 1883 | 69,357 | 3,233 | 448 | 863 | 73,901 | 65,446 | 0 89 | 16,886 | 480,490 |
| 1884 | 61,189 | 3,669 | 337 | 730 | 65,925 | 55,425 | 0 84 | 16,840 | 421,485 |
| 1885 | 99,919 | 1,270 | 66 | 1,572 | 102,827 | 92,093 | 0 90 | 17,215 | 657,298 |
| Totals..... | 1,144,698 | 160,836 | 44,480 | 60,876 | 1,410,890 | 1,768,594 | 1 25 | | |





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